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HISTORY

1634128

OF

DAYTON, OHIO.

vol. 2

WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF

ITS PIONEER AND PROMINENT CITIZENS.

DAYTON, OHIO:

UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Publishers.

1889.

CHAPTER XVII.

Banking—Dayton Manufacturing Company—First Loan—New Banking Law—Trials of the Bank—Final Suspension of Specie Payments—Closing Up the Business of the Bank—New Banking Law Promised—On National Banks—Various Views—New Banking Law—Dayton Branch of the State Bank—The Dayton Bank—The Crow-bar Law—The City Bank—The Farmers' Bank—The Miami Valley Bank—The Exchange Bank—The Dayton National Bank—National Banking Law—First National Bank—Second National Bank—Third National Bank—Merchants' National Bank—Fourth National Bank—Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company—Dayton Savings Bank—Teutonia National Bank—Dayton Building Association, No. 1—Concordia Building Association—Franklin Building and Savings Association—New Franklin Building Association—Germania Building Association—Mutual Home and Savings Association—Other Building Associations.

THE first banking company in Dayton was established in 1813. In November of that year a series of meetings was held by the business men of the place for the purpose of organizing a bank, and in December following, the Dayton Manufacturing Company was incorporated by the legislature. This company began business in a stone building standing on the east side of Main Street, at the north corner of the alley south of Water Street. On the 28th of the month, directors were elected as follows: H. G. Phillips, Joseph Peirce, John Compton, David Reid, William Eaker, Charles R. Greene, Isaac G. Burnet, Joseph H. Crane, D. C. Lindsley, John Ewing, Maddox Fisher, David Griffin, and John H. Williams. On May 19, 1814, the board organized by the election of H. G. Phillips, president; George S. Houston, cashier. On July 4, 1814, the board of directors was enlarged by the addition of J. N. C. Schenck, George Grove, Fielding Gosney, and Benjamin Van Cleve.

The amount of stock issued was \$61,055, and the bank opened for business August 14, 1814. The first loan recorded is one for \$11,120 to the United States to aid in carrying on the war. The salary of the president was one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and that of the cashier four hundred dollars. Both were afterward increased. In November, 1814, Mr. Phillips resigned the presidency, and Joseph Peirce was elected his successor. In 1815 the company built a stone house on the east side of Main Street, north of First.

In June, 1815, a statement was made showing the condition of the bank as follows:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Gold and silver.....	\$31,151 35	Stock paid in	\$25,633 09
Treasury notes.....	1,000 00	Notes issued.....	61,200 00
Bills discounted.....	56,871 81	United States deposit.....	5,120 00
Paid on banking house.....	880 00	Individual deposits.....	19,171 51
Currency	28,340 87	Due Miami Exporting Company.	7,313 91
Expense.....	2,258 18	Due other banks.....	2,728 02
		Discounts.....	2,338 77
Total.....	\$123,505 21		
		Total.....	\$123,504 21

The circulation of the bank was afterward increased to \$134,671, a part of which circulation was "change tickets," for 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 25 and 50 cents.

On March 27th, the cashier notified the stockholders that \$5 on each share of stock was required to be paid at the bank by the 1st of May. In 1817, Henry Bacon was employed as attorney for the bank, as a professional character of reputable standing. In 1818, William Huffman, Henry Bacon, and George W. Smith were elected directors, and in 1819, Alexander Grimes was elected. In December, 1818, the following statement of the condition of the bank was made, in accordance with a resolution of the legislature, requiring all banking companies in the State to make a statement of their standing:

Capital stock paid in.....	\$61,840 00	Notes of other State banks	14,140 00
Notes in circulation.....	96,128 00	Due from Ohio banks.....	7,083 00
Deposits	19,873 00	Due from other banks.....	1,100 00
Bills discounted.....	111,272 00	Real estate.....	680 00
Credit of profit and loss	3,099 00		
Ohio notes.....	9,810 00	Total.....	\$361,198 00

Joseph Peirce, the president, died in September, 1821, and Benjamin Van Cleve was elected to succeed him. President Van Cleve died in November following, and was succeeded by George Newcom. The institution had now come upon hard times for the banking business. Most of the banks in the country found it necessary to suspend specie payments, but the Dayton Bank proved to be one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the State. In February, 1822, James Steele was elected president of the bank, and on March 1st, George S. Houston, the cashier, notified the public that the stockholders had resolved to close the concerns of the institution as soon as possible, and requested all persons holding notes to present the same for payment on or before May 1, 1822. The bank did not, however, close its business, but continued on until 1825, when a new banking law was passed which at first was deemed a favorable one, but on account of oppressive taxes it became evident that the bank must go down.

In 1829, Henry Stoddard was elected director, and for a year or two the bank was in a state of suspension. In May, 1831, George S. Houston, the cashier, died, and was succeeded by Charles R. Greene. On the 15th of March, preceding, a committee consisting of H. G. Phillips, James Steele, and Luther Bruen, requested the stockholders to meet at the postoffice on the 27th of April, and vote for or against reviving and putting in operation the institution. In July, 1831, the board was re-organized by the election of nine directors: James Steele, H. G. Phillips, David Stone, Jacob Catterlin, William Eaker, Henry Stoddard, Luther Bruen, Charles G. Swain, and John Rench. James Steele was elected president; Alexander Grimes was elected cashier, and D. Z. Peirce, assistant cashier. In 1833, Henry Stoddard was employed as attorney for the company at a salary of fifty dollars per annum. A meeting of the stockholders was held on Saturday, November 30th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the institution. Shortly afterward the legislature authorized the changing of the name to the Dayton Bank, and thenceforward it was known by that name. J. H. Bowen became assistant cashier, then J. A. Dasang, and in 1839, John Harries. Peter Odlin and James Perrine became directors in 1836, and Mr. Jewett and D. Z. Peirce in 1839.

In the meantime the bank had a difficult task to perform to keep from suspending specie payments. The difficulty was caused by the warfare of President Andrew Jackson on the Bank of the United States. On the 30th of June, 1837, the *Muscatine Gazette* said that the Bank of Dayton continued to pay specie, and that it was the only bank in the United States that had refused to respect President Jackson's treasury order. But while it was true that the bank continued to pay specie for its notes when they were presented, yet the confidence of the people in its soundness was such that they preferred to hold the notes of the bank, knowing that they were at any moment convertible into specie. Being thus equivalent in value to specie and far more convenient to handle in the transaction of business, it is not strange that the people preferred the bank notes. There was also manifest a strong tendency on the part of the people to hoard the notes of the Dayton Bank, which was in itself a striking proof of the law of business which compels sound money, or that which is the most valuable, to disappear from circulation when there is in use also a depreciated currency. Under such a condition of things, Ohio paper, provided Ohio banks were known to be specie paying banks, would become as scarce throughout the country as did the paper of the Dayton Bank in this community.

On the 29th of June, 1839, a statement of the condition of this

bank was published, which showed that the capital stock amounted to \$174,007.16; the circulation to \$118,455, and the deposits to \$78,085.18, and the total assets of the bank amounted to \$415,354.22. From 1832 to 1840, the dividends paid by the bank averaged 9½ per cent. The bank continued to pay specie on demand for its notes up to about the first of April, 1841. At a meeting of the stockholders, held May 15, 1841, it was determined by an almost unanimous vote to issue paper money redeemable in current bank-notes to the amount of \$174,000, the amount of its capital stock paid in. This decision was arrived at and made with due regard to the interests of the community at large. It was done for the purpose of affording relief and supplying the community with a good and safe circulation. The following temporary rules and regulations were adopted:

1. That for the present this bank will suspend specie payments upon issues made after this date.

2. That this bank pledges itself to resume specie payments as soon as the banks of this State and of other States will permit.

3. That during the suspension of specie payments the specie balance of the bank shall not be reduced except for the payment of its notes now out, and its specie deposits now or hereafter to be made; but all proper means shall be used to increase its quantity; and the issues of the bank at no time shall exceed the capital stock paid in, and the notes issued shall on the face of them be payable in current bank-notes and receivable in payment of taxes.

4. That the situation of the bank may be at all times apparent to the public, a monthly statement of its condition shall be published.

Inasmuch as the charter of this bank expired on the 1st of January, 1843, and as the officials did not desire to close up the affairs of the bank, a memorial was forwarded to the legislature of the State on the 21st of December, 1841, making application for a renewal of the charter, or for time to wind up its business without oppression to those who were indebted to it. The legislature, however, failed to grant the prayer of the memorial in either respect, and it became necessary, therefore, to prepare for the winding up of the affairs of the institution. The principal reason for the application for a renewal of the charter was the extremely low prices of produce and real estate, and the embarrassment arising from passing from a redundant currency and high prices to the condition of things as they were at that time. In February, 1842, a statement was published, showing the condition of the bank as follows:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills and notes.....	\$157,381 97	Capital stock paid in.....	\$174,007 16
Ohio stocks.....	25,000 00	Circulation payable in specie.....	12,528 00
Due from Western banks.....	4,159 68	Circulation payable in currency...	32,440 00
Due from Eastern banks.....	500 16	Individual deposits.....	54,409 40
Real estate and banking house....	2,970 08	Other liabilities.....	5,204 79
Protests.....	21 37	Total.....	\$278,589 35
General expenses.....	866 00		
Western bank notes.....	26,334 00		
Gold and silver.....	61,356 10		
Total.....	\$278,589 35		

On March 30, 1842, the cashier issued a notice to the stockholders to the effect that, for the purpose of closing up the business of the bank by the time its charter would expire, the board of directors had resolved to commence paying stockholders their stock as fast as the notes due the bank could be collected. By January, 1843, it was desired to have the business of the bank entirely closed. This step was rendered necessary by the refusal of the legislature to re-incorporate the bank or to permit its capital to be invested in a State bank.

At this time the business of the country was at a very low ebb. The state of the market in the whole country—east, west, and south—was so exasperating that dealers in produce concluded to lie still rather than risk their capital by investing in any line of trade, while everything was so uncertain. Flour was selling at three dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel; whiskey had been steadily declining for some time and was selling at ten cents per gallon; wheat was seventy-five cents per bushel and dull at that. All the millers in the neighborhood suspended operations and were waiting for times to improve. Such was the condition of things at that time.

On the 27th of January, 1843, the stockholders of this bank were called together for the purpose of finally closing up its affairs. More than three fourths of its capital stock had been refunded, and there remained some twenty thousand dollars of its notes and bills to be collected. Thus closed the career of one of the soundest banks in the country, for no other reason than that the legislature refused to renew its charter.

A promise was made, however, that there should be a better banking law enacted than any the State had yet had. How well this promise was fulfilled will be seen later in these pages. It is now deemed appropriate to take a cursory view of public opinion in Dayton and vicinity with reference to what was one of the most absorbing topics of the time and the principles of which are perhaps yet, in many localities, but imperfectly understood. This is the question as to whether a national bank or a

system of national banks is of benefit to the country. The veto of the recharter of the United States Bank and the order for the removal of the deposits by President Jackson, caused a great deal of excitement at the time, because of the necessary disturbance of business incident thereto. A public meeting was held on the 5th of April, 1834, at Dayton, to consider the condition of the country in view of the removal of the deposits. Warren Manger was appointed president of the meeting; Joseph Barnett, Elias Matthews, and William J. McKinney, vice-presidents, and James Stover and William Potter, secretaries. A committee was appointed, consisting of David Lamme, Amos Irwin, David Reid, Robert McCanness, Elisha Brabham, William H. Starr, William Dodds, George Farquhar, Henry Stoddard, and John W. Van Cleve, to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The preamble and resolutions were as follows:

"WHEREAS, The citizens of Montgomery County were lately in the enjoyment of all the prosperity which the bounty of nature and their own industry could afford them, and had nothing to desire but a proper administration of the laws to render that state continual and permanent, and,

"WHEREAS, In consequence of an ill-advised measure of the executive department of the government of the United States, that state of prosperity has been within a few months exchanged for one of depression, in which the value and products of labor have depreciated, the currency has become unsettled, and commercial faith and credit have been impaired to a degree unexampled in any like space of time, and,

"WHEREAS, While they are willing to bear without complaint the evils which may result from natural and unavoidable causes, they think they owe it to themselves not to remain passive under measures of their government which are calculated to oppress them instead of affording that protection which a free people ought to enjoy; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this meeting considers the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States as a principal cause of the depression which has ensued, and that they regard the measure as directly opposed to the interests of the people of the United States and as a violation of the faith of the nation toward that institution.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the restoration of the deposits of the public money to the Bank of the United States is a measure demanded both by justice and expediency, and would more than any other measure restore confidence, re-establish credit, and insure a return to the recent prosperous situation of the country.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting believes that the experience of the last sixteen years has shown a National Bank to be indispensable to the estab-

lishment and preservation of a sound currency; and that they recommend a recharter of the present Bank of the United States, with such modification as the wisdom of congress may deem proper and necessary."

The above resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice, and a committee was appointed by the meeting to draft a memorial to congress, the committee consisting of William J. McKinney, James Stover, and John W. Van Cleve. A committee, consisting of forty-one persons, was then appointed to circulate the memorial for signatures. The memorial was to be forwarded to the Hon. Joseph H. Crane, member of congress from this district.

On April 9th, another meeting was held to consider this same question, those present at which looked at the matter in a different light from those who took part in the former meeting. At the latter meeting the statement was made that the first meeting was gotten up for party purposes, to strike directly at the President of the United States, and the measures of his administration; that the United States Bank was a dangerous and corrupt institution, hostile to the great cause of American freedom, and at war with the best interests of the people, establishing a powerful moneyed aristocracy which must trample upon the prospects of the Republic, and crush every hope of the advocates of human liberty throughout the world; therefore all of those who were opposed to the recharter of the United States Bank were requested to meet at the courthouse on the 19th of April, to formulate their sentiments on this question. To this request were signed the names of seventy-five citizens of Dayton and vicinity.

With reference to the resolutions adopted on the 5th, the Dayton *Whig* said on the 7th, that owing to its being election day, the committee circulating the memorial had succeeded in securing the names of a large number of unsuspecting persons; that a large committee of Masons and anti-Masons, and anti-Democrats was appointed to cajole the citizens into placing their signatures to the memorial, and that there would doubtless be a few respectable names secured, to which our mis-representatives in Washington, Messrs. Ewing and Crane, would testify, etc.

In reply to this, the *Journal* of the 15th said that the "office-holders" had issued orders to the party to attend an anti-bank meeting, and continued:

"When fees are fixed by law, and the office-holder can save more of his salary when the prices of agricultural products are low, than when they are high, it is clear why the present state of things suits him. When the farmer has to sell three barrels of flour for as much money as he formerly got for two, he is losing one third of his labor, etc. There was nothing surprising, therefore, in seeing the persons who were engaged

in the anti-bank movement opposed to the National Bank, because the worst times for the country were the best times for them."

The meeting of the 19th was held, however, notwithstanding the motives of those engaged in the movement were impugned, and it was said to be the largest meeting ever held in the county up to that time. A large proportion of those present were farmers and mechanics. The Hon. John Turner was made president of the meeting; David S. Davis, Jacob Neible, James Patterson, Colonel Emanuel Gebhart, and Michael Hildegras, vice-presidents; James Douglas, Jessie Higgins, and Christian Hellrigle, secretaries. A committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, the committee consisting of William L. Helfenstein, William Sawyer, Captain John Garner, John Shelby, Solomon Price, James Brown, John McDargle, Henry Shideler, John Williams, Philip Slifer, Joseph Wolf, and George Patton.

The meeting then adjourned for a short time, and when it reconvened the committee on resolutions made its report which, when published, filled nearly seven columns of the *Whig*. The report stated that the meeting believed that a crisis of deep and solemn importance had arrived when every citizen should boldly and fearlessly express his opinion and raise his voice against the dangers that were threatening his rights by a usurping and lawless bank, which aimed to place itself above the government and the people. In such a crisis to be silent were treason. No construction of the constitution, except the old Federal doctrine which fritters away the constitution to a mere nothing, could find a power on which to base a bank; and hence, from the first bank in 1792, up to the present time, the great advocate of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson, and the distinguished members and the great masses of the Democratic party, had hated and opposed this moneyed power as hostile to the constitution, and in direct and palpable variance with the views of the framers of the constitution, who designed this to be a hard-money government.

The first three of the long series of resolutions adopted by this meeting were as follows:

"1. That as no power expressed or implied can be found in the constitution to create a corporation for banking purposes, we believe the Bank of the United States is entirely unconstitutional, and that the violation of the constitution in the grant of its charter cannot justify a second violation of the constitution in its recharter.

"2. That as the framers of the constitution designed ours to be a hard-money government, we most cordially desire a return to constitutional times when gold and silver shall constitute the currency.

"3. That as we believe that paper is the natural enemy of gold and that from the time of Alexander Hamilton to the present, it has ever been the policy of the United States Bank and paper system advocates to discourage the circulation of gold, so as to give success to paper currency, we view the United States Bank as the power that has expelled gold from the country, and, therefore, to restore it to circulation the power that expelled it must be put down."

The other resolutions were generally in a line with these three.

Returning now to the local banking institutions of Dayton, it may be stated that the city was without facilities of this kind from January, 1843, to June, 1845, with the exception that for a part of the time, D. Edwards, a broker, carried on a kind of banking business in Harde-man's row, on Third Street, near Main; though during all this time the question of improved banking facilities was continually being discussed, promised, and hoped for. As early as October, 1841, it was said that a branch of a State bank, with a capital double that of the Dayton Bank, then in existence, would be of vast importance to the business interests of the city. There were, it was said, a large number of different kinds of important manufacturing establishments which needed facilities of this kind, and the advantages of the position of the city for both manufactures and banking were almost unsurpassed.

On the 27th of February, 1843, a bill was passed by the house of representatives, which had been passed by the senate a week before, incorporating a bank in Dayton. One section of this bill was as follows:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio that Edmund Smith, Nathaniel Wilson, Christian Koerner, William Eaker, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated by the name of the Bank of Dayton for the term of eighteen years from the 1st of May, 1843, to be located at Dayton, Montgomery County, in this State, and to be entitled to all the privileges, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities, restrictions, and requirements of the act entitled, 'An Act Regulating Banking in Ohio,' passed March 7, 1843, and the act amendatory thereto. The capital stock shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand dollars."

This act was signed March 10, 1843, by John Chaney and William C. Walton. The charter was granted by the legislature, in response to a petition signed by ninety citizens of Dayton and the vicinity, but in the petition the request was made that the capital stock should be fixed at two hundred thousand dollars. After the charter was granted, Dr.

Thomas O'Kelle was appointed special commissioner to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this bank. For several months, however, no progress was made in securing subscriptions to the capital stock, either from want of effort on the part of those who had been instrumental in having the bank chartered, or from want of interest or confidence on the part of the people. At length, however, on April 23, 1845, it was reported that the work of securing subscriptions was progressing favorably, and on May 16th, it had reached one hundred thousand dollars.

On the 21st of the month the following board of directors was elected: Alexander Grimes, Charles G. Swain, Robert W. Steele, J. D. Phillips, Peter Odlin, Samuel Shoup, Warren Estabrook, David Stout, and Herman Gebhart. Peter Odlin was elected president, and David Z. Peiree, cashier.

About the same time there was established an "independent bank," by the name of the "Dayton Bank." The stockholders of this bank held a meeting May 1, 1845, at the store of Winters & Shaeffer for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps required by law for the presentation of the application for banking privileges to the board of bank commissioners, which was to meet at Columbus, May 5, 1845. An organization of the bank was also effected at that meeting for the commencement of business, the directors elected being as follows: Jonathan Harshman, Sr., John Rensch, Thomas Brown, Daniel Beekel, Jonathan Harshman, Jr., Henry Van Tuyl, and David Davis. Jonathan Harshman, Sr., was elected president, and Valentine Winters, cashier.

The specie capital of this bank was sixty thousand dollars, and the amount of stocks upon which the circulation was based was one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. A room was chosen on Third Street, adjoining Winters & Shaeffer's store, in which to conduct the business of the bank. On May 20th, Commissioner Grimes counted the specie of the new bank and found it correct. It consisted almost entirely of the same specie which was in the vaults of the old Dayton Bank when its charter expired, and had been lying idle there ever since.

The State Bank had a room on Second Street, in Phillips' Block, a few doors east of Main Street, for temporary purposes, but it soon moved to a building on Old Market Street, a few doors from Main, and there commenced operations July 7, 1845.

Thus were there established two banks in Dayton, both of which were felt to be in the hands of safe, conservative business men. The Dayton Bank made its first quarterly exhibit on the 4th of August, 1845, showing its condition to be as follows:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Gold	\$6,099 50	Capital stock paid in	\$32,360 00
Silver	37,714 03	Notes issued	1's \$4,655
Deposits subject to sight draft	28,921 48	Notes issued	3's 4,467
Bank-notes on hand	112 52	Notes issued	5's 9,990
Bills and notes discounted	46,427 87	Notes issued	10's 590— 19,682 00
Personal property	537 47	Due other banks	11,238 39
Expenses	65 27	Due depositors	64,009 54
		Profits	627 21
Total	\$128,007 14	Total	\$128,007 14

On the same day the Dayton branch of the State Bank made the following exhibit of its condition:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Gold and silver	\$34,364 45	Capital paid in	\$37,178 00
Deposits in New York and Baltimore	10,820 69	Due other branch banks	300 00
Ohio bank-notes on hand	11,361 00	Due other Ohio banks	4,584 46
Other State bank-notes	17,936 00	Due depositors	41,363 90
Bills and notes on hand	8,365 03	Profits, etc	116 62
Due from other branches	97 23	Total	\$83,542 98
Due from other Ohio banks	404 65		
Exchange and expenses	190 93		
Total	\$83,542 98		

This bank, it will be seen, had no circulation at that time, but by the 20th of the month, notes had been received and put into circulation. These notes were described as handsome specimens of the engraver's art and of superior paper. Their appearance, it was said, was hailed with delight by the citizens, though this was not on account of their beauty. They were issued under a system which for years the people had been striving to establish—a system entitled to confidence in every way.

At the time when the second quarterly statement was made, November 3, 1845, the assets of this bank had become \$163,010 and its circulation \$60,800. It was divided up into 1's, \$3,200; 3's, \$9,600; 5's, \$16,000; and 10's, \$32,000.

At the same time the total assets of the Dayton Bank were \$281,853.88, and its circulation in 1's, \$7,688; 3's, \$7,500; 5's, \$22,785; 10's, \$29,840; 20's, \$4,740; total circulation, \$72,553.

In reference to this bank, Mr. J. H. Winters, president of Winters' National Bank, in an address on banking in Dayton, delivered February 21, 1888, at the inauguration of the rooms of the Dayton Board of Trade, made the following remarks:

"The Dayton branch of the State Bank made collections, bought

and sold exchange, received deposits, but paid no interest therefor, and loaned money at six per cent, the charter limit, but frequently received a higher rate by directing its impecunious customers to make their paper payable in New York, instead of here, so that when the note matured the maker would be compelled to pay the same in exchange or its equivalent. This would ordinarily give the bank an additional one per cent on its loan, which, under the high taxes of the 'Crow-bar Law' of that day, was no unimportant item, though it was claimed that such procedure was an indirect violation of the State Bank charter.

"The Dayton branch was not the only bank to assist its profits in this way, and I venture the assertion that there was not a bank in Ohio which did not practice in the same school. Tradition tells us that its discount committee met but once a week, and that on these occasions the lives, characters, and prospects of the borrower and his endorsers and of their immediate friends and relatives underwent a searching examination. Be this as it may, the old bank was a staunch ship, well-manned and ballasted, against which the waves of panic and business prostration beat harmlessly, a credit and help to our city and a marvelous success in days when success meant something more than to succeed.

"The private banks were not so conservative. In the competition for business they were urged on by a generous but dangerous rivalry, and offered and paid to their depositors on daily balances, interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. As a consequence, there was gathered into their keeping a vast sum, for those times, of the idle money of the city and country. This in turn they loaned to their customers at rates varying from ten to twelve per cent, seldom more, seldom less, the difference in the rate indicating the grade of paper offered, and as the loanable money exceeded the legitimate wants of our city, outside paper, that is, paper from adjacent towns and cities, was in demand.

"As much of the outside paper could not have been first-class, heavy losses followed from the portion still unpaid when the inflation bubble was punctured.

"I remember overhearing a conversation between the heads of our firm and Joel O. Shoup, a neighboring banker. Mr. Shoup was trying to dispose of the paper of Gregory & Burnet, and Ezekiel Ross, of Cincinnati. As our firm hesitated about taking the paper, Mr. Shoup became somewhat excited, and bringing his fist down on the table with great force, exclaimed: 'Winters, any man, having the money, who would not discount old Zeke Ross' paper, ought to be hung.' To avoid this alternative the paper was taken, and is still held by the purchasers.

"The ordinary rate for gold and New York exchange was one-half

of one per cent premium, buying, and one per cent selling; but in times of great monetary excitement, it frequently ran much higher. Foreign collections, and checks and drafts on points outside of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, were charged for at rates gauged by difficulties of collection. The New York and Cincinnati banks and bankers paid their correspondents interest on their daily balances at rates ranging from four to six per cent."

Much more might be quoted from this interesting address of President Winters, did space permit, but the above extract will serve to show something of the nature of banking in ante-National Bank days.

The high taxes of the "Crow-bar Law" have been referred to above. For some time before its passage the banks refused to pay the taxes imposed upon them by the laws of the State, and the "Crow-bar Law" was passed authorizing county treasurers to open the bank vaults and safes with a crow-bar, if necessary, in order to collect the taxes due the State from the banks. No such proceeding was ever necessary in Dayton, but it was necessary for the county treasurer to collect the taxes in an unusual manner, and he doubtless would have put in force the law in a literal manner, had it been necessary to do so. The banks always knew when the tax would be collected, and left the money in a bag where the treasurer or his deputy could find it upon entering the bank. This course was taken in order to keep up the protest against the operation of the law. G. B. Harman was deputy treasurer at the time the tax was collected the first year in Dayton, and found it necessary only to go into the bank and pick up the bag containing the amount of taxes in gold, which he carried away without opposition or resistance of any kind—this being the understanding with the authorities of the bank. The tax was collected in this way, however, only two years, for the question of the constitutionality of the law under which the high taxes had been levied, was submitted to the supreme court, and by that body declared unconstitutional, and, as a consequence, the State was compelled to refund the amounts collected in violation of the constitution of the State.

In the latter part of December, 1845, this bank moved into Shoup's Building, at the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Mr. Peirce resigned as cashier in March, 1849, and Charles G. Swain was elected as his successor and served in that capacity with Mr. Odlin as president until April, 1865, when the capital and business were transferred to the Dayton National Bank.

With reference to the Dayton Bank, it may be stated that John Rensch was elected president in March, 1850, upon the death of Mr. Harshman, and in November following Mr. Winters resigned as cashier

and John B. Chapman was appointed in his place. This bank discontinued business in the spring of 1852.

The City Bank was a private bank owned by J. O. Shoup and Samuel Tate, Sr., with Joseph A. Dusang as cashier. It was located on the north side of Third Street, four doors east of Jefferson Street, and was opened for business August 7, 1850. In April, 1852, Mr. Tate withdrew from the firm and the business was continued for several years.

The Farmers' Bank was opened for business November 20, 1850. It was established by Daniel Beckel, William Dickey, and Joseph Clegg, and was located in the Ohio Block on Third Street west of Kenton Street. Mr. Clegg withdrew from the firm March 29, 1852, and the bank was moved to the northeast corner of Jefferson and Third Streets. Mr. Dickey withdrew October 24th, of the same year, and Mr. Beckel continued alone until the close of the bank in 1854.

The Miami Valley Bank was established in 1851, and opened for business on the 10th of the following September. Daniel Beckel was president of this institution, S. C. Emley, cashier, and the directors were Daniel Beckel, Nathaniel Strong, J. McDaniel, Daniel A. Haynes, and Joseph Clegg. The bank was at first located in room Number 3, of the Ohio Block, but was afterward moved to the Dayton Bank room on Third Street, near Main, where the business was closed.

The Exchange Bank was opened for business at the northeast corner of Main and Third Streets, April 5, 1852. It was owned by Valentine Winters, Jonathan Harshman, R. R. Dickey, and James R. Young. Messrs. Dickey and Young withdrew September 26, 1853, and Messrs. Harshman and Winters continued until 1857, when Mr. Harshman withdrew and John H. Winters became a member of the firm. The firm name was then changed to V. Winters & Son, who continued and largely increased the business, and for many years held rank with the best banks in the country. In the fall of 1861 the business was moved from the northeast corner of Main and Third Streets into a building which was afterward torn down to give place to the handsome structure now occupying the site. January 1, 1882, it was converted into a National Bank, known as Winters' National Bank. Its capital stock was fixed at three hundred thousand dollars, and its first officers as a National Bank were J. H. Winters, president; J. D. Platt, vice-president; J. C. Reber, cashier; J. H. Winters, J. D. Platt, Valentine Winters, L. B. Gunckel, J. Decker, J. M. Phelps, James Stockstill, Samuel Craighead, and E. M. Wood, directors. J. H. Winters retained the presidency of the institution until August 8, 1882, when he resigned the position for the purpose of making a tour around the world, and during his absence Valentine Winters served in



Louis H. Pook

that position. J. H. Winters returned to Dayton and was elected to his old position as president of the bank August 8, 1883, and has served in that capacity ever since. The other officers remain the same as noted above. The capital stock remains at three hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of twenty thousand dollars has accumulated. Regular dividends have been made varying with earnings of the bank. They have been eight per cent until recent years; now they are but six per cent.

In previous pages may be found references to, if not a complete history of, the Dayton branch of the State Bank. The last election of directors of this bank was held in January, 1864, resulting as follows: Peter Odlin, Horace Pease, J. H. Achey, J. Estabrook, T. A. Phillips, Dr. H. Jewett, and H. Gebhart. Peter Odlin was chosen president, and C. G. Swain, cashier. At the close of 1864, the stock of this bank was transferred to the Dayton National Bank. During the twenty years of the existence of the Dayton branch of the State Bank it had paid regular dividends, and at its close divided a handsome surplus, never having suspended payment for a day. The Dayton National Bank held its first election for directors February 7, 1865, with the following result: Peter Odlin, J. H. Achey, Horace Pease, G. W. Rogers, Harvey Conover, Herman Gebhart, Joel Estabrook, Dr. H. Jewett, and T. A. Phillips. Peter Odlin was elected president and C. G. Swain, cashier. The following changes have occurred in the board of directors and officers: H. S. Fowler was elected in the place of Herman Gebhart, deceased, January 14, 1868; William Clarke, in the place of Joel Estabrook, resigned, August 12, 1869; R. R. Dickey, in the place of H. S. Fowler, deceased, August 12, 1869; Josiah Gebhart, in the place of Dr. H. Jewett, deceased, January 10, 1871; Edward W. Davies, in place of Peter Odlin, resigned, November 8, 1871; W. P. Callahan, in place of Edward W. Davies; deceased, January 13, 1874; William H. Simms, in place of Horace Pease, deceased, August 12, 1875; George L. Phillips, in place of T. A. Phillips, deceased, January 8, 1878; Isaac Van Ausdal, in place of George L. Phillips, resigned, November 11, 1880; Calvin L. Hawes, in place of Isaac Van Ausdal, resigned, January 10, 1882; S. W. Davies, in place of William Clarke, deceased, June 15, 1882. J. H. Achey became president on the resignation of Peter Odlin, and William H. Simms was made vice-president December 13, 1883. Charles G. Swain died August 7, 1866, and was succeeded as cashier by H. C. Hiestand. Mr. Hiestand resigned January 14, 1869, and was succeeded by W. S. Phelps, who resigned July 31, 1884, and was succeeded by James A. Martin, the present cashier. At the present time the officers of this bank are William H. Simms, president; S. W. Davies, vice-president, and James

A. Martin, cashier. The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the bank are \$380,000, and the present board of directors are as follows: G. W. Rogers, H. Conover, R. R. Dickey, Josiah Gebhart, W. H. Simms, S. W. Davies, R. C. Schenck, Jr., John Cramer, and E. E. Hawes.

The National Banking Law was passed by congress February 15, 1863. About the 1st of March following, a movement was inaugurated in Dayton for the establishment of a bank here under the new law. In a few hours' canvass of the city, about one fourth of the requisite capital stock was subscribed. The movement was, at the same time, general throughout the State. The entire amount of the capital stock, \$125,000, was rapidly taken, and a meeting of the stockholders of the proposed new bank was held April 10th to finally decide as to the propriety of establishing the institution. On the 23d of April, a meeting of the directors was held, and the stockholders were requested to pay in their subscriptions. By the 24th, the stock was all paid up and the bank fully organized. The board of directors elected were as follows: S. Gebhart, Henry Herrman, Thomas Parrott, Caleb Parker, John L. Martin, Daniel E. Mead, Samuel Marshall, George W. Shaw, and Josiah Gebhart. The president of the bank was S. Gebhart, and the cashier, G. B. Harman. The certificate authorizing this bank to commence business was issued by Samuel T. Howard, acting comptroller of the currency, June 22, 1863, and on the 26th of the month the stockholders were notified by the cashier that certificates of stock were ready for delivery to the proper parties.

In this connection, it may not be improper to note the rapidity with which national banks were established in Ohio, as compared with other loyal States. On August 20, 1863, there were in Ohio fifteen national banks with an aggregate capital of \$3,043,000, while in all the other States there were but twenty-five national banks with an aggregate capital of \$3,710,000. The largest bank in the Union at that time was the First National Bank, of Cincinnati, and the next in size was the Second National Bank, of Cleveland. The former had a capital of \$1,000,000 and the latter of \$600,000. New York State had five national banks with an aggregate capital of \$670,000.

The First National Bank of Dayton, the history of the establishment of which is given above, continued business until 1870, when it went into voluntary liquidation, and was succeeded by the private banking firm, Gebhart, Harman & Co., consisting of Simon Gebhart, G. B. Harman, and W. B. Gebhart. This firm continued business until February, 1883, when it was merged into the City National Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. The first board of directors of this

bank were Simon Gebhart, G. B. Harman, W. B. Gebhart, Ezra Binn, Henry C. Graves, P. M. Harman, and Joseph R. Gebhart. The present board are the same with the exception that W. P. Callahan has taken the place of G. B. Harman. The capital stock of the bank is the same as at first; the surplus is forty thousand dollars, and the undivided profits are twenty-five thousand dollars. The location of the bank is at No. 39 West Third Street.

The Second National Bank was organized about the same time with the First. A meeting of the stockholders of the Second National Bank was held at the courthouse May 11, 1863, at which the following directors were elected: Jonathan Harshman, James Perrine, G. W. Kneisly, T. S. Babbitt, William P. Huffman, Robert Chambers, L. R. Pfouts, N. B. Darst, and D. C. Rench. On the 15th, Jonathan Harshman was elected president, and D. C. Rench, cashier. The certificate of this bank was Number 10, and the bank was authorized to commence business on the 22d of June, by Samuel T. Howard, acting comptroller of the currency. The bank commenced business on the 29th of June, 1863, at Number 48 North Jefferson Street. The charter of this bank expired by limitation on the 25th of May, 1882, the law permitting the extension of bank charters not having then been passed.

The Third National Bank was chartered May 4, 1882, its certificate being Number 2,678, and its capital stock being four hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars. This bank commenced business May 10, 1882. There were originally, and are now about one hundred stockholders in this bank. The first board of directors were as follows: William P. Huffman, Daniel Keifer, T. S. Babbitt, E. J. Barney, George W. Kneisly, John K. McIntire, Rufus J. King, George W. Shaw, and Preserved Smith. The first officers were: William P. Huffman, president; Daniel Keifer, vice-president, and Charles E. Drury, cashier. The present board of directors are: T. S. Babbitt, Rufus J. King, George W. Shaw, Thomas A. Legler, Daniel Keifer, John K. McIntire, Walter W. Smith, George P. Huffman, and A. Newsalt. John K. McIntire became president of this bank in January, 1888; Rufus J. King is now the vice-president; Charles E. Drury has always been the cashier, and Charles Rench became assistant cashier February 19, 1884.

The Merchants' National Bank was incorporated February 15, 1871, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The first directors were: Caleb Parker, Daniel E. Mead, Samuel Marshall, John Powell, J. W. Dietrich, James Applegate, E. D. Payne, N. Ohmer, and J. C. Peirce; John Powell was elected president, and A. S. Estabrook, cashier. For a short time this bank did business on Main Street, while the present build-

ing on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson Streets was being erected. Daniel E. Mead was elected president in 1873, and during the same year J. C. Peirce was elected vice-president. Alexander Gebhart became vice-president in 1886, and the officers at the present time are: Daniel E. Mead, president; Alexander Gebhart, vice-president, and A. S. Estabrook, cashier. The capital stock is now three hundred thousand dollars, and the surplus sixty thousand dollars. The present board of directors are: Daniel E. Mead, Alexander Gebhart, J. C. Peirce, E. A. Daniels, John R. Reynolds, D. L. Rike, James Applegate, Solomon Rauh, and N. Olmer.

The Fourth National Bank was organized early in January, 1888, and commenced business on the 12th of that month. The number of its certificate is 3,821, and the number of stockholders one hundred and fifty. The first and only directors were and are E. J. Barney, John W. Stoddard, William E. Crume, Edward Canby, C. J. Farneding, Torrence Huffman, Houston Lowe, W. J. Shuey, and J. B. Thresher. The first officers of the bank, who still retain their positions, were J. B. Thresher, president; Torrence Huffman, vice-president, and Ziba Crawford, cashier.

This bank is located on the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets, in a new four-story brick building erected for its accommodation. Its rooms are elegant and cheerful, and for the better protection of its funds it has one of the celebrated Corliss safes, of which there are only two in Ohio, the other being in Youngstown.

The Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company was incorporated February 3, 1887. The incorporators were Joseph B. Thresher, James D. Platt, John W. Stoddard, Eugene J. Barney, Torrence Huffman, Edward Canby, Clement J. Farneding, Edwin R. Stilwell, William J. Shuey, and Abram D. Wilt. The company was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The object of the company is to furnish facilities for the safe keeping of valuables, such as deeds, mortgages, jewelry, insurance policies, bonds, certificates of stock, valuable packages, parcels, etc., to such persons as cannot afford to purchase safes for their own use, and even to those who have such safes, but which they may feel are not absolutely burglar or fire-proof. The facilities of this company consist of a modern safe deposit vault on the main floor of the new bank building, on the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets. This safe deposit vault was designed by MacNeale & Urban, of Cincinnati, especially for this company, and no expense has been spared which was necessary to render it strictly burglar and fire-proof. All the latest improvements which mechanical skill has devised for insuring strength and security have been adopted and used in its construction. The very best workmanship has been employed, and the result is an

impregnable vault, which is believed to have no superior in the country. The interior is fitted up with a large number of safes and deposit boxes of various sizes, suitable for all requirements. These are rented by the year, at prices varying from five dollars to fifty dollars. No safe-holder can open his own safe without the assistance of a vault attendant, who must partially unlock it, when it can be opened by the keys of the safe-holder. The vault itself is twelve feet six inches wide, sixteen feet eight inches long, and seven feet high in the clear inside. In the construction of this vault a combination of metals has been used—malescent steel, Bessemer steel, chrome steel, and homogeneous, each one half inch thick, the quality of resistance lacking in one being supplied by the other. This two-inch thick case of plates is surrounded by a wall of masonry, averaging twenty inches in thickness, filled in between metal and masonry with cement. There is ample space around the vault and between it and the heavy walls of the building itself, which is all the time under the observation of watchmen, so that it would seem to be an impossibility for burglars to make even an attempt to break open the vault, much less succeed in such an attempt.

The massive double doors together are six inches in thickness and weigh several tons. The outside door is secured by twenty-four double-acting steel bolts, each bolt one and a half inches in diameter, and all having a purchase on the inside of the jambs. This bolt work operates from a common center, throwing eight bolts front, eight back, four up, and four down, thus forming twenty-four distinct fastenings for the door, all operated by an automatic device, having no connection with the exterior of the door. Time-locks are also attached, affording protection after the close of business hours, so that the doors cannot be opened even by those having charge of the locks. In addition to all these precautions in the construction of the vaults, information is received every half-hour during the night at police headquarters of the safety of the premises. Taken altogether, there is no safer or better place for the keeping of valuables than in the vaults of this company, and many of the people of Dayton and vicinity have already become its patrons. The trustees of the company at the present time are: Torrence Huffman, J. B. Thresher, John W. Stoddard, Eugene J. Barney, William J. Shuey, Clement J. Ferneding, James D. Platt, John T. Barlow, and George J. Roberts. The officers are as follows: Torrence Huffman, president; William J. Shuey, vice-president; Ziba Crawford, secretary and treasurer, and D. W. Stewart, custodian.

The Dayton Savings Bank was incorporated February 24, 1874, under an act of the legislature passed February 26, 1873. It commenced business

May 21, 1874. The trustees were C. F. Kneisley, Charles Burroughs, Jost Durst, Daniel Slentz, and J. L. Prugh. The first officers were C. F. Kneisley, president; Charles Burroughs, vice-president; Jacob W. Dietrich, cashier. The trustees of this bank, at the beginning, hoped to be able to secure a large line of deposits from the laboring classes of the people, but, owing to the existence of numerous prosperous building associations, the savings department has been but poorly patronized. From the beginning, however, the institution has carried on a regular banking business, and has thus been able to be of use to such as chose to use it for banking purposes. Of late years the officers have been Louis H. Pooek, president; Edward Pape, Sr., vice-president, and Ziba Crawford, cashier, until he resigned the position to take the position of cashier in the new Fourth National Bank. At the time of Mr. Crawford's resignation, Mr. Pape was elected cashier, and Daniel Slentz was elected vice-president in the place of Mr. Pape. At the same time Albert H. Pooek, since deceased, was elected assistant cashier. About March 1, 1889, arrangements were completed to change the bank from a State bank to a national bank, with the name of the Teutonia National Bank. In the summer of 1889, it removed to the northwest corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, a most eligible location. At the time of its incorporation as a national bank, its capital was two hundred thousand dollars, and the directors and officers were as follows: Directors, Louis H. Pooek, Edward Pape, Sr., W. S. O'Neill, Harry Coleman, Fred Reibold, John Dodds, Charles E. Swadener, Adam Lessner, and Joseph Wortman. The above directors were chosen on Saturday night, March 16, 1889, and on the 29th of the same month the following officers were elected: Edward Pape, Sr., president; Frederick Reibold, vice-president, and Louis H. Pooek, cashier.

Dayton Building Association, No. 1, was organized March 23, 1867. This was the first organization of the kind established in Dayton. Its business office was in the basement of the German Reformed Church, at the corner of Clay and Cass streets. Its first officers were Carl Bremer, president; Albert Geige, vice-president; Friederich Naumann, treasurer, Jacob Decker, secretary, and John H. Stoppelman, attorney. In this association each member had but one vote without any reference to the number of shares he held. The shares were one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and one of the special features of the association was that all payments had to count back to the date of the organization, no matter when made. The officers of the association were as follows: President—Peter Lenz, 1868 and 1869; John Roder, 1870 to 1873 inclusive. Vice-president—John Schen, 1868; John Roder, 1869; Augustus C. Meyer,

1870; William Stock, 1871; Gottlieb Eberhardt, 1872; Frederick Horn, 1873. Secretary—Louis H. Poock, 1868 to 1873 inclusive. Treasurer—Philip Walz, 1868; Henry Weickamp, 1869; Philip Walz, 1870; Henry Beddies, 1871 to 1873 inclusive. Comptroller—Frederick Steinbruegge, 1869; John Jauch, 1870; Frederick Steinbruegge, 1871; Joseph Burwinkel, 1872. Assistant secretary—Henry Hueffelmann, 1873. Cashier—Jacob Gruenewald, 1869 and 1870; Frederick Seeger, 1871 and 1872; John Weissmantel, 1873. Attorney—J. L. H. Frank, 1868 to 1873 inclusive. The affairs of this association were wound up August 26, 1873, at which time there was a dividend of fifty-four cents per share to be made, or in the aggregate \$566.23 to be divided among the members after they had received back their original investment.

Concordia Building Association was organized March 23, 1868. Each share in this association was one hundred and fifty dollars. No member could hold more than ten shares, and no member had more than one vote, no matter how many shares he held. The first officers of this association were: President, George Neibert; vice-president, Dr. Henry Weis; secretary, A. Abicht; treasurer, Peter Lenz; assistant secretary, Louis H. Poock, and attorney, J. L. H. Frank. The subsequent officers were: President—George Neibert, 1869 to 1872; Jacob Schmidt, 1873; Peter Lenz, 1874. Vice-president—John Roder, 1869; Christian Schmidt, 1870; Christ. Schoen, 1871; John Roder, 1872; John Schneble, 1873; Christ. Schoen, 1874. Secretary—Louis H. Poock, 1869 to 1874 inclusive. Treasurer—Peter Lenz, 1869; Constantine Zwisler, 1870; William Leonhard, 1871 and 1872; Christian Schmidt, 1873 and 1874. Cashier—John Roder, 1870 and 1871; Edward Meissner, 1872; John Stroehler, 1873; George Jacob, 1874. Attorney—J. L. H. Frank, 1869 to 1874 inclusive. There were no officers elected for 1875, the affairs of the association being wound up April 22d of that year, and the members going over to the Germania, a history of which follows.

The Germania Building Association was incorporated in April, 1873, with a capital of one million dollars, by the following persons: Louis H. Poock, Frederick Poock, C. G. Spath, G. Eberhardt, Philip Lenz, Carl Tredtin, Peter Lenz, Philip Walz, John Schoen, Carl Pauli, Louis Rost, William H. Smith, and John Roder. A meeting of those interested was held May 1, 1873, at which the following directors were elected: Peter Lenz, Frederick Horn, Philip Walz, John Schoen, J. L. H. Frank, Louis H. Poock, Peter Aman, Ernst Mueller, John Roder, Edward Meissner, Gottlieb Eberhardt, Louis Rost, and Frederick Poock. On May 2d, the association was organized by the election of John Schoen, president; Peter Aman, vice-president; Louis H. Poock, secretary; Peter Lenz,

treasurer, and J. H. L. Frank, attorney. In the following list of officers only the changes are indicated: In 1874, John Roder was chosen president; Gottlieb Eberhardt, vice-president; in 1875, Frederick Steinbruegge, vice-president; in 1876, Charles E. Swadener, attorney; in 1877, Frederick Steinbruegge became president, and has been annually elected ever since; Henry Beddies was elected vice-president; 1878 Henry Weber, vice-president; 1879 John Roder, vice-president; 1880 George Martz, vice-president; 1881 Henry Seeger, vice-president; 1884 H. W. Meyer, vice-president; H. Seeger, treasurer; 1888 Louis H. Poock was chosen both secretary and treasurer, and has served in both capacities ever since. The officers of the association at the present time (1889), are as follows: President, Frederick Steinbruegge; vice-president, H. W. Meyer; secretary and treasurer, Louis H. Poock; attorney C. E. Swadener. The board of directors, in addition to the first three of the above-named officers are Henry Hueffelmann, F. August Requarth, W. H. Meyer, August G. Poock, George Dies, and Christ. Schoen.

On August 23, 1886, the charter of this association was amended so as to permit the increase of the capital to two million dollars. The association works on the permanent Philadelphia plan. Business is conducted every day, and on Saturday and Monday evenings. A share in this association is two hundred dollars, and a borrower pays twenty-five cents per week for each two hundred dollars that he borrows, and in addition to this, pays whatever premium he agrees to pay, either weekly or monthly, and also interest at the rate of six per cent on the loan. At the end of the year the interest is rebated on the amounts that have been paid in weekly, and credited to the borrower on the loan, together with dividends, the same as is the case with non-borrowers. The association also issues full paid up stock certificates in sums from one hundred dollars to five thousand dollars, on which it pays the regular legal rate, six per cent.

Franklin Building and Savings Association was established April 20, 1875. The first officers were elected May 25th, following, at which time it was fully organized. These officers were: President, Louis Ritter; vice-president, Christ. Gross; secretary, Louis Faul; treasurer, Edward Pape; attorney, J. L. H. Frank. The subsequent officers were as follows: President—Louis Ritter, 1876 to 1880; Christian Gross, 1881. Vice-president—Christ. Gross, 1876 to 1880; Rudolph Borgneiss, 1881. Secretary—Louis H. Polk, 1876 to 1881 inclusive. Treasurer—Edward Pape, 1876 to 1881 inclusive. Attorney—J. L. H. Frank, 1876 to 1881 inclusive. A meeting was held August 2, 1881, at which it was provided that another meeting should be held on August 9th, but no record of this meeting can be found. The members, however, went into the New Franklin Building Association.

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The New Franklin Building Association was established May 9, 1879, on the permanent plan, and was incorporated with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Each share was one hundred and fifty dollars. The incorporators were Louis Ritter, Edward Pape, Louis H. Pooch, Adam Weber, Daniel Schroer, John Trangenstein, Christ. Kastner, August Hessler, Adam Hilde, and Jacob Renner. The first officers were as follows: President, L. Ritter; vice-president, John Danner; secretary, Louis H. Pooch; treasurer, John H. Trangenstein; attorney, C. L. Bauman. Since then the officers have been as follows: President—Louis Ritter, 1880 and 1881; Edward Pape, 1882 to 1889 inclusive. Vice-president—Edward Pape, 1880 and 1881; John Robert, 1882 to 1889 inclusive. Secretary—Louis H. Pooch, 1880 to 1884 inclusive; Albert H. Pooch, 1885 to 1888 inclusive; J. E. Sauer, 1889. Treasurer—John H. Trangenstein, 1880 to 1889 inclusive. Attorney—C. L. Bauman, 1880 to 1889 inclusive.

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The Mutual Home and Savings Association was organized in 1873, for the purpose of raising money to be loaned among its members for use in buying lots and houses, in building or repairing houses, and for such other purposes as were authorized by law. The capital stock of the association was at first one million dollars. In 1881 it was increased to two million dollars, and in 1884 it was raised to five million dollars. The last increase was in 1888, when it was made to ten million dollars.

From 1873 to 1880, the association had a continual struggle for existence, but in the latter year it began to prosper, and ever since that time, as may be inferred from the rapid and great increase of its capital, it has made rapid strides of progress. The officers at the time of organization were as follows: William H. Dill, president; Josiah E. Boyer, secretary, and James Anderton, treasurer. This organization continued until 1874, when Mr. Boyer resigned the secretaryship, and after a short interval the present secretary, A. A. Winters, was elected to fill the vacancy. A year or two later, Mr. Dill removed from the city and resigned the presidency, and Josiah E. Boyer was elected to the place. In 1880, James C. Reber, the cashier of Winters' National Bank, succeeded Mr. Anderton as treasurer, and the above-named officers are at the present time the officers of the association.

When the association was first organized it was conducted on the plan usually adopted by such associations. Its want of success, however, led the management to look about for new methods. Changes were adopted as they seemed to promise better results, and by 1880 the methods of the association had been completely revolutionized.

Originally shares in this association were one hundred dollars each.

Afterward five hundred dollar shares were added, still later shares of one thousand dollars, and later still shares of two thousand five hundred dollars. Since 1880, the association has grown very rapidly in the city, as set forth by the following statistics: Net assets January 1, 1880, \$35,968.16; January 1, 1881, \$77,525.51; January 1, 1882, \$134,201.37; January 1, 1883, \$207,043.09; January 1, 1884, \$415,352.56; January 1, 1885, \$567,365.01; January 1, 1886, \$714,628.25; January 1, 1887, \$901,174.47; January 1, 1888, \$1,154,148.06, and on January 1, 1889, \$1,512,756.95. The annual receipts in 1880 amounted to \$101,865.18, while in 1888 they reached \$1,354,530.30. The association now numbers about seven thousand members, and has about fifty-five thousand shares subscribed. This association has loaned the money to build more than fifteen hundred homes in Dayton, in sums ranging from five hundred dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars, and on business buildings in sums reaching as high as fifty thousand dollars.

The effect of the establishment of building associations on the rate of interest charged in Dayton is worthy of attention. In general terms it may be said that interest has been lowered three per cent. Formerly interest was as high as ten per cent, whereas now it does not average over seven per cent. Building associations are patronized in Dayton to an extent which is phenomenal. This patronage is not alone from working-men, but is also from business men, and even women and children. The smallest amount received by this association is twenty-five cents per week, upon which interest is paid according to what the association earns. For the last five years it has averaged over seven per cent, and the interest is compounded every six months. The rooms are open like every other business house, every day in the week, Sundays of course excepted, and also on Monday and Saturday nights. The patrons of the association are coming and going all the time, and constantly keep the officers and clerks at work.

One of the difficulties with which this association has to deal, is that of finding use for the money that constantly flows into its treasury. From the nature of its business the association is compelled to receive book deposits at all times, but the issuance of paid-up stock is optional with the association. And when money comes in too freely the issuance of paid-up stock is for the time being discontinued. Paid-up stock is therefore used as a kind of financial regulator. The association also has the right to call in outstanding stock in case of necessity; that is, in case of money coming in too freely by means of the book deposits. If, however, at any time the demand for money becomes greater than the supply on hand, it is only necessary to permit it to be known that the association is ready to issue

paid-up stock, that being a favorite investment, and then money pours in until the equilibrium is restored. Were it not for this means of regulating the supply of money at will, large balances of money would accumulate at certain seasons of the year, and lie idle, while at other times members desiring to borrow money or withdraw their deposits, would be subject to embarrassing delays. By the means thus indicated, the association was enabled during the year 1888, to keep the balance down below fifty thousand dollars, with one exception, and the average balance for the year was \$19,298.84.

The advantages to those who desire to borrow money are numerous in dealing with a building association. The money may be drawn in installments, as needed, and interest begins only when the money is actually drawn. Loans are made up to two thirds of the value of the security, including improvements. The weekly payments amount to only thirteen dollars per year on each one hundred dollars of the loan. This is but six dollars more than the interest, and if the borrower does not wish to pay anything on his loan he will scarcely feel this additional small sum, and at the same time he is paying off his indebtedness in such a way as hardly to be aware of it. The loan is thus paid off so gradually that there is no uneasiness on account of a note of considerable size falling due all at once. Each week takes care of itself, and thus the burden is evenly distributed throughout the whole year. A minimum payment of twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars is required, while at the same time, all payments in excess of the minimum count as payments ahead, and no one is in arrears until all over-payments are used up. Besides these obvious advantages the entire loan may be paid off at any time, and premium and interest are charged only up to the date of canceling the indebtedness. Thus it will be seen that a borrower from a building association is enabled to utilize at any moment any money that may come into his hands. This is an advantage not easily to be over-estimated. And it is only possible for such an association to conduct business in this way, because it has a steady stream of money pouring into and out of its treasury.

Central Building Association was organized in 1875, with a capital of one million dollars. John S. Charch was its president from the date of organization until 1888, since when the president has been Edward Pape. A. Ebel was secretary until 1887, since when that office has been filled by Joseph Schumacher. M. Schneider and Daniel Leonhard have been treasurers since the organization, and C. L. Baumann attorney.

Washington Building Company was organized in 1874, with a

capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Andrew Ritzert was president until 1877, Frank Bucher until 1882, August Wehner until 1887, and since then J. Joseph Stephan. Herman Soehner has been secretary since the organization, Alexander Mack treasurer, and C. L. Baumann attorney.

Permanent Building and Savings Association was organized in 1874, with a capital of one million dollars. The officers, since the organization, have been Conrad Diehl and Louis Fry, presidents; Henry Cellarius, secretary; Henry Fry, treasurer; and C. L. Baumann, attorney.

Homestead Aid Company was organized in 1881, with a capital of two million dollars. The officers have been as follows: President, G. W. Kneisley until 1884, E. F. Sample until 1886, and T. B. Hanna until the present time; vice-president, D. L. Rike until 1884, T. B. Hanna until 1886, and H. R. Groneweg until the present time; secretary, O. F. Davisson from the organization until the present time; treasurer, Third National Bank from the beginning until 1885, Charles Rench from 1885 until the present time; attorney, James Linden from the beginning until 1884, O. F. Davisson from then to the present time.

Montgomery Building Company was organized in 1884, with a capital of nine hundred thousand dollars. The officers have been, president, Joseph Wellmeier, 1884 to present time; vice-president, John Aman, 1884 to the present time; treasurer, Martin Popp, 1884 to 1886, George H. Jeckering, 1886 to the present time; and attorney, C. L. Baumann, 1884 to the present time.

American Loan and Savings Association was organized in 1885, with a capital of one million dollars. The officers have been, president, W. F. Gloyd; secretary and attorney, Charles A. Waltmire; treasurer, Frank L. Allen, 1885 to 1888; Charles L. Hubbard, 1888 to the present time.

Centennial Loan and Savings Association was organized in 1885, with a capital of one million dollars. Its officers have been, president, Henry Dornbusch; treasurer, John P. Lutz; secretary and attorney, Sumner T. Smith.

Dayton Loan and Deposit Company was organized in 1885, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The officers have been president, W. O. McCabe; secretary, Theodore Menche until 1887, and since then A. B. Nugent; treasurer, J. A. Romsport; attorney, A. H. Romsport.

Equitable Loan and Savings Association was organized in 1885, with a capital of five million dollars. The officers have been president, Joseph E. Lowes; treasurer, M. A. Nipgen; secretary, J. C. Turner until 1886, and since then H. W. Surface; attorney, C. D. Iddings.

Miami Loan and Trust Company was organized in 1887, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The officers have been presi-

dent, William Hufman; vice-president, Philip E. Gilbert; treasurer, Ziba Crawford; and secretary and attorney, C. J. McKee.

Dayton Building Company was organized in 1888, with a capital of two million dollars. The officers have been president, Edward Meissner; secretary, Henry Kley; treasurer, Frederick Kuebler; and attorney, J. L. H. Frank.

Gem City Building and Loan Association was organized in 1888, with a capital of one million dollars. The officers have been, president E. B. Kelly; secretary and attorney, C. W. Dustin; and treasurer C. D. Kidd, Jr.

Mechanics' Loan and Savings Association was organized in 1888, with a capital of two million dollars. The officers have been president, B. N. Davis; vice-president, John Kiser, secretary and attorney, J. A. Wortman; and treasurer, C. J. Moore.

The building associations of Dayton formed a league for mutual benefit on March 6, 1889. All associations doing business in the county are eligible to membership. The league is called the "Building Association League." The officers elected at the time of the formation of the league were: A. A. Winters, president; Louis H. Pooek, vice-president; H. F. Cellarius, secretary, and D. Leonhard, treasurer. The associations represented in this league at the time of its organization are as follows: The American Loan and Savings Association, the Central Building Association, the Dayton Building Company, the Equitable Loan and Savings Association, the Gem City Loan and Savings Association, the Germania Building Association, the Homestead Aid Association, the Mechanics' Loan and Savings Association, the Miami Loan and Trust Company, the Mutual Home and Savings Association, the New Franklin Building Association, the Permanent Building Association, the Washington Building Company, and the West Side Building Association. All the associations in the city except two were represented.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Manufactures—Connection Between Manufactures and Agriculture—William Hamer's Mill—Mr. D. C. Cooper's Sawmill and "Corn Cracker"—Matthew Patton's Cabinet Making—Robert Patterson's Pulling Mill—James Bennett's Wool Carding—Sutherland's Carding Machine—His Sudden Disappearance—Emory, Houghton & Company's Nail Factory—Elias Favorite's Hat Factory—William H. Brown, the First Gunsmith—Thomas Clegg's Operations—Henry Diehl's Chair Factory—Jethro Wood's Patent Plows—Washington Cotton Factory—Greer & King—Hiram Wyatt's Cracker Factory—Thomas Brown—S. N. Brown & Company—Crawford's Lard Factory—Miami Cotton Mill—Cooper Cotton Factory—Dayton Carpet Factory—Osceola Mills—Strickler, Wilt & Company—Clock Factory—Portable Threshing Machines—Marble Works—W. & F. C. Estabrook—Fritz & Kuhns—The Moore Grain Drill—Sachs-Pruden Ale Company—The Mead Paper Company—W. P. Callahan & Company—F. Benjamin, Ax Factory—Beaver & Butt—John Rouzer—Buckeye Iron and Brass Works—The Aughe Plow—Columbia Bridge Works—The Pitts Thresher and Separator—Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company—Dayton Manufacturing Company—Pinneo & Daniels—John Dodds—Dayton Buggy Works—Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company—Breweries—McSherry & Company—McHose & Lyon—Farmers' Friend Manufacturing Company—Cracker Factories—Brownell & Company—Other Manufacturing Companies—The Hydraulics—Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company—Dayton Electric Light Company—Natural Gas—United Brethren Publishing House—Christian Publishing Association—The Reformed Publishing Company—Conclusion.

THE place of manufactures in the industrial economy of a people is in all probability second to nothing but agriculture. If there were no agriculture there would be little necessity for manufactures, compared with the necessity for this industry that now exists. After the two are established in any community or country, however, they are mutually dependent upon each other, and are of almost equal benefit to society. Hence, whatever is for the benefit of the one is of almost equal benefit to the other, so that there is nearly, if not quite, as much interest attaching to the study of the one as to that of the other.

Nothing, perhaps, is more certain than that the remarkable development of the manufacturing industries of Dayton had their origin in and were nursed in their infancy by the equally remarkable development of the agricultural resources of the valley of the Miami, a region of country almost unsurpassed in richness and varied fertility. This fertility of soil insured from the start a prosperous farming community, capable of purchasing manufactured goods of an endless variety, and to any extent demanded by the necessities of that community. And with this premise the reader need not, and will not, be surprised to learn that in

the early days of Dayton's history, there were large numbers of various kinds of manufacturing establishments continually springing into existence. For this reason, if for no other, it can hardly be expected that in a work of this general nature, every establishment of this kind can be enumerated and its history traced; for that would require a persistency, keenness, and accuracy of research into the traditions as well as history of the past, with which results would scarcely be commensurate.

The first mill anywhere in the Miami valley, north of the fourth range of townships, was a small "tub-mill" built by William Hamer, for the purpose of grinding corn. Its location was where Water Street, or Monument Avenue, now is in Dayton, just east of and near to the canal bridge. The water was brought across from the mouth of Mad River by a small race, and the tail-race ran down the present course of the canal. The date of the erection of this tub-mill of Mr. Hamer's has not been preserved, but it must have been before August, 1799, for in that month D. C. Cooper started a small distillery on his farm two miles south of Dayton, on Rubicon Creek, in Van Buren Township, between the pike and the canal, as now located. Shortly afterward Mr. Cooper built a saw-mill and "corn-cracker." Each of these mills was run by water power—the saw-mill by a paddle wheel and the corn-cracker by a tub-mill. This little mill of Mr. Cooper's had most of the trade from the upper Miami country, and from the Mad River valley as far up as Springfield. "Settlers, in coming to the Cooper mill, would sometimes bring pack-horses loaded with sacks of corn, following the narrow trails through the forests. They came equipped to camp along the way. Rifle, ammunition, an ax, compass, blankets, and bells were necessary. Halting to camp at night, the horses were unloaded, bells fastened around their necks, and they were turned loose to graze. The fire being built, supper was cooked and eaten, after which the lonely traveler spread his bear skin for a comfortable sleep; then breakfast and an early start next morning for the mill. After such a journey, the pioneer would often have to wait a day or two for his turn at the mill."*

Mr. Cooper sold this mill afterward to Robert Patterson, who converted it into a fulling-mill, as is mentioned later in these pages. In 1804 Mr. Cooper built a saw-mill, and soon afterward a grist-mill, at the head of Mill Street, to which he added a carding machine in 1809.

In 1808 Matthew Patton was engaged here in the cabinet-making business, and James Hanna was carrying on the weaving business "in all its varieties." In 1809 Robert Patterson's fulling-mill was in operation about one half mile south of the road now leading to St. Mary's Institute,

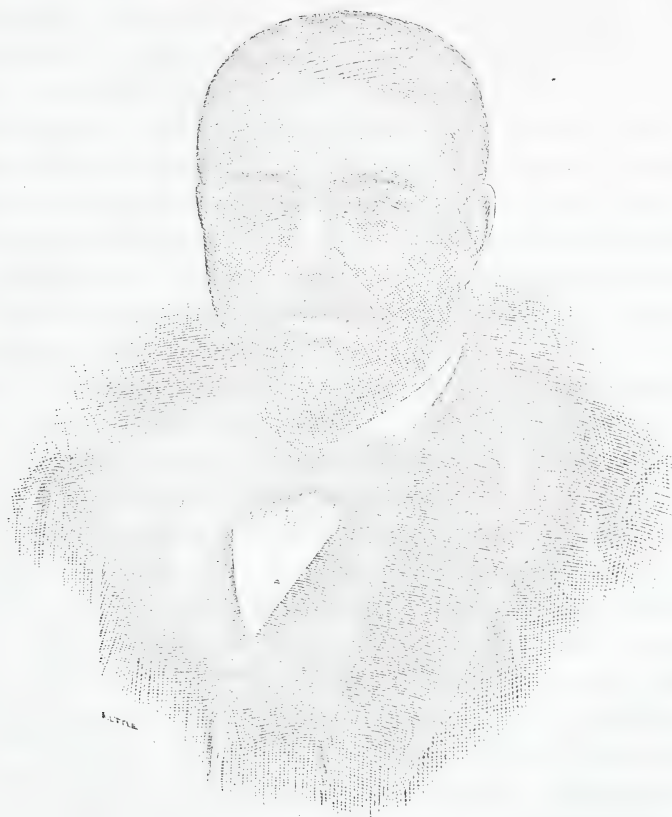
* For description of this mill see page 61.

which stands on the hill east of Brown Street and south of Woodland Cemetery. In 1811, this mill was purchased by William Allison and named the "Rubicon Carding Mill." In 1821 it was advertised as in complete operation. In 1828, it was still in existence and was then known as the "Rubicon Factory." The manager at that time was James Eusey, who followed the business of wool-carding, fulling, coloring, etc. The mill remained standing until about 1870, when it was torn down.

In 1809, James Bennett had one wool-carding machine in operation, and in 1810, he made the announcement to the public that for that season he would have two machines in operation, having added a new machine and attached new cards to the old one. Mr. Bennett's carding machines were located just north of the Cooper grist mill.

During the year 1812, D. C. Cooper dug a race leading from the old mill race to his saw-mill, frequently having a whole company of soldiers at work at it for several days at a time. It was his intention to erect a paper mill upon this race, as well as a saw-mill, but his death in 1818 prevented the accomplishment of this purpose. The construction of the canal afterward furnished more plentiful as well as more economical water power, and largely increased the number of manufacturing establishments immediately after it was built, and by this means double the population has since been sustained—of manufacturers and their employes in the city and of agriculturists in the immediate vicinity—than would otherwise have been possible.

In 1815, a man named Sutherland put some carding machines into operation in the gristmill. Mr. Sutherland was a very industrious man, and of an excellent moral character. He was of much more than ordinary intelligence, was highly respected, and devoted most of his leisure time to reading. He was not known to have an enemy in the world, and was not thought to deserve one. His business was so prosperous that it was necessary for him to run his machines night as well as day. It was his custom to attend the carding machines himself until about 1 p. m., and then to wake a young man who slept in the same room in which the machines were kept running, to attend them the rest of the night. One night the young man awoke without being called by Mr. Sutherland. Upon awaking he noticed that the machines were not running, and Mr. Sutherland was missing. The money in his desk was not taken away, neither were the clothes he was not wearing removed. It was therefore inferred that he did not leave the place clandestinely; for had he done so, it was thought that both money and clothes would have been taken. If violence had been done him some signs of that fact would have been discovered, and



George P. Huffman.

the young man would probably have been aroused. Had he committed suicide his remains would have been found. It could not therefore be conjectured with any degree of certainty whether he had absconded, committed suicide, or been murdered, for appearances were as strongly against one of these suppositions as against either of the others. The mystery has never been explained.

In 1821, the announcement was made that Emory, Houghton & Company had erected a nail factory near the Dayton Mills. The machinery of this factory was propelled by water power. In July of that year it was in complete operation, and nails of the best quality were being made. In 1823, Samuel Shoup was engaged in the manufacture of hats in Dayton, on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. One of the earliest hat manufacturers in this city was Elias Favorite, who commenced in 1831 and continued to manufacture hats until the style changed from stiff hats to soft hats, in connection with the visit of Louis Kossuth to this country in 1853, when the business generally went into the hands of large manufacturing establishments in the East, and most of the smaller concerns closed out their business.

William H. Brown came to Dayton in 1823, and from that time until 1839, carried on gunsmithing in this place. He was the first gunsmith in the city. For some time he manufactured his own barrels, but afterward purchased them of Strickler, Wilt & Company.

Mr. Thomas Clegg was one of Dayton's most prominent early manufacturers. He came here in 1824, and that year took up the site of the nail factory of Emory, Houghton & Company mentioned above, using it for the erection of a cotton factory, which was known as the "Washington Cotton Factory." This was the first cotton factory in Dayton. Mr. Clegg commenced spinning cotton in a building erected by Thomas Morrison, which stood just north of First Street, about one square northeast of where the Swaynie House stood. In order to increase the capacity of the factory, Mr. Clegg erected several other buildings in 1825, and continued the manufacture of cotton at the old location until 1833, when he changed the location of his factory to the new hydraulic, just opposite the lock in the canal, at the Fifth Street crossing. At this time, he took into partnership with himself his son, Joseph Clegg, under the firm name of Thomas Clegg & Son. This firm continued until 1844, when Joseph Clegg withdrew.

In 1828, Thomas Clegg, in connection with Mr. McElwee, under the firm name of McElwee & Clegg, started an iron foundry, which was located at the head of the basin, near Cooper's mill. This was the first foundry in Dayton. At it nearly all kinds of castings could be obtained

at reasonable cost, and old metal could be sold at a half a cent a pound. This foundry was the origin of the business, which, continued along through various changes, became the Globe Iron Works, at present owned by Stout, Mills & Temple, a history of which firm may be found elsewhere.

In 1832, the partnership existing between McElwee and Clegg was dissolved, and Thomas Clegg continued the business alone, under the name of the Dayton Iron Foundry. About the same time, or soon afterward, he started a brass foundry in what was known as the old distillery, on the bank of the Miami River, between Main and Jefferson streets, and for a long time his business in this line was very extensive. He continued in it until new and more extensive establishments with larger capital began competing for the trade, when he discontinued it, not considering it longer worthy his attention.

When Joseph Clegg withdrew from the firm of Thomas Clegg & Son in 1844, as above narrated, he erected the building which is now occupied by John Rouzer & Company, in which he commenced the manufacture of cotton yarns and cotton batting on his own account, but the same year converted the establishment into a linseed oil mill, taking into partnership Thomas Parrott, under the firm name of Joseph Clegg & Company. In 1849, Joseph Clegg purchased the factory operated by Thomas Clegg & Son, which from 1844 to 1849 had been operated alone by Thomas Clegg who then retired from active business in Dayton. Soon after this purchase Mr. Clegg sold the factory to Joseph Clegg & Company, and about the same time the name of the firm was changed to Parrott & Clegg. They then moved their oil mill machinery to the building recently purchased, the old Washington factory, and continued in business therein until 1850, when Mr. Clegg sold his interest in the establishment to Thomas Parrott, who continued to carry it on until his death, February 9, 1864, after which it was conducted for the estate by his two sons. In 1866, the business passed into the possession of Gebhart, Pope & Company, who continued it until 1882, when the firm became what it is now, H. L. Pope & Company, composed of H. L. Pope and Walter Gebhart, who have added largely to the capacity of the mills, until at the present time they have a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels of flax seed per year. The entire length of their buildings as enlarged is 185 feet, and the width remains the same as of old, 72 feet.

When Mr. Clegg sold his interest to Thomas Parrott, he became one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank, which had its banking house in Beckel Block on East Third Street, the other two gentlemen owning this bank being Daniel Beckel and William Dickey. This same firm

started the Miami Valley Bank and the Dayton Insurance Company, sketches of all of which institutions may be found elsewhere in this volume. In 1852, Mr. Clegg withdrew from the Farmers' Bank, and from that time until 1861 devoted himself to the real estate business. In the first year of his operations in this line, he erected Clegg's Hall on Third Street, east of Main, the first hall built in Dayton. Mr. Clegg erected numerous other buildings in the city beside this hall. In 1861, he bought the buildings formerly occupied as the Crawford Last and Peg Factory, and then occupied by Thomas Brown & Sons as a wooden ware manufactory. Mr. Clegg continued in this business until 1862 or 1863, when he converted the establishment into an oil mill and operated it in connection with his son, Charles B. Clegg, and his son-in-law, Captain E. Morgan Wood, under the firm name of Clegg, Wood & Company, greatly enlarging its facilities and increasing its operations until 1873, when he retired from the business, and it has since been conducted under the firm name of Wood, Archer & Company. Since 1873, the capacity of the mills has been still more increased until it is now from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of flax seed per annum.

As has been stated above, the first iron foundry was that started by Thomas Clegg in 1828. When Mr. Clegg retired from business this foundry passed into the hands of Westerman & Stout, who, in 1846, built a fine machine shop on the Cooper hydraulic, adjoining the foundry. Some time afterward the firm became so changed as to be composed of Atlas L. Stout, who was the former partner of Mr. Westerman, William M. Mills, and John C. Temple, under the firm name of Stout, Mills & Temple, and as such it has been continued until the present time. Their works are known as the "Globe Iron Works," and are now located at the corner of South Ludlow and Bayard streets. Their buildings are of brick, and of the following dimensions: Main building, 267x50, 100 feet of the building being two stories high. The foundry is 130x50 feet, besides which there are a paint shop, blacksmith shop, and warehouses.

The firm is largely engaged in the manufacture of paper-mill, flour-mill, and saw-mill machinery. They also make rag engines and wood pulp grinders, the Gilbert combination, and Livingston roller-mills, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and carry on a very extensive business. Their office is a neat two-story brick structure, located across Bayard Street from the main building, and the firm is now composed of the same gentlemen mentioned above.

In 1827, Henry Diehl's chair factory was in operation. It was located a few doors south of the courthouse. Mr. Diehl manufactured all kinds

of chairs, but appears to have made a specialty of gridiron, Windsor, and fancy chairs. P. L. Walker was at the same time manufacturing saddles, harness, and trunks, as well as military accouterments. His factory was located opposite the clerk's office. Samuel Dolly was engaged in the manufacture of coaches, carriages, gigs, and Dearborns, "according to the newest fashion or to order." In 1828, the first canal boat was built in Dayton, by Solomon Eversole, for John Rench. The boat was named the *Alpha of Dayton*, and was launched August 16th of that year.

The manufacture of Jethro Woods' patent plow was commenced in Dayton in the early part of the year 1829, by J. Ridgway, who informed the farmers of Montgomery County of the fact, and of the location of his factory, which was "just north of Lancasterian Seminary, and in front of the State Basin." All farmers who wished to purchase plows were invited to visit the factory, and the generous offer was made to anyone that he might take a plow on one month's trial and return it without charge if it did not prove satisfactory.

P. C. Hathaway commenced the manufacture of planes in June, 1829, his factory being located on the "south side of Main Street, opposite Mr. Hughes' tavern." Brown & Darst commenced the manufacture of saddles, harness, and trunks in September, 1830, on Second Street, a few doors east of Phillips & Perrine's store, and also on Main Street, nearly opposite the courthouse, in the shop "recently occupied by P. L. Walker."

S. Trembly on the 22d of March, 1831, gave notice to the public that he had established a hat factory in the new brick building on Main Street, opposite the jail, where he would carry on the manufacture of all kinds of hats. Peter Lehman had then been for some time engaged in wagon making. In January, 1831, he moved his wagon manufactory to the building formerly occupied by Elijah Githens as a chair factory, on Main Street, opposite Center Market Street. Toward the latter part of this year, D. L. Boogher and P. Lehman associated themselves together under the firm name of Boogher & Lehman, in the manufacture of combs. They called their establishment the "Dayton Comb Factory," where they manufactured combs of every description.

In March, 1832, A. Casad and Daniel M. Curtis, under the firm name of Casad & Curtis, commenced the manufacture of all kinds of satinets and jeans in the fulling-mill, formerly occupied by Mr. Elmy, near Cooper's mill, a short distance from the head of the basin. At this time Lewis A. Hildreth was carrying on the cabinet-making business a few doors from W. Eaker's store, and William Parker was also engaged in the same line of manufacture on Old Market Street. Nelson Holland was engaged in wagon-making near the head of the basin, having recently

removed from First Street. Strickler, Wilt & Company were making gun barrels of a superior quality, both for the general trade and to order. E. Stansifer had a looking-glass manufactory on the corner opposite Mr. Samuel Shoup's hat shop, on Old Market Street, and the Miami Cotton Company, having doubled their machinery, could promptly supply any quantity of cotton yarn, candle-wick, and cotton batting.

In connection with the Washington Cotton Factory was a machine shop, at which were made at that time all kinds of steam engines, cotton and woolen machinery, slide and hand lathes; fullers', millers', and tobacco-makers' screws, taps, dies, screw-plates, etc. In connection with this factory, Thomas Clegg's iron and brass foundry was in operation, at which he made bells of all sizes, from one ounce up to one thousand pounds. In 1833, John J. Lyons was engaged in the manufacture of wooden-ware, tubs, buckets, pails, patent churns, and all articles in the coopering line. He was located on Jefferson Street, between First and Water streets. In the same year Knight & Kerr, having purchased the entire establishment of D. Bowen, commenced the manufacture of post coaches, chariotees, barouches, phaetons, gigs, sulkies, etc., at the old stand, on Main Street, between Main Cross and Fourth streets. The Dayton Chair Factory was owned and operated by G. A. Hatfield in 1835, and was located one door west of John Lehman's inn, on First Street, near the basin. All kinds of chairs were manufactured by Mr. Hatfield, but he appears to have made a specialty of Windsor chairs. S. T. Harker at this time had a soap and candle factory near the head of the basin, where he made molded and dipped candles, as well as soap. Henry Diehl had a chair manufactory on the west side of Main Street, two doors south of Franklin Street. Toward the latter part of this year there was established a new carpet factory, about one hundred yards below the gun barrel factory of Strickler, Wilt & Company. The building occupied by this company was one hundred by forty feet on the ground and three stories high.

In 1834, James Greer and Augustin King, under the firm name of Greer & King, established themselves in the manufacture of stoves and hollow ware in the city. These two gentlemen continued the business until 1848, when Augustin King retired from the firm, and was succeeded in the business by his son, Rufus J. King, who had been connected with the firm ever since its establishment. No change of name was required, and the business was conducted by Greer & King until 1874, when Mr. Greer died. From that time until 1884, Mr. Rufus J. King carried on the business under the firm name which was so well known, until 1884, when he entirely discontinued it. This was one of the large manufactur-

ing firms of Dayton, employing when at the height of its prosperity, about one hundred men, and conducting a proportionately extensive business.

In 1834, Hiram Wyatt came to Dayton from Cincinnati and went to work for Tilden & Smith, a firm composed of Alvin Tilden and Walter Smith, who had been for a year or two engaged in running a bakery here. After working for them about two months, Mr. Tilden wished to sell his interest in the business to Mr. Wyatt, and the firm became Smith & Wyatt. Their bakery was on St. Clair Street in what was known as the Academy Building, the front part of which this firm rented to the Catholic church, themselves occupying the back part. At the expiration of one year Mr. Wyatt bought the interest of his partner, and continued the business alone until 1838, when he went into partnership with Levi Wollaston on Second Street, the firm name being Wyatt & Wollaston, and it so remained until 1841 when it was dissolved. In that year Mr. Wyatt built a factory on Third Street, near Madison, and in it carried on the business alone until 1849, when he took into partnership John R. Nickum, the firm becoming Wyatt & Nickum. In 1851, this firm introduced a steam engine into their business, and established the first steam bakery in Dayton, if not in Ohio. This was a great curiosity, people from all the surrounding towns coming to Dayton to see a "steam bakery," of the management of which they had but little idea. In 1859, Mr. Nickum sold his interest in the establishment to T. Wyatt, and the name of the firm became H. & T. Wyatt, as it remained until the business was sold and discontinued in 1886. The facilities for the manufacture of crackers were complete, and the business was very large, the annual trade amounting some years to forty thousand dollars.

In 1828, Thomas Brown came from Xenia to Dayton, and established himself in business as a house contractor, and was engaged in building all kinds of houses until 1848. From that time until 1853 he was out of business, and in the latter year he became interested in a coal mine on the Wabash River, and was engaged in coal mining until 1855, from which time until 1861 he was again out of business. From 1861 to 1869 he was one of the lessees of the public works of the State. The business carried on by the company, of which he is now the president, and of which he became a member in 1869, was commenced in a small way by Harvey Blanchard, on the east side of the canal, between Third and Fourth streets, in 1847, and in 1850, S. N. Brown, who was a carriage-maker by trade, was admitted to partnership by Mr. Blanchard, the firm name becoming Blanchard & Brown. In 1863, J. M. Phelps became a silent partner, and in 1867, upon the death of Mr. Blanchard, Messrs. Brown

& Phelps purchased the interest of Mr. Blanchard, and changed the name of the firm to S. N. Brown & Company. In 1869, a stock company was incorporated with a capital of one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, which remains the same, but a surplus of sixty thousand dollars has accumulated. In 1851, the firm of Blanchard & Brown moved to the corner of Kenton and Fourth streets, and in 1869, the firm of S. N. Brown & Company erected the five-story brick structure, which they now occupy, and moved into it on January 1, 1870. This building is located on the southeast corner of Fourth and St. Clair streets. Besides this they occupy a three-story frame building, which was erected in 1852, and which is used for the rough turning of wood work. Their line of manufactures includes carriage wheels, hubs, spokes, and bent materials, of which they turn out annually about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth, and give employment to about one hundred and thirty hands. Their goods find sale in all parts of the civilized world. The officers of the company have always been as follows: Thomas Brown, president; S. N. Brown, general manager; Charles H. Brown, superintendent; and J. M. Phelps, secretary and treasurer.

In former pages reference was made to the last factory of A. & Z. Crawford, which was established in 1829. A. & Z. Crawford were two brothers who commenced the manufacture of lasts in a small way in a little building on Main Street, opposite where the jail now stands. In 1842, the firm received an addition to its membership, in the person of C. H. Crawford, and the firm name became A. & Z. Crawford & Company. This firm lasted until 1846, when the name was changed to Crawford & Company. From 1855 to 1870, the firm name was Crawford & Stilwell by the addition of E. R. Stilwell to the membership. In 1870, Jacob Coffman became a member of the firm, the name of which was then Crawford & Coffman until 1874, when John McGregor purchased an interest and the name was then Coffman & Company, until 1886, when Edward Canby became a member of the firm, and the name was again changed to Crawford, McGregor & Canby. Thus it remained until November, 1887, when C. H. Crawford died, and his son, W. H. Crawford, took his place in the firm. The growth of this business has been somewhat remarkable. In 1874, the firm had three machines turning out forty pairs of lasts per day. At the present time there are in the factory nine machines, each turning out about fifty pairs per day. Since 1888, this firm has turned out about two thousand pairs of last blocks per day, and they also handle about fifteen thousand bushels of pegs per year. In addition to these articles there are manufactured at this factory, boot trees, crimps, boot signs, etc., giving employment to about eighty hands.

The machinery is run by a sixty horse-power engine, and the annual amount of business done at the present time is about one hundred thousand dollars, and it is constantly increasing.

In 1837, there was published a summary of the manufacturing interests then in Dayton, from which the following facts were in part taken: The Washington Cotton Factory had been in operation about eight years. The building was a frame one, 52x41 feet in size and four stories high. The factory was engaged principally in spinning cotton yarn. It had five hundred spindles in operation, employed sixteen hands, and turned out from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred pounds of cotton yarn per week.

The Miami Cotton Mill Company had been in operation five years. It was incorporated with an authorized capital of seventy-five thousand dollars and had a paid-up capital of thirty-five thousand dollars. It was engaged in spinning cotton yarn and had somewhat more than one thousand spindles in operation. The yarn spun was from No. 5 to No. 12, and the output was one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds per annum. The company employed from fifty to sixty hands and the weekly pay-roll amounted to one hundred and twenty dollars. James Plunkett was the superintendent.

The Cooper Cotton Factory was then in existence also. It had been organized in 1835, with an authorized capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which fifty thousand dollars had been paid in. The building was 100x50 feet in size. It was the design to operate with three thousand spindles, and with a capacity of three thousand yards of cotton goods per day. This factory continued to be operated until 1844, on May 13th of which year it was sold at public auction. In the advertisement of sale, it was described as standing on the Miami Canal, within a few rods of the center of the corporation. The machinery consisted of 1,408 spindles and 30 looms, and was operated by water power, there being a flow of twelve hundred cubic feet per minute, with a fall of twelve feet. There was a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet on the canal. At the time of sale Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Cincinnati, purchased the property, and afterward sold it to T. A. Phillips, who continued it as a cotton factory, taking into partnership his sons, George L. and Charles A., the firm name being T. A. Phillips & Sons. The company was incorporated in 1874, with a capital of eighty thousand dollars. T. A. Phillips died in 1877. George L. Phillips retired from business in 1880, since which time Charles A. Phillips has carried on the business alone. The cotton factory was converted into a tobacco factory in 1887, and has since been operated by the Merchants' Tobacco Company.

Returning now to the status of manufacturing in 1837, it may be mentioned that there was still another cotton factory, but located three miles from the city, called the Smithville Cotton Factory, owned by George W. Smith, who also operated an extensive distillery at the same place.

The Dayton Carpet Factory had a frame building, four stories high and 100x50 feet in size, and was one of the finest frame buildings ever erected in Ohio. It began operations that year with eight ingrain looms and four Venetian looms, with which it turned out from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards of carpet per day. In the second story of their building the company operated a carding and spinning establishment, and, altogether, employed forty hands. J. C. Geisendorff was the superintendent. On the 13th of May, 1844, this factory was offered for sale without reserve. It was described as having a front of 227 feet on the Miami Canal, the main building being 100x40 feet on the ground and four stories high. There was a dry-house, a dye-house, and a bleaching-house besides. The water power was sufficient to drive two pairs of four and a half foot mill-stones, and there was a flow of six hundred cubic feet of water per minute. There were in the factory four carding machines, two forty-inch breakers, and two thirty-six-inch finishers, one rolling jack spinner, with ninety-six spindles, and one jenny with fifty spindles. There were eight ingrain looms and a number of common looms besides. The committee on sale was D. Z. Peirce and E. E. Barney.

The property, after several changes, at length came into the possession of Joseph Kratochwill, who commenced the manufacture of flour in Dayton in 1854. He was at first located in a building which occupied the present site of Durst's flour mills. In 1860, he removed to Trotwood, where he remained, however, only a few months, and from Trotwood he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until 1864, when he returned to Dayton. He then came into possession of the old Dayton Carpet Company's building, located on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and the canal, and in it started the Oregon Mills, which he continued to run till his death in September, 1887. This building is of brick and wood, four stories above the basement, and 40 by 130 feet in size. The machinery is propelled by an overshot and Turbine wheel, and by a steam engine of two hundred horse-power. The average number of men employed is about twenty, and the daily product of the mill is five hundred barrels of flour.

After the death of Joseph Kratochwill, the mill was run for the estate by his son, James Kratochwill, for about three months, when the

Kratochwill Milling Company was incorporated with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, all paid in. The first officers of this company, who still retain their offices, are as follows: President, George P. Huffman; vice-president and manager, James Kratochwill; secretary and treasurer, James Turpin. The principal brands of flour made at the Oregon Mills are the "New Process," and the "Snow Flake."

The Osceola Mills were erected in 1858, by L. Wollaston. The building is located on Fifth Street, on the canal. It is a four story and basement building, 60x80 feet in size, having a height of fifty-two feet in front. When occupied as a flour mill it was fitted up with three run of buhrs, two of which were kept in operation night and day. Mr. Wollaston disposed of his interest to T. A. Phillips, but repurchased it, and afterward sold it to Joseph Kratochwill, to whose estate it belongs at the present time. It is now used by different parties as a store-house, and also by the *Democrat* and other newspaper offices.

Returning again to the summary of 1837, there was then but one cast iron foundry in the city. This was the property of Thomas Clegg, and was then turning out about two hundred tons of castings per year, principally machine castings and mold boards for plows. Castings were worth one hundred dollars per ton. Ten hands were employed at this foundry.

In 1830 or 1831, Henry Strickler and Jacob Wilt formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing gun barrels. The firm was increased in numbers in 1835, by the addition of George Rhodes, and the name became Strickler, Wilt & Company. They were located originally on the north side of the river, near "Steele's mill," or near where the Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company is now located. The business was carried on in a small way for several years, but as it increased more room and better facilities were required, and the firm moved to the corner of Fifth Street and the canal, where they erected a building, which was three stories high and 100x40 feet in size. The capital stock of the firm was ten thousand dollars, and they employed from ten to twelve hands. When their business was most prosperous they turned out about eight gun barrels per day. These barrels were turned out smooth bores and rifled by the gunsmiths, to whom they were sold. A market was found for them all over the Western States. One of the peculiar features of the establishment was Mr. Wilt's method of straightening the barrels, which was of his own invention, as was also his method of grinding the barrels to the octagonal form.

The firm of Strickler, Wilt & Company was dissolved, and the business was continued by Jacob Wilt and his brother, Jeremiah, under the firm name of Jacob Wilt & Company. This firm moved to the upper

hydraulic in 1854, and after continuing for some years was succeeded by Wilt & Harrington. About this time the demand for gun barrels began to diminish, and it finally ceased altogether. The firm, therefore, turned their attention to the manufacture of cotton batting. Still later another change occurred, the firm becoming Wilt & Rasner. This firm gained a wide reputation for the manufacture of mill picks. It was dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Wilt died in 1881.

There was also another gun barrel factory, which was owned by E. L. Helfenstein, and which was turning out about fifteen hundred gun barrels per year and employing five hands.

There were then four machine shops in Dayton. The first was connected with the Miami Cotton Mill, and made steam engines, cotton and wool-carding machinery, etc., some of which they exported as far away as Mexico. The number of hands employed varied from thirty to thirty-five, and the pay roll amounted to from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars per week. The annual value of the product amounted to from forty thousand to fifty thousand dollars.

Another machine shop was that of Solomon Price & Company, which commenced operations October 1, 1835. This firm employed about a dozen hands. There was, as has been stated above, a machine shop connected with the Washington Cotton Factory, which was established in 1839, and which, among other things, made horse-powers and threshing machines. Ten hands were thus employed. There was also a bobbin factory in the same building, employing four hands. The fourth machine shop was connected with Strickler, Wilt & Company's gun barrel factory.

The clock factory of Marsh, Williams, Hayden & Company began operations in 1833, and in 1837 was making twenty-five hundred clocks per annum. The number of hands employed was twelve, and it was said that this was the largest clock factory in the West.

A. & A. C. Alexander & Company established their paper-mill in 1831. It was a three-story frame building, 35x70 feet in size. At this mill about seventy-five tons of rags were manufactured into paper each year, from which about fifty or sixty tons of paper were made. The number of hands employed was seventeen.

In 1837, the firm of Casad & Curtis, mentioned earlier in these pages, had been dissolved. D. M. Curtis had engaged in business as proprietor of the carding and fulling-mill, and was carding from ten thousand to twelve thousand pounds of wool per year. Ten hands were employed, three or four of whom were children.

Connected with the factory of A. & Z. Crawford was a chair factory, turning out about two thousand chairs per annum. S. T. Harker's

soap and candle factory was making about one hundred thousand pounds of soap per annum, most of which was exported. He was also turning out about thirty thousand candles. It gave employment to five hands. There was at the same time another candle factory operated by Amos Smith.

In the city, and within three miles of it, there were then seven grist-mills, seven saw-mills, five distilleries, and several mills for cutting laths, shingles, etc. All of the large number of manufactories were at that time propelled by water power, except the last factory, which was run by steam. The hope was expressed that Dayton would always maintain the rank she then sustained, that of the second in wealth in the State. There were then twenty-nine mechanics' shops, worth seventy-seven thousand dollars; nine manufacturing establishments, worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and other kinds of business aggregating in value, including the two classes above particularized, \$888,000.

The manufacture of portable threshing machines was begun in Dayton as early as 1838, by Kepler, Markle & Karr, their machine work being done at the Washington Machine Shop. The machine made by them was described in their advertisement as of J. D. Burrell's patent, and as being beautiful, simple, and complete, and easily moved from place to place. It might be used with equal convenience in the barn or in the field. "No machine runs lighter, threshes faster, or does better work." They were so constructed that an extra cylinder might be attached for threshing clover seed. The entire machine occupied a space equal to a two foot cube, and was propelled by a one-horse endless chain power, as was also "Allen's threshing machine," which was advertised for sale in this vicinity, but which was not manufactured in Dayton.

At the same time S. Price & Company were manufacturing in Dayton, "Newton's friction obviator," or double chain horse-power, which could be used in threshing grain, or in any work where a light horse-power was needed.

James Cook and C. W. Emis established a rifle factory in 1838 on Jefferson Street, near the market, in which they promised to make as good a gun as could be found in the United States. In 1839, William Bourne informed the public that he would continue the manufacture of pianofortes in Dayton on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, and felt that it would not be boasting to say that he was able to make as good an instrument as was manufactured in Cincinnati, or imported from the East. He had engaged M. Bothart to build the instruments. Mr. Bourne afterward moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and won considerable celebrity. At the same time Henry Kimes and Samuel Warner were engaged in

the manufacture of plows and wagons, but in April, 1840, they dissolved partnership, and Henry Kimes continued the business alone until 1857.

According to the United States census of 1840, there were engaged in the different manufacturing industries and trades in the corporation of Dayton, at that time, 816 persons, and in Dayton Township, outside of the corporation, 260 persons, making an aggregate of persons thus engaged then, within the corporation and township, 1,070. The entire number in the county of Montgomery, at the same time, was 2,280, and in the whole State of Ohio, 66,265. The numbers engaged in each separate occupation were not reported by the marshals who took the census reports.

One of the early industries of this city was the marble works of LaDow & Hamilton. The exact date of the establishment of their works was not ascertainable, but it was probably as early as 1842. At any rate they were here in 1845, and had on hand tombstones, etc., of the best variety of eastern marble. They were on Third Street for several years, and conducted quite an extensive business. In 1856, Dr. John Wise purchased Mr. Hamilton's interest in the business, and remained with Mr. LaDow eighteen months, when he sold his interest, and Mr. LaDow continued the business alone until the latter part of the war, and in 1864, J. H. Winder became a member of the firm. The firm remained LaDow & Winder until the death of the former in 1874, after which Mr. Winder conducted the business alone until 1878, when he closed it out. This was a very prosperous firm, and during a portion of the time while it was LaDow & Winder its sales amounted to fifty thousand dollars per year.

W. and F. C. Estabrook commenced business in Clayton, Montgomery County, in 1835 or 1836, as merchants and manufacturers of linseed oil. In 1840, they removed to Dayton, where they continued the manufacture of oil at the present location of the Sachs-Pruden brewery. In 1846, W. Estabrook decided to go into the manufacture of scythes and erected a factory for that purpose, 50x100 feet in size and three stories high, fitted up with machinery for six trip-hammers and other machinery in proportion, with an estimated capacity of three hundred scythes per day. Upon a more careful investigation of the prospects for the success of that line of manufactures, he decided to abandon the projected enterprise and sold the building to Simon Gebhart, who converted it into an oil mill. In the meantime the Estabrooks continued the manufacture of linseed oil at their old location until the death of Warren Estabrook, which occurred April 14, 1857, after which the property was sold to Pritz & Kuhns, who were the pioneers in the business of the manu-

facture of agricultural implements in Dayton, they having commenced in that line of manufacture in 1842. The implement, with which they commenced, was an endless chain horse-power; but they soon added other kinds of implements. Their manufactory was located at the northeast corner of Second and Sears streets. For some time they employed no machinery, but their work was celebrated for its excellence. As the demand increased, they were obliged to add to their facilities, which they did gradually until 1846, when they erected a large establishment on the corner of Second and Webster streets. From this time on for several years, they were unable to fill the orders they received. In June, 1846, they advertised that they had secured the right to manufacture Rice's patent railroad, or endless chain horse-power for one and two horses, and threshing machines in Ohio and Indiana. This threshing machine, they said, with its new improvements, took up but little room in the barn, and would thresh or hull clover seed, in either wet or dry weather, and worked with more ease to the horses and took fewer hands than any other machine, four being sufficient to thresh one hundred bushels per day.

In 1851, they commenced building the "celebrated Moore grain drill," which proved so popular in the Miami Valley that the firm found it out of their power to keep pace with the demand. Up to this time they had depended on the various foundries in the city for their castings, but being frequently unable to secure them fast enough for their necessities, they determined to erect a foundry of their own. This they completed February 22, 1855, but even after thus increasing their facilities they were still unable to keep up with their orders. In 1857, therefore, they purchased the buildings on the lower hydraulic, known as the Estabrook Oil Mills, which new location proved to be admirably adapted to the increase of their business. The main building was 130x40 feet, with a wing 100x50, all brick and three stories high. Adjoining this was the foundry, 70x50 feet. In the latter part of 1863 they were compelled to still further enlarge their facilities by the erection of another building.

In 1859, they had commenced the manufacture of the "Dorsey self-raking reaper and mower," of which they built one hundred and sixty the first season. This machine gave such satisfaction to the farming community that the demand for it ran far ahead of the ability of the firm to fill it. In 1863, they manufactured and sold over six hundred of them, and then did not fill more than half their orders. At this time they employed sixty mechanics, besides a few laborers, and the annual extent of their business was over one hundred thousand dollars.

The business was continued under the name above given until 1876, when Augustus Kuhns purchased the interest of Jacob A. Pritz, and the firm name then became Pritz, Kuhns & Company and so continued until 1878, when Adam and William H. Pritz sold out to J. W. Pritz and Augustus Kuhns, and the firm became Pritz & Kuhns, running on in this way until the latter part of 1883, when Colonel E. A. Parrott bought the interest of Augustus Kuhns, and the firm became Pritz & Company and continued thus until early in 1885, when J. W. Pritz took the business and is still continuing it, locating at the old place of Neff & Bennett on the canal, where all kinds of castings and repairs can be found. Since 1878 Mr. Adam Pritz has lived a retired life, selling the property, where he formerly carried on his manufacturing operations, to the Sachs-Pruden Ale Company on the 1st of March, 1888, as appears in the sketch of the latter company.

The property of Pritz & Kuhns was purchased March 1, 1888, by the Sachs-Pruden Ale Company. This company was incorporated January 9, 1888, the incorporators consisting of Edward Sachs, Henry B. Pruden, David Pruden, H. H. Weakley, and Frank T. Huffman, the capital stock of the company being five hundred thousand dollars. This company has two buildings, one of them being entirely new and erected under the supervision of Conrad G. Oland, of Hampshire, England, especially for the purpose to which it is devoted. This is the ale brewery building, 70x138 feet, and having four floors constructed almost entirely of steel. This structure was completed in September, 1888, and brewing was at once commenced. The capacity of the brewery is two hundred barrels every twelve hours, with facilities for an increase to double that amount. The bottling establishment is in the old building, and here they make ginger ale, agarie, and other proprietary medicines. This building is 150x45 feet, and the bottling capacity is sixteen thousand per day. The convenience of modern machinery enters largely into the work of this corporation, and as a result, the number of employes is small when the extensive business transacted by the firm is taken into account.

In 1838, Henry Kimes established himself in the manufacture of plows in Dayton, in partnership with A. Warren. The partnership, however, was of short duration, and Mr. Kimes continued on alone for several years. In 1858 the stock in trade was purchased by George Coldracer and Louis J. Pfeiffenberger, who carried on the business under the name of Coldracer & Pfeiffenberger until 1873, when Mr. Coldracer sold his interest to Mr. Pfeiffenberger, who soon afterward sold one-half interest in the business to Michael M. Smith, and the firm name then became Pfeiffenberger & Smith. In 1883, Valentine Meixner purchased an interest in the business,

and since that time the name of the firm has been Pfeifferberger, Smith & Company. The premises occupied by this firm are located at Numbers 203, 205, 207, and 209 East Monument Avenue, and here they manufacture all kinds of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, etc. At the busiest season of the year they employ four men in the blacksmith shop, three in the wagon shop, and two in the paint shop.

A paper mill was established at Kneisly, near Dayton, in 1840, by William Clarke, who operated it there until 1846. At this time the firm of Ells, Claflin & Company was formed and located a paper-mill on the present site of the Mead Paper Company. Mr. Clarke having an interest in the firm, moved part of the machinery from the old Kneisly mill. This firm was succeeded in 1858 by Weston & Mead, the several members of the firm being W. A. Weston, J. L. Weston, and D. E. Mead. One year later D. E. Mead purchased W. A. Weston's interest, and the firm became Mead & Weston, which continued until 1866, when J. L. Weston sold his interest to Thomas Nixon, the firm becoming Mead & Nixon. In 1872, the firm became an incorporated company with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the name was Mead & Nixon Paper Company. D. E. Mead was the president of the company, Charles D. Mead, secretary, and Thomas Nixon, vice-president. This company was succeeded in 1881 by the Mead Paper Company, D. E. Mead president; Charles D. Mead, vice-president, and B. F. Reist, secretary. Since that time no changes in officers have been made, and the capital stock remains the same as at first. The mills are located at the corner of Front and Second streets, and furnish employment to one hundred and twenty-five operatives, to whom about forty thousand dollars is paid annually. The plant now in use is most complete and extensive in its character. The main building is four stories high, and 200x100 feet in size. Besides this there are several other buildings. The motive power is both steam and water, the three steam engines having an aggregate of four hundred and fifty horse-power, and the water being about two hundred horse-power. The capacity of the mills is twelve tons of paper per day. The kinds of paper manufactured are super calendered and machine finished book and newspaper, and colored papers. The patronage of the company is mainly in the Western States, and the growth of the trade is steadily increasing.

The works, owned at the present time by W. P. Callahan & Company, were established in 1841 by C. Thompson, on Shawnee Street, between Wayne and Wyandotte streets. Mr. Thompson's sons were connected with him in the business a portion of the time, but in 1852 they retired from the firm and went to Terre Haute, Indiana, and Mr. Thompson went into partnership with Thomas McGregor and John

Clary, the firm becoming Thompson, McGregor & Company. In 1857, W. P. Callahan bought the interest of Mr. Clary, the firm name remaining the same until 1862, when Mr. Thompson died, and the business was carried on by the two remaining partners until 1868, when Mr. Callahan bought out the interest of Mr. McGregor and became sole proprietor. Mr. Callahan was alone until 1876 when he took into partnership Thomas DeArmon, and the firm name then became W. P. Callahan & Company, as it remains until the present time. In 1885, W. K. Callahan, a son of W. P. Callahan, was admitted to partnership. The business was commenced in a small way and has gradually grown to its present large proportions. It was removed to its present location in 1856, and it now occupies several large brick buildings and furnishes employment to from seventy-five to one hundred men. The goods manufactured consist mainly of linseed oil and cotton-seed oil machinery, but steam engines, mill gearing, shafting, paper-mill machinery, pulleys, etc., are also made. The annual output of the works has been in some years over one hundred thousand dollars.

In February, 1865, what are now known as the Miami Valley Boiler and Sheet Iron Works were established by W. P. Callahan, Thomas McGregor, Henry Fisher, and James T. Dougherty, under the firm name of McGregor, Callahan & Company. In a few years Mr. McGregor sold his interest to Mr. Callahan. Soon afterward Frederick Sartor was admitted to the firm, and then Mr. Callahan and Mr. Fisher sold out to the other three, and the firm became Fisher, Sartor & Dougherty which lasted several years. Then Henry Weber bought an interest in the business and not long afterward sold it to Phillip Leonhard. Mr. Leonhard retired in a short time, and Mr. Sartor sold his interest to James Brownell when the firm became Henry Fisher & Company. Soon after this, Lyman Leland took Mr. Fisher's interest, and the firm became Leland, Dougherty & Company. At length Messrs. Leland and Dougherty bought Mr. Brownell's interest, and the business ran along for six or seven years without any further change. Then Mr. Leland retired and John W. Graham became a member of the firm, which partnership lasted until May 17, 1886, when it was dissolved, since which time Mr. Dougherty has carried it on alone.

The products of these works consist of flue, tubular, and portable boilers, tank breechings and sheet iron chimneys, penstocks, draft tubes, tanks for oil, turpentine, water, or any other fluid, lard coolers, lard press screens, brewers' tubs, paper-mill tanks, bleach tubs, varnish steam kettles, fire-proof doors, core ovens, furnace cupolas and stacks, and many other articles in the same general line.

One of the noted manufacturing industries of Dayton in the days before the war was the ax factory of F. Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin moved from New York City to Lexington, in Preble County, in 1840, with the intention of procuring a small farm on which to spend the remainder of his days in peace and comfort. While arrangements were being made for his occupancy of the little farm, he repaired several axes at the village forge. So skillful was his work that his fame soon spread abroad in the community, and the demand for Benjamin's axes became general. For this reason the project of settling down upon the farm was abandoned and he began to look around for a suitable location, where he could supply the demand which his skill and honest work had created. In the spring of 1846 he came to Dayton and began the manufacture of axes on a small scale, on the east side of St. Clair Street, between Third and Fourth streets. In 1849 his son, J. S. Benjamin, entered his employ, and under his excellent training learned the trade of making first-class edged tools. Mr. Benjamin purchased the lot on the northeast corner of St. Clair and Fourth streets, and here he increased his facilities and enlarged his business, which continued to increase until his death in 1861. His son then carried on the business until 1869. For several years the edged tools of this establishment were manufactured by hand, and the reputation of the Benjamin axes and cutlery in general was second to none. From 1864, J. S. Benjamin made great improvements in his work. Determined to make his enterprise a credit to the city, as well as profitable to himself, he gradually changed from hand work to machinery, perfecting his machinery as he went along. He ceased making small cutlery and devoted himself to the manufacture of larger cutlery and tools used in the manufactures. The change to machinery changed the current of his business. His wares were called for in all directions, and their merit was such that it was impossible for him to supply the demand. This was the condition of his business in 1869, when he became interested in a stock company then recently established in Louisville, Kentucky, and he removed to that city, thinking that as the war was over everything would be prosperous there. He remained there in charge of the edged tool factory until 1875, but the enterprise was not a success, and after several years he returned to Dayton and again commenced the struggle of life on a small scale at No. 32 South Wayne Avenue, where he is at the present time. He has in his shop one of the celebrated Beaudry & Cunningham trip-hammers, the stroke of which is completely under the control of the operator. Mr. Benjamin is doubtless one of the most skillful edged tool makers in the city of Dayton, and is again gradually building up his business.

Another of the early firms engaged in manufacturing in Dayton, was that of Beaver & Butt. They were located on Kenton Street just below Third. Mr. B. N. Beaver was the first one in Dayton to apply machinery to the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. The beginning with him was small, yet the means to increase the facilities of his business came by the active exercise of steady application and industry, aided by ability. Mr. Beaver commenced business in the building occupied by Adam Pritz, on Webster Street, in the winter of 1847. His business proving a success he soon removed to the Pease building on Third Street, just east of the canal, taking Mr. J. W. Butt into partnership. At this location they greatly increased their facilities and business, and in a few years sold it to T. V. Doup, who removed to Kenton Street, and successfully conducted the establishment for some time. In 1853, Beaver & Butt again purchased the entire establishment and enlarged the business. Their factory was four stories high and a capacious building in every way. Among other articles made by them was a patent step ladder, the celebrity of which was so great that orders for it were received from all over the country. They soon afterward purchased the building owned by the Hook and Ladder Company which they used as a warehouse. At the beginning Mr. Beaver employed three men, and in 1866 the firm employed thirty-five men, and besides did a great deal of work by machinery.

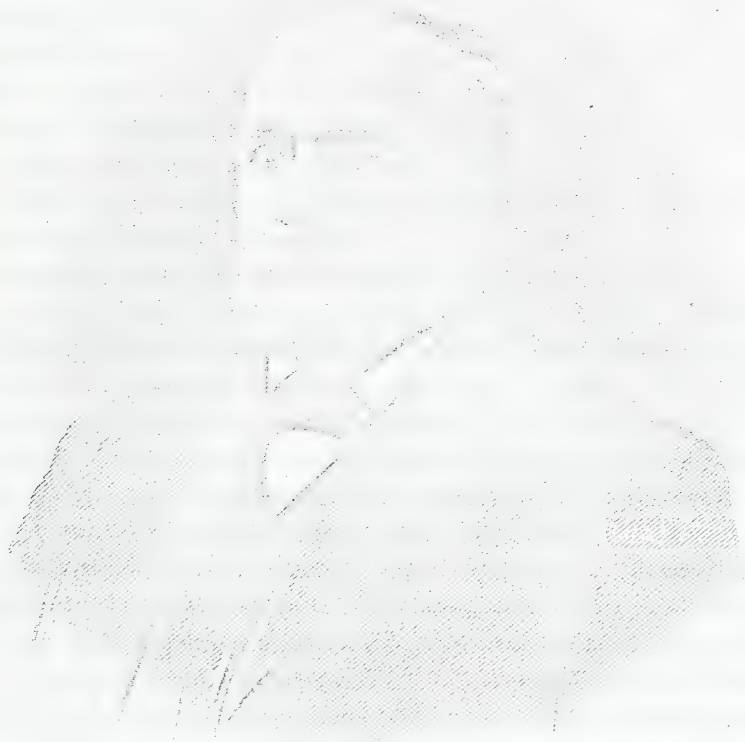
The most prosperous times, however, did not come to this firm until after 1866. During this year they made a contract with the State to build the asylum for the insane at Columbus, Ohio, at the high prices which were then prevailing, but they did not commence the work until 1870, when prices of materials and labor had largely fallen, the result being that they made a great deal of money on this single contract. In 1869, having, as before stated, purchased the building owned by the Hook and Ladder Company, they bought all the Benjamin property, and the S. N. Brown & Company warehouse property, and erected what is known as the Beaver & Butt building, occupying all the space between Kenton, Fourth and St. Clair streets and the alley. After the erection of this building they did a very large business in the building line, all over the country. This prosperity continued until the death of John W. Butt, in 1885, since when the business has been closed. The building which they erected is now owned by John Dodds and the C. L. Hawes estate.

The manufacture of lard oil was commenced by J. H. Peirce in 1844, at the present location of the factory of J. P. Davies, on the lower hydraulic, between Wayne and Fifth streets. He was engaged in the business until 1870, his brother, J. C. Peirce, being interested in the factory a portion of the time. After some time D. E. Mead became a

partner in the company, and the firm name was changed to Peirce & Mead, as it remained until 1865, and in 1866 J. P. Davies became a partner. In 1870 Mr. Davies purchased the interest of Mr. Peirce and has since been engaged in the business alone. The goods manufactured are lard oil, and various brands of laundry soaps; acidless tallow oil is also made. The number of hands employed averages about twenty.

John Rouzer worked at the carpenter's trade in various places from 1844 to 1854, and in the latter year established himself in the business of contractor and builder in this city, commencing in a small way. In 1861, he began the manufacture of building material. He was then located in the old Bomberger flouring mill, where he put in operation the first iron frame molding machine in the United States. In 1862, he commenced the erection of the Turner Opera House, which was opened January 1, 1864. In 1863, he removed to his present location on the Cooper hydraulic, opposite the head of Fourth Street. The building he then occupied was a small two-story brick, which a year or two afterward he enlarged by adding twenty feet to the front and raising it all one story higher. In 1871, he erected a new building to the north of the old one, three stories in front and four stories high on the canal. Since then he has occupied the two buildings, which are fitted up with the finest machinery to be found anywhere in the State. In 1884, he accepted as partners John H. Pardoner and William T. Mooney, since which time the firm name has been John Rouzer & Company. The number of men employed by this firm varies with the general condition of business, sometimes being as high as two hundred. The amount of work done averages about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, and covers the large field of the southwestern part of the State, and as far north as Columbus. In Columbus the most noted buildings erected by Mr. Rouzer are the courthouse, the board of trade building, and a residence for the widow of Ex-Governor Dennison. In Dayton he furnished the inside finishing and the furniture for the new courthouse, and the office furniture for the offices of the Teutonia Insurance Company, office furniture being one of the specialties of this company.

The business now conducted by the Buckeye Iron Works was established in 1844, in a small way by H. L. Shepherd and W. H. Pease, their works being located at the corner of Third and Wyandotte streets, and extending from Wyandotte to Wayne. The growth of the business was so rapid that it became necessary to increase the resources of the firm, and June, 1876, the present company was incorporated with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. The works are now where they were first located. The main building is of brick, four stories high,



John Rouzer

and 56x90 feet in size. The two-story machine shop and iron foundry is 66x140 feet in dimensions, the brass foundry is 100x100 feet, and there is an additional machine shop on Wayne Street, which is 40x90 feet in size. The machinery is propelled by a one hundred horse-power engine, and a force of 225 men is employed. The business of this firm consists of the manufacture of brass goods for steam-engine builders and steam fitters' use. A special department of the concern is devoted to the manufacture of tobacco cutting machinery. Linseed oil and cottonseed oil machinery are also largely made. The specialties of this firm find their way into nearly all parts of the civilized world. The annual output of the works at this time is about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is constantly increasing. The officers of the company at the present time are: Charles E. Pease, president; W. Krutzsch, vice-president, and W. B. Anderson, secretary.

The flouring mills now known as the Banner Mills, were commenced in 1847, a small stone building being at that time erected. In 1865, Mr. Jost Durst purchased the property and in 1879 erected the present structure, which is a four-story and basement brick building. The mills are located on East Fifth Street and the railroad. The machinery is propelled by a steam engine of one hundred and seventy-five horse-power, the capacity of the mills being about three hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. The following brands of flour are made: "Durst's Best," "Ladies' Friend," "Roller Process," and "Telephone." These brands are quite popular throughout Ohio, Maryland, New York, and elsewhere. The officers of the company, since its incorporation in 1887 as the Durst Milling Company, have been John W. Durst, president; Jost Durst, vice-president; C. S. Durst, secretary and treasurer, and E. G. Durst, manager. It is one of the most prominent milling companies in Southwestern Ohio.

The manufacture of plows was commenced in 1847 by Jefferson Aughe in a little shop on Third Street. Aughe invented the celebrated "Aughe Plow," which is so well known throughout the United States. Shortly after starting the business he removed to the corner of Front and Crane streets where he erected a two story frame building forty feet square, where he carried on the manufacture of plows until 1865. At this time John Achey bought an interest in the business which he held until his death in the fall of 1866, after which Charles Parrott purchased Mr. Achey's interest and the firm Aughe & Parrott operated the works until 1871, when Mr. Parrott purchased Mr. Aughe's interest. Mr. Parrott added to the old building until 1881, when the entire structure was taken down and a new four-story brick building 80x70 feet erected in its place, with necessary sheds, etc., in addition, for storing manufactured

goods. These new works were taken possession of in October of that year. The firm became an incorporated company in 1882, under the name of the Parrott Manufacturing Company, of which Charles Parrott is president; George Parrott, secretary, and Frederick W. Nolt, superintendent. Among the points in which this plow is claimed to excel, are lightness of draft, scouring in any soil, holding to the ground under all conditions, facility of adjustment, and superiority of workmanship. With ample capital and every necessary facility at command, this company is well prepared to sustain the reputation it has always enjoyed.

The Aughe Plow Company, manufacturers of the "S. S. Aughe Plows," was organized in 1885. The works are located on the corner of Front and Crane streets, where are manufactured shifting beam plows, center draft plows, plain clevis plows, patent combination malleable iron plows, and subsoil plows. All parts of these plows are interchangeable and can be promptly supplied direct from the factory. The trade of this company is large throughout the United States, but is especially large in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Washington Territory. The officers of the company at this time are: S. J. Allen; president; J. W. Kennedy, secretary and treasurer, and S. S. Aughe, superintendent.

In 1848, D. H. Morrison commenced building wooden bridges for both railroad and county work. For several years the work was done where the bridge was being built, Mr. Morrison having no shop or factory. In 1868, however, he erected a small shop in the rear of the last and peg factory of Crawford & Company, and there began the manufacture of iron bridges from a patent of his own. The business kept on increasing until 1882, when it became necessary to have more room, and the present location on Louie Street, between Washington Street and the railroad, was selected, and a brick factory building erected 66x318 feet in dimensions. Here the work has since been carried on, a large number of different styles of bridges being made, among them the Pratt truss, the whipple truss, the triangular truss, arch bridges, deck bridges, plate girders, etc. This company has manufactured two rigid suspension bridges, one of them being now in existence and crossing the canal on Main Street, and it has also built two suspension truss bridges, one of which, and the only one now in existence, is the bridge across the Miami River, on Main Street.

D. H. Morrison died in 1882, and the company was incorporated December 18, 1882, as the Columbia Bridge Company. The incorporators were C. C. Morrison, J. Curtis Morrison, Ellis Jennings, Atlas L. Stout, and Warren Munger. The officers of the company were, at first, C. C. Morrison, president; Samuel Craighead, vice-president; and J. Curtis

Morrison, secretary. The present officers of the company are C. C. Morrison, president; Michael Neil, vice-president, and J. Curtis Morrison, secretary and treasurer. A new frame building was erected in the winter of 1888-1889 for a blacksmith shop, which is 40x75 feet in size. The machinery in these works is exceedingly simple and strong. The boring machine is the largest in use anywhere, being capable of boring a hole eight inches in diameter, through thirty-six inches of metal, and of boring two holes at the same time, fifty-five feet apart in the center. One of the largest punches in existence is in these works, it being capable of punching an eight-inch hole in one-inch iron, and cutting off five-inch rods of cold iron. About seventy men are usually employed in the factory, and about the same number at the bridges which are being built. The annual amount of the work done is from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One of the monuments to the skill and honesty of the work of D. H. Morrison was the oblique ribbed arched stone bridge across the canal on Jefferson Street, which was erected in 1854 and torn down in 1888.

Following is a summary of the manufacturing establishments in operation in Dayton in 1849: There were five oil mills which purchased from the farmers of the surrounding country one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of flax seed annually, at a cost of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, from which were produced three hundred and forty thousand barrels of oil and four hundred thousand pounds of oil cake. These oil mills employed from forty to sixty hands, besides furnishing employment to about twenty coopers in the manufacture of barrels for the oil.

There were five iron foundries which gave permanent employment to one hundred men, and which cast annually nine hundred tons of pig iron. There were four flouring mills which ground annually from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and seventy thousand bushels of wheat; a last and peg factory, turning out yearly about twenty thousand dollars' worth of stock and employing about twenty-five hands. Woolen machinery of all kinds was made, and carpets and coverlets of a great variety of patterns. A linen factory was established about that time, and there were three paper-mills, employing from forty to fifty hands and manufacturing about five hundred tons of paper which netted the establishments about eighty thousand dollars.

There were two excellent hydraulic powers in Dayton, termed the "upper" and "lower" hydraulics, and for a distance of some seventy-five rods along the canal the ground was covered with buildings from three to

four stories high, filled with machinery and giving employment to from three hundred to four hundred mechanics and laborers. At that time the upper hydraulic was not in full operation, but it bade fair to soon become the center of great activity.

The Dutton Agricultural Works were erected in 1854 by Rufus Dutton, on Keowee Street and the canal. Here Mr. Dutton continued the manufacture of agricultural implements until 1856, when the property was sold at sheriff's sale to C. Wight, who took into partnership William Bomberger and John Dodds, the firm name becoming Bomberger, Wight & Company. In 1863, these works changed hands, J. B. Pitts & Company becoming the purchasers. Immediately upon the purchase of the works, J. B. Pitts & Company began the manufacture of the celebrated Pitts threshing machines, the improved double pinion horse-power, and their patent planet power, the latter made entirely of iron. This establishment was immediately arranged in departments and thoroughly systematized. For some little time the threshing machines were shipped "knocked down" from Buffalo, where was located the principal manufactory, to Dayton, and sold from this city as a distributing point, but soon afterward the manufacture was commenced here and continued until within a few years of the present time. The Pitts thresher and separator was the joint invention of John A. and Hiram A. Pitts, was patented in 1837, and for several years afterward was the most successful machine for threshing and separating grain at one operation that had been invented.

The manufacture of these machines was continued by Pitts & Company until 1866, when Woodsum & Tenney purchased the property and the business, and carried it on until the beginning of 1875, when they sold the business to the Woodsum Machine Company, which was incorporated in April of that year. The incorporators were S. F. Woodsum, George W. Shaw, J. F. Perrine, Garrett Perrine, B. F. Hargrave, and S. W. Massey. This company continued the manufacture of the machines at the old place until 1886, when they sold the property to the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company and discontinued the business.

After Bomberger, Wight & Company sold out to J. B. Pitts & Company, they moved to the shops of the Western Railroad, near the present union depot, and there continued the manufacture of agricultural implements for two or three years, when they sold out. C. Wight had been engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Dayton ever since 1850, and is so engaged at the present time. In 1851 or 1852, he located at the corner of Monument Avenue and Sears Street, and has continued there ever since. In 1878, he commenced the manufacture of sash, doors, and



E. J. Barney

blinds, and since then has added the manufacture of a patent fence machine, called the Gem City Fence Loom, gang and lath and picket mills, wire and picket fences, window and door screens, door springs, and detachable or open links. The number of hands employed in this establishment is about sixty, and the annual amount of the business is from one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company was established in 1849 by E. Thresher and E. E. Barney, under the firm name of E. Thresher & Company. In that year they began the erection of shops in Dayton, for the purpose of building railroad cars, with what would now be considered a very small capital, twelve thousand dollars. From the nature of the business, the establishment became known throughout the country as the Dayton Car Works, and they are so known to the present day. From the first the cars manufactured at these works were noted for the excellence of their material and workmanship. In 1854, Mr. Thresher on account of failing health sold his interest to C. Parker, and during the next ten years the name of the firm was Barney, Parker & Company. During this period the business steadily increased throughout the Northwest, West, and South. In 1864, Mr. Parker's health having become impaired from too close attention to business, he disposed of his interest in the firm to Preserved Smith, and during the next three years the firm name was Barney, Smith & Company. In 1867, the firm was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with the name of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company, and with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The capital was increased in 1872, to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in 1882, to one million dollars, at which it remains at the present time, the surplus now being five hundred thousand dollars. The names of the incorporators of this company were: E. E. Barney, Preserved Smith, James D. Platt, E. J. Barney and A. E. Stevens. The first officers of the company were: E. E. Barney, president; Preserved Smith, vice-president and treasurer; James D. Platt, secretary, and E. J. Barney, superintendent. Since their incorporation they have greatly enlarged their business, having erected new and more commodious buildings, and added improved machinery of any and all kinds, until now they have one of the best equipped car manufactories to be found anywhere in the United States, if not actually the best. They consume from eighteen to twenty million feet of lumber per year, and from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand tons of iron. They give employment to eighteen hundred men, and turn out from three to four million dollars' worth of manufactured goods each year. They make all kinds of freight, baggage and passenger cars, the latter including

sleeping and private cars, and being equal in design and finish to any in the world. The buildings and works generally of this company occupy about twenty-eight acres of ground. The average amount of wages paid to employes during the past few years has been sixty thousand dollars per month, the amount of wages paid out in this one establishment, added to that paid out in other establishments directly and indirectly connected with it in Dayton, would be almost, if not quite one million dollars a year. Ample and complete facilities and extraordinary care to even the minutest details of their work, are the secrets of the excellent and wide-spread reputation this company has acquired, and are the reasons for their cars being found in every State and Territory in the Union, as well as in Canada.

The officers of this company at the present time are as follows: E. J. Barney, president; J. D. Platt, vice-president and treasurer; A. M. Kittredge, superintendent; A. C. Barney and E. E. Barney, directors, and F. E. Smith, secretary.

The Dayton Manufacturing Company was incorporated February 3, 1883, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The incorporators were as follows: E. J. Barney, president; J. D. Platt, F. E. Smith, J. Kirby, Jr., Thomas A. Bissell, A. C. Barney, and Charles U. Raymond. The officers first elected, and who still retain the positions to which they were elected, were E. J. Barney, president; J. D. Platt, vice-president; F. E. Smith, treasurer; J. Kirby, Jr., general manager; Charles U. Raymond, secretary. Immediately after their incorporation the company purchased a lot on the corner of East Third and Garfield streets, upon which they erected a fine, two-story brick factory building, 80x200 feet in size, and since then they have added a foundry, 75x100 feet, in the rear of the main building. In these buildings the company employ about one hundred and fifty men, and manufacture about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of products per annum. Their line of manufactures includes all kinds of car-furnishings, switch and car-locks, railroad lamps, locomotive headlights, and fine brass and bronze goods. They have recently added the manufacture of household ornaments and bronze statuary in the form of statuettes, something entirely new in this part of the country. One of the last orders filled in this line was for several statuettes of Morton McMichael, formerly a distinguished journalist of Philadelphia and also one of the early mayors of that city. None but the finest castings are made at these works, and their work in the line of car-findings is found in the finest passenger cars in this country, notably in those manufactured by the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company.

J. R. Johnston commenced business in Dayton in 1851, in connection with the Buckeye Foundry. In 1852, he became a partner in the same company, and in 1862, he and Mr. Fraim purchased the foundry department and ran it under the firm name of J. R. Johnston & Company until 1869 when Mr. Fraim died. From that time until 1872 Mr. Johnston carried on the business alone at the same location, when he moved to his present location, No. 32 South Wayne Avenue. In 1877, he took into partnership his son, L. M. Johnston, and since that time the firm has been J. R. Johnston & Son. The business is that of a foundry and machine shop, and from twenty-five to thirty men are given employment.

Broadrup & Company commenced business as McMillin & Company in the fall of 1854, the firm being then composed of G. M. L. McMillin, William Broadrup, and John Broadrup. They were engaged in the manufacture of woolen machinery, and continued as McMillin & Company about two years. Their manufactory was then located where the factory of D. L. Bates & Brother, on the southeast corner of Third Street and the canal, in the rear of Joseph R. Gebhart & Son's flouring mill, now stands. In 1856, Mr. McMillin sold his interest in the business to George Raymond, and the firm thereupon became Broadrup, Raymond & Company, this firm lasting until 1862, when it was dissolved, Mr. Raymond retiring and the brothers Broadrup continuing the business under the firm name of Broadrup & Company, which name has been retained until the present time. In 1864, the company purchased some property on South Perry Street, just south of Bayard Street, upon which they erected a large brick building, consisting of a main building and a wing. In this building the firm carried on the manufacture of woolen machinery until 1870, when they found it advisable to change their line of manufactures. This they did by changing their machinery, and engaging in the manufacture of school furniture, in which occupation they have continued up to the present time. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the firm since it has been Broadrup & Company. The machinery used in this factory is propelled by steam. About twenty men are employed on an average, and the annual product of the factory is about forty thousand dollars. This company manufacture the "Celebrated Champion School Furniture and Opera Seats." The school furniture consists of seats for pupils, recitation seats, teachers' desks, etc., and besides these various articles they manufacture most kinds of office furniture, and a modified form of the opera seat, which is very convenient and popular for church pews. They also manufacture seats suitable for parks, lawns, cemeteries and croquet grounds, and in fact all kinds of furniture for which they can find ready sale.

In 1855, Ernest Zwick established himself in the manufacture of carriage wheels, and continued the business until 1865, when A. W. Pinneo purchased an interest in the concern. In March, 1866, E. A. Daniels purchased an interest, and the firm name became Zwick, Pinneo & Daniels, as it remained until 1875, when Messrs. Pinneo and Daniels purchased the interest of Mr. Zwick and changed the firm name to Pinneo & Daniels. The business of the company was carried on for twenty years at Number 216 East Third Street, but in 1881 the firm moved to their present location at the southwest corner of First and Madison streets. Here their buildings cover a space 208x248 feet in size, and are three stories high. They employ from seventy-five to one hundred skilled workmen. The main energies of the company are directed to the production of the "Dayton Patent Compressed Band Hub and Tenon Wheel," which is one of the best wheels in the market. The bands are made from the best quality of Norway iron, welded and rolled, and having a continuous weld, cannot slip. The hub is not weakened by cutting grooves for bands to rest in, but the entire surface is strengthened by applying the band over all and compressing it into the wood flush. The spokes have grooves cut in both sides of the tenon next to the shoulder, making the thickness of the tenon where the groove is cut just what is required when it is ready to drive, the lower end of the tenon being an eighth of an inch thicker. This is reduced by compression to the required thickness. Besides this celebrated wheel, the firm of Pinneo & Daniels, or the Dayton Wheel Company, as they are otherwise known, manufacture the celebrated "Sarven" wheel, as well as all other kinds of wheels. The firm is at present composed of A. W. Pinneo and E. A. Daniels.

E. H. Brownell started in business in Dayton in 1855 in a small shop, located on Cooper Street, at the corner of Foundry Street. His business was that of building and repairing boilers. His shop was 15x35 feet in size, and he employed but two men, besides himself. He continued without a partner until 1865, when he associated with himself James H. Brownell and Thomas J. Driscoll, under the firm name of Brownell & Company. This firm lasted until 1877, when, upon the death of James H. Brownell, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Driscoll went to Columbus. E. H. Brownell continued the business under the old firm name until 1880, when it became necessary to change it because of there being another Brownell & Company in the city, and E. H. was placed before the old name, making it E. H. Brownell & Company. This arrangement continued until 1888, when Mr. Brownell sold to Graves & Marshall, a firm being composed of Henry C. Graves and George M.

Marshall. This firm has greatly enlarged and increased the facilities of the works, which are located at Numbers 403 to 407 East First Street. They now employ about seventy men, having doubled their force in the past two years. They now intend erecting a large two-story building, covering their entire grounds, which shall be equipped with every modern improvement and convenience. They manufacture marine, locomotive, stationary, and house-heating boilers, rotaries, tanks, smoke-stacks, and general sheet iron work, and have a very large trade in all parts of the country.

John Dodds commenced his career as a manufacturer in 1856, as a member of the firm of Bomberger, Wight & Co. This firm began the manufacture of agricultural implements in the shops now owned by the Woodsum Machine Company, at No. 201 North Keowee Street. They continued in business here until the close of the war, when they sold the buildings and machinery to the Pitts Threshing Machine Company, and moved to what was then known as the Dayton & Western Railroad Shops. After several years, Mr. Dodds, having been out of business one year, bought out the firm of Bomberger, Wight & Company and began the manufacture of the Hollingsworth rake exclusively, having as partners in the business at the time A. G. Smith and A. W. Beall, the firm name being Smith, Dodds & Company. At the end of one year Mr. Dodds bought the interests of his partners and became sole proprietor. Some time afterward he surrendered the lease of the Dayton & Western Shops and erected new buildings on the corner of East Third and Bainbridge streets, the present location of the Stoddard Manufacturing Company's Works. At the expiration of three years from this time he disposed of a one-half interest to John W. Stoddard and remained in partnership with him five years, when he sold the rest of the business to Mr. Stoddard and purchased the latter's interest in the Miami City shops, where farm cultivators had been made about four years. At this time the only buildings at this point were a two-story frame structure and a brick engine-house. Other buildings were, however, erected and the plant had grown to be a very large one, when, in 1882, the old buildings were destroyed by fire. Since this time still other buildings have been added, until now the buildings themselves cover three acres of ground, and two acres are occupied with piles of lumber. Mr. Dodds manufactures six different kinds of rakes—the Hollingsworth, Reindeer, Surprise, Taylor Number 1 and Number 4, and the Redbird. He turns out about eleven thousand rakes each year, aggregating in value about two hundred thousand dollars, and employs about one hundred and forty men. The rakes are shipped to all parts of the United States, Europe, Australia,

and New Zealand, and sustain the high reputation of Dayton manufactures wherever they are used.

The project of establishing a tub and bucket factory in Dayton was put in practice by N. E. Leaman, in 1857, in a small frame building on Third Street, near Wayne. The manufacture of hollow wooden ware was carried on with varying success until 1860, when the business passed into the hands of Pritz & Dorsey, who, after putting it in good shape, disposed of it to Pritz & Simmons. Shortly after this change, the firm became Starkey & Pritz, and still later Pritz & Company. In the latter part of 1860, Thomas Brown & Son purchased the factory and removed it to the building, afterward occupied by the "City Mills," at the head of Fourth Street. When Mr. Brown took hold of this business it was estimated that fifteen thousand feet of white pine lumber would be sufficient for the season's work, while toward the latter part of 1863 the business had so expanded that from fifteen to twenty thousand feet per week were required. In the spring of 1862, Clegg & Wood succeeded Brown & Son. They immediately made preparations for a large business, erecting a manufactory on the lot adjoining the City Mills, three stories high and 40x74 feet in dimensions. In this building they put new and improved machinery, and their business soon so increased that they needed double the room they had. This necessity was supplied, and by the close of 1863 they were again cramped for room. The articles manufactured by this firm consisted of tubs, water pails, churns, keelers, butter firkins, salt buckets, and, in fact, all hollow wooden ware. The same firm also at the same time carried on the manufacture of flour.

The original inception of the Simon Gebhart & Sons' Flour Company took place in about 1857, the members of the present company acquiring the property in 1865. The mills are located on East Third Street, and consist of a four-story brick building 100x120 feet in dimensions. A full complement of the latest improved machinery and appliances is used in these mills, the full roller system being used in the manufacture of flour. The capacity of the mills is about six hundred barrels of flour per day. None but winter wheat is ground at these mills, the best grades of flour being produced, and the product finding a market in New England and New York, where it is in great demand. The officers of the company at the present time are Simon Gebhart, president; George F. Gebhart, secretary, and W. F. Gebhart, manager.

There was a flouring mill erected, in 1840, by Horace Pease on the site now occupied by the mammoth establishment of Joseph R. Gebhart & Son. Although there had been flouring mills in Dayton before that time, these mills, on account of their being the oldest of any now

in existence, are sometimes known as the Pioneer Mills. They were purchased in 1875 by Gebhart, Polk & Company, and in 1879 by Joseph R. Gebhart, who soon afterward admitted his son, Harry C. Gebhart, to partnership, the firm name becoming Joseph R. Gebhart & Son.

The business of manufacturing cornice was commenced in 1857 by W. F. Gebhart, at 263 East Third Street. This was the first attempt to make cornice west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Gebhart continued in the business with great success until 1868, when he started a branch house in Chicago, the first establishment of the kind in that city. He continued his business in this city at the old location, 263 East Third Street, until 1869, when he erected a building at the corner of Third and St. Clair streets, and moved into it. On account of increasing business, he admitted to partnership, in 1872, Charles Wuichet, who had been his book-keeper for the preceding six years, the firm name becoming W. F. Gebhart & Company. In 1873, this firm opened a branch house in Washington, D. C., the first house of the kind ever established there. This branch house they sold in 1877, and continued the partnership in Dayton until March, 1880, at which time occurred the death of Mr. Gebhart. At this time Robert C. Schenck, Jr., became a partner with Mr. Wuichet, the firm name being changed to Charles Wuichet & Company, as it remains to the present time. In 1888, the old quarters becoming too small for the increasing business, a change of location was made to the Gebhart Power Building, where the firm remain at the present time. They employ from forty-five to fifty hands, and transact an annual business amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. At the present time, they have under contract government buildings at Abingdon, Virginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Charleston, West Virginia; Augusta, Georgia; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and the inside finish of the state house at Columbia, South Carolina.

Lambert and Morris Woodhull came to Dayton in 1858 and established themselves in the agricultural implement and seed business, in which they were engaged until 1878, when they entered upon the manufacture of buggies and carriages in a four-story brick building on Kenton Street, 25x75 feet in size. At first they employed a force of twenty men, and on account of the increase of their business they were compelled to seek more commodious quarters. They, therefore, moved to the old Dayton & Western shops, which had been used for some time by B. C. Taylor for the manufacture of the Taylor hay rake. The plant occupied at the present time by this company is on Fifth Street, just west of the river. The buildings comprise two five-story brick structures, each one

having a wing, or L. The larger building fronts one hundred feet on Home Avenue, and the one in the rear has a fifty-foot front and extends back one hundred feet. The wing extension to this building is 45x50 feet. The floor area of all the buildings is equal to eighty thousand square feet. The works are equipped with the best machinery, which is propelled by a fifty horse-power automatic cut-off engine. There are employed on the average in these works about one hundred and sixty men, and the products of the house comprise everything in the way of surreys, carriages, and buggies, the demand for which extends to all parts of the United States, and they are also shipped to Mexico, South America, and Australia. The capacity of the works is fifteen finished carriages per day. The works are generally known as the Dayton Buggy Works.

The enterprise now carried on by the Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company was inaugurated in 1866, by Messrs. E. R. Stilwell and G. N. Bierce, in a single rented room on the corner of Pine and Short streets. They manufactured at first only the "Stilwell Heater," but have since then added various other articles to their lines. They remained at the location first selected until 1870, when they purchased a piece of property on the Dayton View hydraulic, and erected a portion of their present plant at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars. Since then the plant has been enlarged, until it is now composed of several buildings, each devoted to some special purpose. The main building is two stories high, and 300x60 feet in size. The roller machine shop is also two stories high and 200x40 feet, and the wood-working shop is the same height and 140x40 feet. The foundry is 130x80 feet, and the smith shop 100x40 feet. The machinery is operated by water power and about three hundred and fifty skilled workmen. The principal products of the work are divided into three classes—heaters, roller mills, and Turbine water wheels. They have recently commenced the manufacture of improved mining machinery for crushing ores containing the precious metals. The trade of the company extends all over the United States, and is increasing in all parts of the civilized world. In 1870, the firm became an incorporated company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The officers at the time of incorporation were E. R. Stilwell, president, and G. N. Bierce, vice-president and secretary. The officers at the present time are E. R. Stilwell, president; R. W. King, vice-president and treasurer, and G. N. Bierce, secretary.

In 1852, William Clarke and C. L. Hawes erected paper-mills at Kneisly, and operated them there until 1861, under the firm name of Clarke & Hawes. In September, 1862, they began operating their mills at

Dayton, built on the present site of the C. L. Hawes Company's Aqueduct Mills, running both mills until the Kneisly mills were closed in January, 1864. The firm continued the same until C. L. Hawes purchased Mr. Clarke's interest in 1872, after which the business was conducted in his name till the C. L. Hawes Company was organized in 1886, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. C. L. Hawes was president; Charles Wheeler, vice-president and general manager, and E. E. Hawes, secretary and treasurer. The death of C. L. Hawes occurred October 13, 1888, and at the next meeting of the board of directors, held January 1, 1889, A. W. Pinneo was elected to the vacancy. At that time there was a surplus of eighty thousand dollars. In July, 1886, branch houses were purchased in Cincinnati and Chicago, through which their line of manufactured goods and book-binders' and box-makers' materials are handled. They employ about one hundred and fifteen operatives at their mills in Dayton, and about twenty-five employes in their branch houses. The product of the mills amounts to about twenty-five tons per day. These mills were sold to the American Straw Board Company July 3, 1889.

In 1859, G. Stomps and two other gentlemen began the manufacture of chairs of every variety, locating their works at the present site of G. Stomps & Company, 229 to 233 East First Street. Mr. Stomps soon purchased the interests of his partners, and in 1874 took into partnership R. P. Burekhardt. C. Vogel came in in 1880, J. M. Kramer in 1883, and G. Stomps, Jr., in 1887. At first the chairs were made by hand, fifty to seventy-five dozen per week being the capacity of the factory. But since the introduction of machinery the output has increased to from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dozen per week. The prices have decreased about one-half. All varieties of chairs are made by this firm, and the trade extends throughout a large portion of the United States.

The City Brewery was erected by Henry Ferneding in 1859. It is located at the junction of Brown and Warren streets. After passing through several changes, it was purchased by Jacob Stickle at public sale in 1868. At that time the building was of brick, two stories high, and 54x150 feet in size. It remained in that shape until the summer of 1881, when it was burned down and afterward enlarged at an expense of eight thousand dollars. It is now a three-and-a-half-story brick, and well adapted in every way to the uses to which it is devoted. The first year Mr. Stickle was in business here he made four thousand barrels of beer, and the business has since been greatly increased. The trade of the firm is now very large, and is in charge of William Stickle, son of the proprietor.

The Wayne Street Brewery was erected in 1852, by John and

Michael Schindl at the corner of Wayne and Hickory streets. In 1858, John Schindl died, and Michael Schindl has conducted the business ever since. At this point was made the first lager beer in Montgomery County, the stock yeast used for making it having been brought from Boston, Massachusetts. The brewery was then two stories high and 28x50 feet in size, but in 1881, Mr. Schindl enlarged the plant so that at this time the building is three stories high and 38x110 feet in size. At first the brewery made twelve hundred barrels of beer per year, but in the season of 1879-1880 the amount made was four thousand and four hundred barrels. Since then the amount has remained at about the same figure.

The business now carried on by the North Star Tobacco Works, was established in 1863 under the firm name of Cotterill & Wolf. This firm was succeeded in 1866 by Cotterill & Fenner, consisting of S. T. Cotterill and A. C. Fenner. During the early part of the history of the firm the business was very small. The demand for fine cut tobacco was limited, and was supplied by the pioneers in this branch of trade who were located in New York and Detroit. The new process of manufacturing fine cut tobacco was introduced by firms in the two cities named above in about 1855. The quality of the material was totally different from that now manufactured. The discovery of "White Burley" was destined to work a revolution in the process of manufacturing, and also in the relative consumption of plug and fine cut. This revolution has been effected by the bright color, sweet chew, and fine flavor of the "White Burley." On January 1, 1866, A. C. Marshall became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Cotterill, Fenner & Company. The first tobacco factory belonging to the firm of Cotterill, Fenner & Company was located in the old Horace Pease mill building, near Third Street and the canal, but in 1869 they removed to the Beaver & Butt building. With the increased capacity thus acquired, the business grew rapidly, and soon they were compelled to move to the property on Second Street, where they are now located. On the death of Mr. Cotterill in 1886, A. C. Marshall purchased the interest of the estate, and also that of the other partner, Mr. Fenner, and associated with himself as partners G. H. Gorman and H. Z. Marshall, the old firm name, Cotterill, Fenner & Company, being retained from business considerations.

In the latter part of 1863 there were three or four manufactories in Dayton engaged in reducing the forests to habitations for men, making flooring, sash, doors, moldings, and all other integral parts of houses, and employing at least five hundred men. These firms were: M. Burrous & Company, Beaver & Butt, Baird & Company, John Rouzer, Waymire, and a few other smaller establishments. The entire number of

people supported by these various establishments was about fifteen hundred.

In this connection it may not be useless or uninteresting to briefly review the history of the invention of the planing mill. The first machine that deserves the appellation planing mill, and this hardly does, was invented by General Bentham, of England, in 1791. This machine merely enabled the mechanic to apply the circular or crank motion to the operation of the plane, but did not enable him to perform more work than before, or to use less skill. In 1802, a Mr. Bramah, of Yorkshire, England, who was a kind of universal genius, and who was the inventor of the hydraulic press, invented a planing machine of improved construction which at the same time that it reduced the amount of labor required to perform a given amount of work, reduced the amount of skill required to do the work. This was a positive advance in the invention of labor saving machinery. In 1803, Mr. Bevans obtained a patent for a machine which would plane out all kinds of moldings, grooves, rebates, etc. This was as far as inventions had gone in England before the same line of improvements were taken up in New England, where the next decided improvement was made by a Mr. Hill, and his improvement was still further improved upon in 1850 by N. G. Norcross. The most useful machine was, however, invented by Woodworth, of New England, by means of which the plank to be planed remained on top of the carriage and ran under the planer.

It was about the year 1850 that the first planing machine was brought to Dayton by Bomberger & Thresher, who successfully followed the business of planing lumber for about fourteen years. Commencing on a small scale at first, they at length were enabled to erect a three-story manufactory at the intersection of Wayne Street and the canal. In 1862, they sold out to M. Burrous & Company, who, in 1863, were largely engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of house building material, and in addition to this were also largely engaged as building contractors. The engine in their factory was about one hundred horse-power, and they turned out a large amount of work each year.

This business afterward passed into the hands of D. W. Stewart & Company, the "Company" being Jeremiah H. Peirce. This was about 1868, and this firm continued until 1875, when the firm of D. W. Stewart & Company was dissolved, Mr. Peirce purchasing the interest of Mr. Stewart. Mr. Peirce continued the business alone until 1880, when Henry Coleman purchased an interest, and since then the firm name has been Peirce & Coleman. Since its original establishment this business has been very largely increased. The plant covers an extensive area, and comprises the main factory, which is three stories high, is of brick, and

is 80x100 feet in dimensions. To this there is a wing 30x60 feet. There is also a one-story engine house, dry kiln, and two extensive lumber yards, one at the factory, and one at the corner of Dutoit and Bacon streets. The machinery and other appliances in operation in this factory are of the latest and most improved patterns, and are propelled by a one hundred horse-power steam engine. Employment is furnished to one hundred and fifty workmen in the various departments of the business. The products of this establishment consist of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, and interior finish for buildings, the latter consisting of hard wood work of all kinds, doors solid or veneered, store fronts, ornamented doors for residences, newel posts, balusters, stair railings, brackets, bank work, and all other parts of buildings made of wood.

The business now carried on by D. E. McSherry & Company, that of the manufacture of grain drills, was established in 1864, by McSherry, Kneisly & Company, the works being located on Wayne Street. In 1865, Mr. Kneisly retired from the firm, and the present firm name was adopted. In 1868, the business had so increased that it became necessary to have more room, and the present location was selected, and a factory erected thereon. The buildings occupy three sides of a square, are of brick, and are three stories high. The main building contains the machine and carpenter shops, the planing rooms and the offices. The west wing is used for an additional machine shop and for the painting department, and the rear building is used for pattern shops, gate building, grinding, polishing, and japanning rooms. The foundry is at the east end of the works and has a capacity of seven tons per day. In the various departments there are employed from one hundred to one hundred and twenty skilled men, besides other laborers. The articles manufactured by this company are the "McSherry" grain drill, the "McSherry Unrivalled" force feed, the "None Such" spring-tooth harrow, and the "New Model" pulverizing rotary disc harrow. Other agricultural machinery is also manufactured by this firm. Their goods are shipped to all parts of the United States, and exported to all parts of Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. The members of the firm are Daniel E. McSherry and Edward Breneman, both of whom have been connected with the house ever since its establishment.

Boyer & McMaster commenced the manufacture of stoves in 1864 in a one-story brick building on Bayard Street, the present location of their works. At first they employed but eight men. When they commenced business there were in the city four other stove foundries, now there is but one other, and this one is not any of the four referred to. Boyer & McMaster are now the leading stove manufacturers in the city,

their "Homestead" stoves being very popular, and having a very wide sale. Their force of men is large, and they have an extensive trade.

A. A. Simonds came to Dayton from Massachusetts in 1874, and founded his present business that year, which consists of the manufacture of planing machine knives, engine bars and plates for paper mills. He erected a substantial brick building in which operations were commenced. At the present time his buildings are, one of brick, 40x100 feet in size, and the other a frame one, 30x105 feet. Mr. Simonds now manufactures in addition to the articles mentioned above, molding knives, stave-jointing knives, spoke knives, slasher knives, tenoning knives, siding knives, bookbinders' knives, and in fact, everything in the shape of machine knives. A specialty of the works is the Diamond Bed Plate for paper manufacturers. This plate is specially designed to aid in the production of good pulp in the shortest time, and with the least expenditure of power. The business is a great and growing one, and the trade extends to all parts of the United States.

The Dayton Furniture Factory was started as an incorporated company in 1865, for the purpose of the manufacture of furniture. Since that time, however, the ownership has changed several times. Mr. H. R. Parrott is now the sole proprietor. The factory is a large and substantial building, four stories high, and is stocked with the latest improved machinery. A large number of skilled mechanics are employed in the production of a medium grade of bed-room suites of various styles and designs, many of them original and manufactured exclusively by this company. Chamber sets are a specialty with this establishment, although other kinds of furniture are made. The machinery is operated by a one hundred and fifty horse-power engine, and the goods manufactured here are shipped to all parts of the United States.

C. F. Snyder commenced the manufacture of extension table slides in 1874, in a small way, on the lower hydraulic, between Third and Fourth streets. His factory was run by water power, and he employed one man and a boy, also working himself, thus having three hands engaged, and using a limited amount of machinery. In 1881, he moved to the Woodsum Machine Company's building, where he remained until 1884, when he moved into his present three-story brick building, located on Monument Avenue and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. Here he employs twenty-five mechanics and turns out annually slides enough for about one hundred thousand extension tables. The name of the device manufactured by Mr. Snyder is the "Reliable Extension Table Slide," and it is well known to table manufacturers all over the country. The fact that this establishment is exclusively devoted to the manufacture

of these slides, is an apt illustration of the tendency toward specialization everywhere observable in manufacturing industries, as well as of the tendency toward automatism in the same industries. The result is that manufactured products are constantly being cheapened in production, and as a natural and necessary result are constantly being sold for less money and more extensively used.

The business now conducted by the Reynolds & Reynolds Company was established in 1866 by Ira Reynolds and his son, L. D. Reynolds. It consists in the manufacture of blank books, stationery, and school supplies. The location at first was in the Osceola Mills, where about fifteen men were employed. In 1875, the business was moved to the three-story and basement brick building at the northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets, where it has been ever since. In this building there are twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space. Ira Reynolds died in 1880, and L. D. Reynolds continued the business alone until 1889, when the Reynolds & Reynolds Company was incorporated. The specialties of this company's manufacture are blank books, stationery, and school supplies, and the success, and growth of the business has been owing to the devotion of the company's energies to specialties. About one hundred hands are employed, and the annual product of the factory is about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The officers of the company at the present time are as follows: L. D. Reynolds, president; G. W. Shaw, vice-president; R. L. Hughes, secretary; G. G. Shaw, treasurer, and L. G. Reynolds, general manager.

The house of Thomas Staniland & Sons was founded by Thomas Staniland in 1865. The present firm was formed in 1888, and is composed of Thomas Staniland and his two sons, Charles J. and Frank T. Staniland. The premises cover an area which averages seventy-five feet wide by two hundred feet in depth. Steam power is used, and about twenty skilled artisans are employed. The firm deals in all kinds of Scotch and American granites, and Italian and American marbles. They make a specialty of designing monuments to order, and many specimens of their work may be seen in the cemeteries of this and adjoining States. The firm is now composed of Staniland & Jenkins, J. J. Jenkins becoming a member on the 1st of May, 1889.

In 1866, Peter Loeb and T. Stevenson established themselves in the business of casting malleable iron, their works being on a small scale, and located on East Third Street, opposite Gebhart's flouring mill. In 1869, the Dayton Malleable Iron Company was incorporated by Charles Newbold, E. A. Parrott, H. E. Parrott and others, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The first officers of the company were: E. A.

Parrott, president; H. E. Parrott, secretary and treasurer, and Peter Loeb, superintendent. In 1873, the company moved to its present location in Miami City, on Third Street, between Summit Street and Dale Avenue. The officers elected then were: E. A. Parrott, president; H. E. Parrott, secretary and treasurer, and Thomas P. Gaddis, superintendent. The organization continued until 1882, and in the meantime the business so increased that the sales reached an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars per annum. In 1882, the officers became as they are now: R. C. Schenck, Jr., president; Charles A. Phillips, vice-president; The Dayton National Bank, treasurer, and Thomas P. Gaddis, secretary and general manager. The capital stock at the present time is one hundred thousand dollars, and the annual sales average about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The number of men employed is two hundred and fifty, and the foundry runs at its full capacity all the year round. Since moving to the present location the company has doubled its plant, which now consists of a machine shop, ware-room, office, furnace-room, coke-room, trimming-room, foundry, annealing-room, and other necessary buildings. Since 1883, the company has confined its manufactures exclusively to malleable castings from refined air furnace iron. In this connection it is worthy of note that this establishment was the second malleable iron foundry west of the Alleghany Mountains, the first having been established in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865.

The building of the Dayton View Brewery was begun, in 1868, by Coelestin Schwind. By 1869 he commenced brewing, employing the first year four hands and making fourteen hundred barrels of beer. The buildings, as they now stand, were erected as follows: The malt house and engine and boiler rooms in 1868, the former being two stories high and 38x82 feet in size, and the latter, 50x62; the cellar house in 1875, three stories high and 56x57 feet in size; the brewery and the stables in 1883, the former being three stories high and 52x62 feet in size, and the puddling house in 1888, one story high and 22x44 feet in size. The cost of the plant as it now stands was about seventy-five thousand dollars. The sales of the brewery have been increased from fourteen hundred barrels per annum to sixteen thousand and three hundred barrels in 1888. The number of hands has been increased from four at the beginning to seventeen at the present time, and the aggregate of wages has been increased from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars per month at the beginning to eighteen hundred dollars per month at the present time.

The Riverside Brewery was established in 1882 by George Schantz & Company, the company being Adam Schantz, the present proprietor. During the first year of the firm's existence about one fourth of the

present plant was erected. The firm remained as at first constituted until January, 1887, when George Schantz retired and Adam Schantz has since been the sole proprietor. During the first year the brewery had a capacity of eight thousand barrels per year, but since then its capacity has become fifty thousand barrels per year. The plant consists of seven buildings, including the boiler and engine house and stables. The entire cost of the plant, as it now stands, was about one hundred thousand dollars. During the first year there were sold from this brewery seven thousand barrels of beer, but during the year ending May, 1888, the sales amounted to eighteen thousand barrels. The number of hands at first was ten, and at the present time the number is seventeen. The wages paid to the employes varies from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

The business carried on by McHose & Lyon, was originated by Mr. McHose in 1868, in a small room on the canal, between Third and Fourth streets. At first Mr. McHose had but one assistant. In 1872, he commenced the manufacture of iron railing. In 1877, Calvin H. Lyon became a partner in the firm, since which time it has been known by its present title. The new firm almost immediately moved their business to a room 70x80 feet in size at the present location. In 1879, they began the manufacture of iron fronts, and in August, 1880, they removed to the foot of Ludlow Street, where they started a foundry. From an investment of seventy-five dollars, and one assistant at first, the business has so increased that it is now one of the leading establishments in the city, which is noted the country over for its large manufacturing enterprises. The plant covers a large area, and comprises a number of buildings varying from one to three stories high, each designed for a specific branch of the business. Both steam and water power are used, and the equipment of machinery is both extensive and excellent. The products of the works are mainly for architectural purposes, and include building fronts, fire escapes, columns, beams, girders, iron stairs, iron pavements, balconies, and in short, everything made of wrought or cast iron that may be needed in the construction of buildings. The iron used in the construction of the cable railroads in Chicago and Kansas City was furnished by this house. The iron work used in the government buildings in Jefferson, Texas; Springfield, Ohio; Springfield, Massachusetts; Augusta, Maine; Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Jersey City, New Jersey, was made at these works. Many other buildings have been furnished with iron work by Messrs. McHose & Lyon. The number of men at present employed in these works is two hundred and twenty-five.

In 1868 the business of manufacturing agricultural implements was

commenced at 1140 East Third Street by Dodds & Beall in a two-story frame building 100x30 feet in size. This firm was succeeded soon afterward by John Dodds and he was succeeded in 1870 by John Dodds & Company, J. W. Stoddard being the "Company." This company was succeeded in 1875 by J. W. Stoddard & Company, consisting of J. W. Stoddard, E. F. Stoddard, and W. A. Scott. The firm of J. W. Stoddard & Company lasted until 1884, when the Stoddard Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The first officers of the company were J. W. Stoddard, president; W. A. Scott, secretary and treasurer; E. F. Stoddard, vice-president and superintendent. E. F. Stoddard died in May, 1887, since which time there has been no vice-president, and in 1886 Mr. W. A. Scott was succeeded as treasurer by W. J. Jones, and the officers at the present time are as follows: J. W. Stoddard, president; W. A. Scott, secretary, and W. J. Jones, treasurer. The frame building mentioned above was destroyed by fire, and a two-story brick structure erected in its place in the form of an L, which was 110x136x40 feet. The rapid increase of the business soon required an additional story to be erected. Since then other buildings have been added until the company occupies several four-story structures, covering an entire square of ground. The implements manufactured by this company consist of grain drills, broadcast seeders, hay rakes, harrows, etc., their specialties being the "Triumph" grain drill, the "Tiger" hay rakes, "Tiger" mowers, "Clinax" and "Stoddard" disc harrows. They employ about four hundred men, and their business is correspondingly large.

The business of manufacturing grain drills was commenced in 1868 by Weusthoff & Getz in a three-story building 50x100 feet in size, at the corner of State and Wayne streets. The work was continued by them until 1871, when the Farmers' Friend Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and succeeded to the business. The incorporators of this company were as follows: B. Kuhns, William Weusthoff, J. G. Getz, John M. Aikin, and C. F. Kneisly. The capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars and remains at that figure at the present time, the surplus having become ninety-five thousand dollars. The first officers of the company were as follows: B. Kuhns, president; William Weusthoff, secretary and treasurer, and J. G. Getz, general superintendent. Mr. Kuhns retained the office of president until 1886, when he sold his interest in the company and was succeeded in the presidency by J. W. Stoddard, who still retains the position. The office of vice-president was created in 1877, and Robert Craig elected to the place. He was succeeded by C. F. Kneisly, and he by J. A. Marley, the present incumbent. The

office of secretary and treasurer was divided in 1872, and C. F. Kneisly became treasurer, Mr. Weusthoff retaining the office of secretary. This arrangement continued in force for only a few months, when the duties of the two separate offices were again merged, and A. W. B. Rhodes elected secretary and treasurer. A few months afterward he was succeeded by Victor P. Van Horne, who held the office from January 13, 1873, until 1886, when the business of the company had so increased that it became necessary again to separate the two offices, and John F. Campbell was elected treasurer, Mr. Van Horne retaining the office of secretary, which he holds at the present time. Mr. Getz retired from the company in 1876, at which time the office of superintendent became a salaried one, and has since been held by employees of the company.

In 1875, it became necessary to erect larger buildings, and ground was purchased on the corner of the streets adjoining the old building. On this new ground a four-story brick building was erected, and another story was added to the old building the same year. In 1878-1879 a foundry was erected on the corner of Walnut and Wayne streets, which is connected by a shaft with the principal structure. The rattling and grinding shops are between the main buildings and the foundry. At the same time that the foundry was erected, a two-story structure was erected in the rear of the main building, which is used as a boiler and engine room and blacksmith shop. The ground covered by these several buildings is five hundred feet deep by one hundred and eighty-five feet in width at one end and one hundred feet in width at the other. The ground is intersected by one street and one alley. This property is all owned by the company, together with a railroad track for loading and unloading freight. Besides this, they have a large piece of ground rented for the purpose of piling lumber and for stabling purposes.

As stated previously, the company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing grain drills, but in 1879 a line of corn planters was added. In 1886, another addition was made to the manufactures in the form of spring-tooth harrows, and in 1888 a lawn mower was added to their other several lines. The machines now manufactured by this company are the grain drills known as the "Farmer's Friend," and the "Monarch;" corn planters, check rowers, and the corn drill known as the "Farmer's Friend;" the spring-tooth harrow known as the "U. T. K.," and the lawn mower known as the "Dayton." The number of machines being manufactured at the present time by this company aggregates from ten thousand to fifteen thousand annually. The number of employes varies from one hundred and fifty to two hundred.

In 1869, Charles W. Nickum, G. W. Heathman, and Elias Heathman

formed a company for the purpose of manufacturing crackers, biscuits, etc. In 1872, Mr. Nickum retired, and the present firm name, G. W. Heathman & Company was adopted. The business was at first located on Main Street, near the *Journal* office, but soon afterward the company erected a frame bakery on Second Street, between Jefferson and St. Clair streets. Five years later they purchased a lot on the corner of Second and St. Clair streets, and upon it erected a three-story and basement brick, 68x100 feet in dimensions, which is equipped with a thirty horse-power engine and all the necessary machinery, and in which thirty-one operatives find employment. In 1885, Elias Heathman died, and since then G. W. Heathman has been the sole proprietor. Everything in the form of crackers, biscuits, cakes, etc., is manufactured by this firm, of the best ingredients, and the products of the factory find a market throughout Ohio and Indiana, and also to points in adjoining States.

A. L. Bauman's cracker manufactory was established September 1, 1877. It is located on West Third Street, and is a three-story brick building 66x100 feet in size. On the first of February, 1888, Oscar W. Bauman became a member of the firm, and the firm name was changed to A. L. Bauman & Brother, as it is at the present time. Louis E. Bauman is book-keeper for the firm. The power required in this establishment is supplied by two steam engines, one of them being twenty-five horse-power, and the other ten. Over fifty workmen are employed, and the products of the factory consist of every variety of crackers, cakes, biscuits, plain and fancy bread, etc. The trade of the house extends over Ohio, Indiana, and along the banks of the Ohio River into Kentucky and West Virginia, and it is yearly increasing both in scope and magnitude.

The business of G. J. Roberts & Company was established in 1871, by G. J. Roberts on St. Clair Street between Third and Fourth streets. In 1875, the present firm was formed, consisting of G. J. Roberts, Joseph Light, and Jabez H. Roberts, under the firm name of G. J. Roberts & Company. In 1882, the present building was erected, which is three stories high, and 75x68 feet in area. The machinery in the business was much of it designed for the special purposes for which it is used. It is propelled by a twenty-five horse-power engine. The products of this establishment, which is called the Central Machine Shop, consist of steam pumping and hydraulic machinery, steam pumps, water motors, patent injectors and steam jets and other articles upon which the proprietors are owners of the patents.

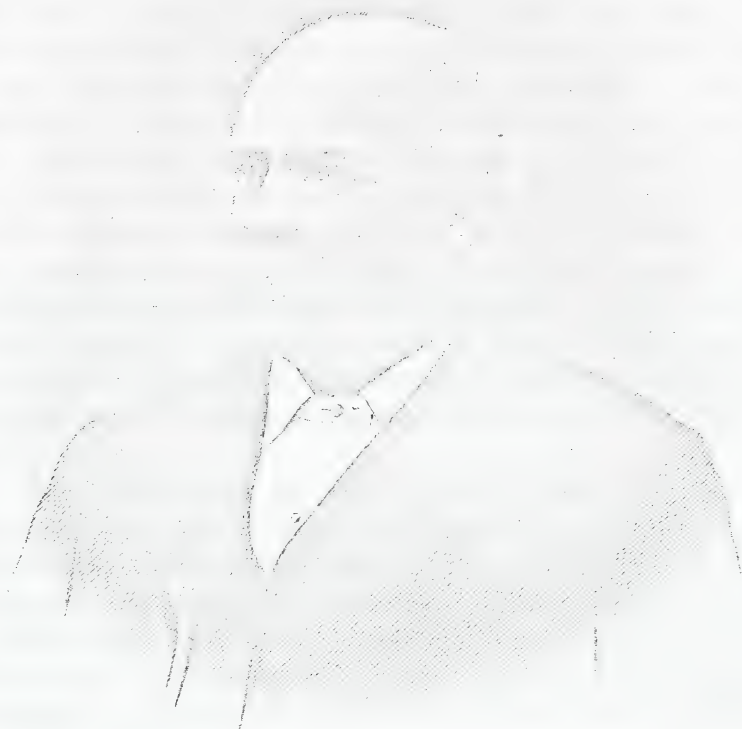
In 1880, Josiah Gebhart, D. Calvin Floyd, and Charles W. Gebhart established the white lead works, which stand at the corner of Second and Front streets. The main building which was formerly used as a bag-

ging factory, is a brick building 100x50 feet in size, and two stories high. The firm manufactures pure white lead, and employs about twenty men. The machinery of the works is propelled by a fifty horse-power engine. There are two kilns, one 8x80 feet, and the other 8x40 feet. The products of the works consist of about one thousand tons of white lead per year, besides ochers and Venetian reds. The trade of the firm is very extensive, and the members of it are the same as when it was first established.

C. N. Smith came to Dayton in 1872 and established himself in the manufacture of purifiers, flour bolts, etc., at which work he continued until 1889, in the spring of which year he succeeded in organizing a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing a dust catcher, purifiers, and flour bolts, all of his own invention. The company thus organized is named the "Eureka Manufacturing Company," and has a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. The officers elected February 7, 1889, were John F. Pfeiffer, president; J. F. Trader, secretary and treasurer. The manufactory is located at Numbers 403 to 407 East First Street; about seven men are employed on the average, and a prosperous business is carried on.

The firm of Brownell, Roberts & Lee was established in December, 1864, and was composed of John R. Brownell, James H. Brownell, E. H. Brownell, George J. Roberts, and Josiah Lee. The business of the firm consisted in the manufacture of machinery and a general foundry business, and it was located at Number 437 East First Street.

On May 8, 1865, F. J. Brownell was admitted to the firm, and on November 1, 1867, it was re-organized under the name of Brownell, Roberts & Company, with the following members: George J. Roberts, F. J. Brownell, Josiah Lee, Samuel C. French, Andrew Roher, C. H. Kielmeier, and James H. Brownell. Several changes occurred in the firm during 1869 and the early part of 1870, and on June 1st, of this year, John R. Brownell bought James H. Brownell's interest. On February 21, 1871, George J. Roberts retired from the company, which was then incorporated as the Brownell & Kielmeier Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, each share being worth five hundred dollars. The officers of this company were C. H. Kielmeier, president; John R. Brownell, vice-president and general superintendent; and James Anderton, secretary and treasurer. The incorporation continued until 1878, when, on account of the panic of that year, it made an assignment. At the sale John R. Brownell bought two thirds and Martin Schneble one third of the property, and continued the business until February, 1884. In this year Mr. Brownell bought out the interest of Mr. Schneble and ran the business alone under the name of



J. R. Brownell

Brownell & Company, until January, 1888, when the present company, known as "The Brownell & Company," was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, all paid in. The officers of this company are John R. Brownell, president and superintendent; D. H. Dryden, vice-president; E. A. Vance, secretary and treasurer.

The business remained at its original location until September 12, 1888, when a fire occurred, destroying buildings and machinery. The business was then moved to Findlay Street, just north of First, where a portion of the boiler plant had been since 1883. The entire plant at this new location, as it stands to-day, consists of a two-story machine shop, 200x60 feet, with a three-story office, 30 feet square; a foundry building, 200x60 feet, with an "L" 50x30 feet; a boiler shop, 200x50 feet, with two "L's," 50 feet square; and a recent addition to the boiler shop, 70x227 feet. Four steam engines are in use—one of sixty horse-power, two of twenty horse-power each, and one of fifty horse-power. The works have a capacity of upward of one million dollars' worth of work annually and of five hundred men, while three hundred men are employed, and during the last year six hundred thousand dollars' worth of work was turned out.

W. P. Levis commenced the manufacture of paper in Dayton in 1872, erecting in that year a factory building on the northeast corner of Foundry Street and Monument Avenue. The main building is 100x50 feet in size, and there are other necessary buildings in the immediate vicinity. Twenty-two men and eleven girls are employed in the mills, and about two tons of paper are made each day. Only the finest lithograph and plate paper are made, and it is sold mostly in Dayton, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

The business of Thresher & Company was originally established in 1869, by E. Thresher & Company. The present company succeeded to the business in 1874. It is composed of J. B. Thresher, E. M. Thresher, and Albert Thresher. They are manufacturers of varnishes and boiled linseed oil, the factory being located out of the city, and the office being located at Number 863 East Monument Avenue. This is one of the pioneer varnish manufacturing companies in Montgomery County, and their goods find sale in all parts of the United States.

The Smith & Vaile Company's business was started in 1874 by a partnership, under the name of Smith, Vaile & Company, the members of the firm being Preserved Smith, J. H. Vaile, and W. W. Smith. They at first rented the Woodsum Machine Company's building, in which they remained until 1881, when they removed to their present works, located on Keowee Street, just north of Mad River. Here they occupy

eight acres of ground, the buildings alone covering three acres. Each of these buildings is used for specific operations, and the entire equipment is as complete as it is possible to make it. An engine of one hundred horse-power is used, and the number of hands employed varies from two hundred and forty to four hundred and fifty. The Smith & Vaile Company was incorporated in 1886, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The incorporators of the company were Preserved Smith, J. H. Vaile, W. W. Smith, O. P. McCabe, and S. H. Carr. Upon the organization of the company, W. W. Smith became president and treasurer; J. H. Vaile, vice-president and superintendent; O. P. McCabe, secretary. The company manufactures steam pumps, cotton-seed oil and linseed oil machinery, and other similar machinery, heavy hydraulic machinery being a specialty. The total annual value of the product of this establishment is from four hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred thousand dollars, and its manufactures find a market all over the United States, and also in all other civilized countries, wherever mechanical industries are carried on. The company has branch establishments in London, Moscow, the City of Mexico, and New York, besides agencies in other localities.

The business of the Crume & Sefton Manufacturing Company was established in April, 1877, by Aulabaugh, Crume & Company with a factory in the Beaver & Butt building on the corner of Fourth and St. Clair streets. They remained there until 1879, when they removed to Number 16 West Zeigler Street, near Main. In 1888, the company erected a new factory, the largest single factory building in the city. It is three stories high, and is 200x100 feet. It is located at the corner of Clinton and Bacon streets. The goods manufactured consist of wood and paper specialties, among which are the "Climax" wood dishes and wood pie plates, made from sweet gum wood which will not taint the contents; the "Globe" hinge lid oyster pails, the "Perfection" oyster pails, and the "Wood Braced" oyster pails, and sacks for carrying liquids securely. Another novelty lately introduced is the baking powder can, which is suitable for either baking powder, spices, or other ingredients. These cans are rapidly superseding tin cans. The body of the can is made of specially prepared water-proof white-lined straw board, with a tin bottom and top, neatly fastened by a patent process which prevents their detachment. The company also makes tea and coffee cans, and grease boxes on the same principle. This is the pioneer company in the line of manufactures which it carries on, and its trade is as large as that of all its competitors combined. The officers of the company are: W. E. Crume, president, and W. M. Kinnard, secretary and treasurer. Associated

with them as directors are Messrs. E. J. Barney, George P. Hufman, O. M. Gottschall, A. W. Lowrey, and F. M. Swope.

The Ohio Rake Company was incorporated as a stock company in 1884, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, succeeding to the business formerly conducted by Marshall, Graves & Company. The works consist of a three-story brick factory, 100x150 feet in size, a brick foundry, and a two-story office building. The capital was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars in 1887, and to one hundred thousand dollars in September, 1888. The principal products of the works are hay rakes and tedders, binder trucks, spring-tooth and disc harrows, and hand corn-shellers. This company makes a larger variety of rakes than any other concern in the country, employs over one hundred men, and does a business of two hundred thousand dollars per year. The officers of the company are: Allen E. Thomas, president; John T. Bell, vice-president; W. S. Graves, secretary, and Sebastian Ritty, superintendent. The energy and skill of the company are sufficiently attested by its present works and extensive business.

The business of the Paper Novelty Company was started in 1883 by Shoup & Hughes. In 1884, H. H. Laubach became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Shoup, Hughes & Company. In 1885, Mr. Laubach bought out his two partners, and continued the business alone until 1886, when A. H. Iddings purchased an interest, and the firm name became Laubach & Iddings. On January 1, 1889, the firm became an incorporated company under the name of the Paper Novelty Company, the incorporators being H. H. Laubach, A. H. Iddings, Charles W. Bell, Theodore Schmidt, and John M. Sprague. Upon the organization of the company, Mr. Laubach was elected president, Mr. Iddings vice-president, Mr. Bell secretary, Mr. Schmidt designer and superintendent, and Mr. Sprague attorney. The goods manufactured by this company consist of a great variety of paper boxes, in the form of folding boxes, pails, and analogous novelties, for ice cream satchels, candy packages, oyster satchels, berry-pails, and milliners' hat boxes, etc. From a very small beginning the business has so grown, that at the present time one hundred hands on the average are employed.

The business of the Dayton Spice Mills Company was established in 1885 at Number 104 North Main Street, where it remained until destroyed by fire about six months afterward. It was then removed to its present location at the northwest corner of First and Foundry streets. The business consists of roasting coffees, grinding spices, and manufacturing baking powders. The machinery, which is of the most modern construction, is driven by a seventy-five horse-power engine.

The specialties of the company are Jersey coffee, Jersey baking powder, and Jersey spices, and the business of the house is exclusively wholesale.

One of the most remarkable machines of the present day is the cash register. The idea of building such a machine was conceived on board an ocean steamer in June, 1878, by James Ritty, a resident of this city. Before landing in England, Mr. Ritty matured his ideas and had them committed to paper, ready to put to the test on his arrival home, which was to be about six weeks later. Mr. Ritty returned to Dayton in August, 1878, and soon afterward he and others constructed five or six machines before they succeeded in making one that would work and register correctly cash transactions. The first patent was issued November 4, 1879, and the manufacture of the cash register was at once commenced. Mr. Ritty, being a man of means and not wishing to be troubled with the manufacture of the machines himself, gave an interest to Jacob Eckert, who continued the manufacture until 1880, when Gustavus Sander bought out Mr. Ritty's interest. Shortly afterward a company was formed and named the Dayton Manufacturing Company.

In the fall of 1884, the present company took up the stock and named the corporation the National Cash Register Company. John H. Patterson was chosen president of the company, which started with a paid up capital of fifteen thousand dollars. The register has, since its invention, been improved by tedious and laborious, yet natural, transitions, until it has been developed into a perfect piece of mechanism, covered by thirty-one patents instead of the single patent of 1879.

In 1886, the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and the officers that were elected at its organization still remain in office. The present large and convenient brick building was completed in sixty-four days in 1888, and the business transferred thereto from the Callahan Power Block in June of the same year. The present force of two hundred and twenty skilled mechanics manufactures a yearly output of over seven thousand registers. From June, 1888, the factory has not succeeded in filling its orders.

The National Cash Register is an automatic machine which records every cash and credit transaction that occurs in a retail business house. One stroke of the key registers the purchase, indicates the fact on a tablet, announces that a transaction has occurred by the ringing of a small bell, and displays the amount of the sale on white tablets in a glass aperture at the top. Within the register the amount is added on wheels and a perfect record kept of all transactions occurring during the day. In appearance the register is a neat fixture made of nickel,

or imported wood to harmonize with the fittings of any store. The dimensions are 14x18 inches at the base and the height is sixteen inches.

The firm of Mahrt, Stengel & Company was formed in 1883 for the purpose of manufacturing bedsteads. A three-story brick building was erected, which was 40x85 feet in size. The firm as originally organized continued until January, 1885, when Mr. Mahrt retired, and since then it has been John Stengel & Company, composed of John Stengel and G. Stomps, the latter being a partner in the firm of G. Stomps & Company. As the business grew, the manufacture of chamber sets and tables was added, and now the manufacture of bedsteads, tables, and chamber sets is carried on. In 1886, a new building was erected, four stories high and 40x75 feet in size, so that now the factory consists of the two buildings above described. The number of hands employed is about sixty on the average, and the annual amount of business so far has been about one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1856, Charles Nixon and Thomas Nixon established a paper-mill at Richmond, Indiana. In 1866, they added a paper-bag factory, and in 1873, in order to secure better shipping facilities, Thomas Nixon moved the paper-bag factory to Dayton. Mr. Nixon carried on the manufacture of paper bags alone until 1880, when he took into partnership his son, Frank M. Nixon, the firm name becoming Thomas Nixon & Company, as it remains to this time. The factory of this firm is located at the corner of First and Mill streets, and is a four-story brick building, 50x100 feet in size, and the machinery is operated by an eighty-five horse-power engine. The products of the factory are paper bags and flour sacks, and the capacity of the works is about eight hundred thousand bags and sacks per day. The firm manufactures its own paper, which gives it great advantages in the market. It also deals in paper in a wholesale way and executes its own printing in connection with its enterprise.

F. M. Nixon is also interested in another enterprise which possesses a great deal of merit, that of the manufacture of patent paper bottle wrappers, which are made of heavy soft paper to fit any size or shape of bottle. The other member of this firm is M. Costello, and the name of the firm is Nixon & Costello. The enterprise was established in February, 1887, and has already grown to large proportions.

In 1842, Thomas B. Rose and Reuben McMillen began the manufacture of woolen machinery on the present location of the Oregon Flouring Mills. In 1844, Asa McMillen took the place of Reuben, and died in 1855. Shortly afterward Mr. Rose discontinued the business. In 1845, Henry Ferneding, his brother, J. C. Ferneding, and Frank Otten, purchased the site of their malt house on Kenton Street, and began the manufacture

of malt. Mr. Otten died in 1847, and the firm became J. C. & H. Ferne-
ding. In 1850, they purchased the old Riddle Brewery, and in 1851
built in its stead the malt house on St. Clair Street. The firm at the
present time manufactures about fifty thousand bushels of malt per year.
Joseph Wroe commenced the manufacture of files in Dayton in 1845,
at the head of the basin. In 1849, he removed to his present location,
Number 331 East Fifth Street. Madison Munday and Jacob Worman
began the manufacture of malt at 650 South Main Street, in 1853. In
1854, the firm became Munday, Worman & Company, Washington Silzell
being admitted to the firm. Mr. Silzell afterward succeeded the firm, and
in 1883, his son, Edward A. Silzell, became a partner, the firm becoming
as at present Washington Silzell & Son. They still remain at the old
location, and make about fifty thousand bushels of malt per year.

John Klee & Son are the successors to John Klee, who began the
manufacture of mineral water in 1860. His son, John Klee, Jr., was
admitted to partnership in 1887, and the firm became as at present. They
are located at the corner of First and Canal streets, and employ about
ten men. The firm of Beaver & Company was established in 1878 by
F. P. Beaver, on Commercial Street. The present members of the firm
are F. P. Beaver and W. D. Chamberlin, and their business is located
at Numbers 28 to 32 Sears Street. They manufacture toilet soap, and
employ about eighteen men. Lewis & Company manufacture circular
saws, the business having been established in 1864 or 1865 by W. B.
Barry. The firm is now located at Numbers 411 and 413 East First
Street, and is conducted by George B. Lewis. The Dayton Leather and
Collar Company was established in 1863 by Haas & Mitchell. The
present company was incorporated in 1872. The company carry on the
business of tanning harness leather and manufacturing horse collars at
Number 29 East Second Street, and the business is in the hands of
C. N. Mitchell, the president of the company. F. A. Requarth &
Company are stair builders and manufacturers of prismatic balustrades,
newel posts, etc. The business was established in 1860 by Meyer &
Requarth, but, after several changes, the firm finally became as at
present. The members of the firm are F. A. Requarth, H. W. Requarth,
and H. W. Hueffelmann. The premises occupied are located at Number
34 South St. Clair Street, and a very large business is carried on.

The enterprise of Lowe Brothers, the manufacture of paints and
colors, was founded in 1862 by Stoddard & Grimes. Lowe Brothers
succeeded to the business in 1872. They are located at 134 and 136
East Third Street. R. Wolf manufactures paper boxes at Number 25
North Main Street. His house was established in 1864. E. B. Lyon

commenced the manufacture of trunk supplies in 1865. The products of this establishment consist mainly of trunk slats and handles, which are made in large quantities. The house of Weaver Brothers, who carry on the manufacture of carriages at Number 31 West Fourth Street, was established in 1868 by Garrety & Weaver. Charles Weaver succeeded to the business in 1875, and at his death in 1881, his two sons, Phillip and William, succeeded him, and still conduct the business.

Miller Brothers manufacture cigars and deal in leaf tobacco at 138 and 140 Canal Street, the business having been founded in 1871. The present large factory was erected in 1884. The firm is also largely interested in the Bowanee Medicine Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of "Bowanee," a specific for dyspepsia and indigestion. J. L. Baker commenced the manufacture of carriages in 1872. His factory is at Numbers 22 to 26 West Fifth Street, and its products are light and heavy carriages, sleighs, etc. The house of Hanna Brothers was founded in 1875, and is located at Number 119 Hanna Lane. They employ about one hundred skilled cigar-makers and make many fine brands of cigars. J. W. McSherry founded the enterprise of manufacturing putty in 1875. The firm is now J. W. McSherry & Company, as it has been since 1887. The business is managed by E. C. Boyer. The house of Joyce, Cridland & Company was established in 1875. The goods manufactured consist of patent specialties, known to the trade as J. O. Joyce's lever jacks and compound lever and screw jacks. Vises are also made in large quantities.

The Royal Remedy and Extract Company was established in 1876 by Irvin C. Souders, and it was incorporated in 1888 with its present title. About sixteen hands are employed, and the officers at the present time are Irvin C. Souders, president, and Robert H. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer. C. W. Adams has been engaged in the manufacture of files since 1877 at Number 18 Spratt Street. He furnishes employment to about eight or ten men. The house of H. E. Mead & Company was established in 1877. They are manufacturers of and jobbers in paper and twine, and employ about thirty hands. L. M. Brown, located at the corner of Hawthorne Street and the railroad, manufactures toilet soap. The business was established in 1878. The Dayton Woolen Mills, owned by J. H. Wild & Company, manufacture blankets, flannels, knitting yarns, wool batting, etc. The house was established in 1880, and is located at Number 322 East First Street. Schaeffer & Company are engaged in the manufacture of wire rakes at Number 232 First Street. Their specialties are the "Gem City" wire rake and the "Davis" lawn rake. L. A. Schaeffer has been sole proprietor since 1881, and manufactures about

forty thousand rakes per annum. C. W. Raymond & Company, located at Numbers 7 to 11 Wayne Avenue, are manufacturers of brickmakers' supplies. C. W. Raymond has conducted the business since 1880. Leland & Tiffany, practical machinists, are located at Number 102 South Canal Street. The house was founded in 1882. They manufacture patent cone belt shifters and Bircli's patent self-tightening coupling for shafting. The members of the firm are J. J. Leland and A. R. Tiffany.

Philip E. Gilbert is engaged in contracting and building and in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, at Numbers 1010 and 1012 East Fifth Street, where he employs about sixty men. Bloom, Gerwels & Company manufacture cigars at Numbers 330 and 332 Warren Street. The present firm dates from 1884 and employs about one hundred and forty hands. The Silver Moon Tobacco Works were established in 1885, and in 1888 became the Terry & Porterfield Tobacco Company. The company manufactures fine cut and smoking tobacco of all grades. The proprietors of the business are James Terry and J. C. Porterfield.

Hollencamp & Kramer are the proprietors of the Dayton Ale Brewery, located at the corner of Brown and Hickory streets. They have been engaged in the manufacture of fine ale and porter since 1885. They bottle their own goods. The Gem City Brewery was established in May, 1888. The members of the firm are George Schantz and Louis Schwind. The brewery has a capacity of about thirty thousand barrels per year. The Gem City Stove Company manufactures stoves, and the "Perfect" and "Success" gas ranges. The works are on North Taylor Street. The company was established in 1885 and makes all varieties of stoves.

The Pasteur-Chamberland Filter Company was incorporated in December, 1887. It is engaged in the manufacture of the "Pasteur Germ Proof Water Filter," at Number 61 South Wyandotte Street. The filter is the invention of the celebrated French chemist, M. Louis Pasteur, and is made of porcelain tubes which resemble a candle, having no opening except at one end, through which the purified water is discharged. The officers of the company are A. A. Blount, president; T. S. Babbitt, vice-president, and J. S. Miles, secretary and general manager. Murray & Hannah manufacture carriages at Number 409 East Third Street, and have had many years' experience. The Key Baking Powder Company was organized in May, 1888, and is engaged in the manufacture of baking powder and flavoring extracts. The factory is at Number 19 South St. Clair Street. J. A. Walters is president of the company; H. Hanitch, vice-president, and J. B. Walters, secretary and treasurer.

The Dayton Hydraulic Company was incorporated March 3, 1845, by

a special act of the legislature, the incorporators being Horatio D. Phillips, Daniel Beekel, Samuel D. Edgar, and John G. Lowe, the last named being the only one of the original incorporators now surviving. The authorized capital was three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By act of the general assembly passed February 24, 1846, the company was authorized to organize when thirty-five thousand dollars was subscribed, section three of the original act requiring seventy thousand dollars. On March 7, 1846, the amendment was accepted by the company, and the company was organized by the election of three directors, H. D. Phillips, Daniel Beekel, and Samuel D. Edgar. H. D. Phillips was elected president and Daniel Beekel secretary. The original charter authorized the company to choose a board of directors to consist of not less than three nor more than five, and since the organization there have never been more than three directors in the board. On January 3, 1848, the capital stock increased twenty-one thousand dollars, making it fifty-six thousand dollars, which it has been ever since. The dam and canal of the company, computations for the head and fall, etc., were made by the late Samuel Forrer, in the summer of 1845. The construction of the dam was principally under the supervision of Daniel Beekel, with the late D. H. Morrison as the engineer of construction. Mr. Forrer had a wide reputation for competency and thoroughness in his profession, and Mr. Morrison was equally well known for his carefulness and accuracy in all his computations and estimates. But to Samuel D. Edgar and Daniel Beekel is due the credit of originating and developing the scheme of this hydraulic. The dam is two and a half miles above the mills, from which place the water is drawn from Mad River by means of gates, and after it is used by the mills, it is discharged into the Miami and Erie Canal as a tail-race. At the time of the location of the works and afterward, Mr. Forrer estimated that the flow of water would be ten thousand cubic feet per minute, at or near the hydraulic dam, at a medium state of water in the river. This amount of water is what flows through the hydraulic when the mills are in operation. The officers of the company at the present time are Charles D. Mead, president; John G. Lowe, secretary; and Henry C. Lowe is the other director.

The Cooper Hydraulic was constructed in 1838 by Edward W. Davies and Alexander Grimes, agents for Mrs. L. C. Cooper, widow of David Zeigler Cooper. They continued to operate the hydraulic until the incorporation of the Cooper Hydraulic Company, May 14, 1869. The incorporators of this company were T. A. Phillips, E. E. Barney, Preserved Smith, W. P. Huffman, Joseph Kratochwill, and Henry Stoddard, Jr. E. E. Barney was elected president of the company, which was

incorporated with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. Soon afterward Henry Stoddard, Jr., sold his stock in the company to George L. Phillips, who thereupon was elected secretary of the company. The next change that occurred was when the death of T. A. Phillips took place in November, 1877, his son, Charles A. Phillips, taking his place. Upon the death of Preserved Smith, his son, W. W. Smith, took his place in the company. At the death of E. E. Barney, his son, E. J. Barney, succeeded to his place, and upon the death of W. P. Huffman, his son, W. Huffman, took his place in the company. After Mr. Barney's death, Preserved Smith became president of the company, and after his death, E. J. Barney was chosen president, and holds the place at the present time. W. P. Huffman was the first treasurer of the company, and was succeeded by the present treasurer, George P. Huffman. George L. Phillips was secretary until his death, January 29, 1889, since which time Charles A. Phillips has been secretary. Joseph Kratochwill was superintendent of the company until his death, since when William Huffman has filled his position. The Cooper Hydraulic Company's lease of water power begins at Third Street, and extends down below Stout, Mills & Temple's works. But they have other rights which extend above the head-gates on Mad River, one and a half miles to the State dam and down below the city, and they pay the State of Ohio a stipulated sum for the water the entire length of which is about three miles.

In 1830, James Steele had completed a dam on the Miami River, just below the mouth of Stillwater, and digging a race across the bend in the river, erected a saw-mill, and shortly afterward a flouring-mill. This water power is now known as the Dayton View Hydraulic. The Dayton View Hydraulic Company was incorporated in 1867, the incorporators being Atlas L. Stout, J. O. Arnold, J. B. Oliver, George W. and Samuel Kneisly. The present board of directors of this company consists of T. S. Babbitt, president; William A. Barnett, secretary; Valentine Winters, treasurer; Adam Pritz, A. L. Stout, Ezra Bimm, and T. J. Weakley.

The following summary of the water of the three hydraulics was made and submitted to the Dayton Exchange in December, 1873, by W. B. Pease:

The Dayton hydraulic had a fall of 14 feet, and there was permanent power equal to 10,900 cubic feet of water per minute, which was equal to 47 run of stone. The Cooper Hydraulic, upper basin, had a fall of 12 feet, and 12,500 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to 41 run of stone, and the lower basin had a fall of 9 feet, 7,500 cubic feet per minute,

equal to 20 run of stone. The Dayton View Hydraulic had a fall of 14 feet, 14,250 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to 62 run of stone. Or summing up the figures, the three hydraulics furnished sufficient water power to propel 170 run of stone, and there was in all 45,650 cubic feet of water per minute passing through them.

The Hydraulic Brewery, of which N. Thomas & Company are the proprietors, was founded by John Walker. After several changes the firm became composed of N. Thomas and George A. Weddle, in 1880. The Hydraulic Brewery is located at the southwest corner of First and Beekel streets, and turns out from eight to ten thousand barrels per annum.

The Eewright Company was chartered in 1882, with Frank Eewright, president; Samuel S. Brush, general superintendent, and Mrs. Brush, secretary. The company manufactures rope and cordage, and deals in composition and felt roofing material. From ten to twelve men are employed, and the business is located at 1,413 East Second Street.

The foundry of J. W. Pritz is located on the south side of East Shawnee Street, between Wayne and Wyandotte streets. It was established in 1888. At this foundry general job work and repairing are carried on and from six to eight men are employed.

Bradley & Son, composed of George and Alfred Bradley, was established in 1886. They carry on the manufacture of cordage and twine. Their plant is located at Numbers 454 to 464 East Huffman Avenue, and consists of an "L" shaped brick building, two stories high, and 245x290 feet in size. The works are equipped with a Lane & Bodley Corliss Engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power. The number of men employed is about two hundred and fifty on the average. The products of the works are made from Sisal grass and Manilla hemp, the first of which articles is imported from Yucatan, and the second from the Phillippine Isles. From these two articles all kinds of rope, cordage, and twine are made.

The Dayton Whip Company was incorporated in October, 1888, the original establishment, however, dating from 1887. The factory consists of a new four-story brick building, 40x80 feet in dimensions. The company manufactures whips and lashes of every style and kind known to the trade, and incorporates into the work all the modern improvements. The bulk of its trade is in the West, but it has somewhat extensive dealings in all parts of the United States. The officers of the company are as follows: T. S. Babbitt, president; H. H. Weakley, secretary; M. J. Houk, treasurer; J. W. Dye, superintendent, and W. H. Pervear, general agent.

The Davis Sewing Machine Company, formerly located at Watertown, New York, was moved to Dayton, Ohio, in the early spring of 1889. The movement which resulted in the removal, was initiated in December, 1888, by the receipt from the company of a proposition to remove its works here provided Dayton would contribute a bonus of fifty thousand dollars. The first step toward complying with this proposition, was taken by the board of trade at a meeting on the 18th of December. The method determined upon at that meeting for raising the amount was by popular subscription. The city was thoroughly canvassed, but on the 2d of January there still remained twenty thousand dollars to be subscribed. On this day the committee having the matter in charge conferred with Mr. George P. Huffman, who immediately subscribed fifteen thousand dollars of the amount required, and by hard work on the 3d, the last day which had been given in the proposition of the company, the subscription was secured. The following is the proposition upon which the board of trade of Dayton acted:

“WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, December 14, 1888.

“MESSRS. G. N. BIERCE AND H. R. GRONWEG, COMMITTEE, DAYTON, OHIO:

“*Gentlemen*—Yesterday I had a meeting of my board of directors, and they authorized me to say that if the city of Dayton would give us the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) we will remove our manufactory and business to that city; answer to be returned by January 3d, next. They decline to hold the matter open beyond that date. Hoping you will have no difficulty in obtaining the amount,

“Very truly yours,

“L. A. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.”

To the dispatch sent to Watertown, January 3d, announcing that the subscription of fifty thousand dollars was complete, Mr. Weakley received a reply from Mr. Johnson, saying that it was satisfactory.

Five and a half acres of land were secured for the location of the plant of the company, on Huffman Avenue, east of Linden Avenue and north of the Pan-Handle Railroad. The erection of buildings has been commenced, which consist of a main building 510x60 feet, with two large wings, and a blacksmith shop and annealing ovens, and a foundry. The main building with its two wings is two stories high, while the other buildings are but one story. It is the intention to employ six hundred skilled mechanics.

Thomas Clegg was the first to manufacture gas in Dayton. His first exhibition of gas light was on a small scale at the old National Hotel, and was intended merely to show that the manufacture of gas for lighting

purposes was a feasible project. This was in 1830 and from this time on the people of Dayton did nothing in this direction but to meditate, until 1848. On February 8th of this year, the Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated by the legislature, with the following stockholders: David Stout, J. D. Loomis, David Winters, J. W. Griswold, Valentine Winters, John Mills, D. W. Wheelock, and R. W. Steele. On July 28th the stockholders, as named above, held a meeting, at which they authorized J. D. Phillips, I. F. Howells, and D. W. Wheelock to open books for the subscription of stock.

The principal question which agitated the minds of the members of this gas company during the first few months of its existence, was the kind of gas which should be used in lighting the city. A committee consisting of I. F. Howells, C. G. Swain, and David Winters, which had been appointed some time before, for the express purpose of investigating the gas question, and reporting their conclusions to the company, made a report about the same time that it was determined to open subscription books as above narrated. The committee had been required to report upon the relative merits of coal gas and solar gas, both kinds being used in Cincinnati. The committee's report to the company was substantially as follows: After careful investigation and inquiry, and the receipt of information from the best sources in relation to the kind of gas which, while it should prove most profitable to the company should at the same time be most economical to the consumer, the decision of the committee is as follows: In favor of Crutchett's solar gas. In reaching this conclusion the committee have considered the location of Dayton, the cost of the material for generating gas, the price of oil, and of whatever else might enter into the calculation of determining the value of the two kinds of gas. They are satisfied that the flame of solar gas is more dense and brilliant than that of coal gas, and is not consumed so rapidly. Without multiplying reasons for these conclusions they would recommend the adoption of Crutchett's solar gas.

This report met the views of the incorporators and was agreed to at the meeting at which it was presented. A meeting was then held at the law office of Moses B. Walker, for the purpose of organizing the company, which was effected by the election of Daniel Beckel, David Stout, I. F. Howells, Charles G. Swain, and John Lockwood as directors. Daniel Beckel was elected president of the company, and I. F. Howells, secretary.

On the 8th of September, the company concluded a contract with Mr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, for the erection of gas works to supply the city with Crutchett's solar gas. The work of building these works and

laying the pipes through the streets of the city then proceeded as rapidly as possible, but with comparative slowness, there being so many unforeseen obstacles to overcome. At length, however, on February 6, 1849, Dayton was lighted with Crutchett's solar gas. This was considered a great event in the history of the city, and the details are entered into somewhat in this work, more for the sake of showing how great expectations were disappointed, than for any other reason. With reference to this event the *Journal* of the 7th of February said:

"Last evening for the first time the splendid solar light made by Crutchett's gas was brought into use in Dayton. The appearance of this brilliant and beautiful light gratified everyone, and, although the night was severely cold, the town was fairly astir that the first sight of it might not be missed.

"The City Hall was handsomely lighted by some thirteen burners which are there as permanent fixtures. A splendid chandelier with eight burners was suspended near the entrance of the hall for exhibition by Mr. Lockwood. It would be a magnificent and useful ornament for a room with a finish to correspond.

"It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the gas company has at length surmounted all obstacles which have so retarded and seriously impeded its progress, and that it is now about to enter 'the full tide of successful enterprise.'"

The *Journal* then gave a short history of the efforts of the company from the 8th of September, 1848, and added that by the middle of December, the gas works were erected and one mile of pipe laid down. It was in contemplation to lay two miles more of pipe during 1849, and applications for more than six hundred burners had then been received.

"The striking beauty of the light, its utility, cleanliness, convenience, all give it claims to consideration which cannot be disregarded, and many who now, perhaps, have no intention of using it will be by force of circumstances and a strong conviction of its utility, persuaded to 'send in their orders.'"

After giving credit to Mr. F. G. Macy for his persevering efforts in presenting the gas question to the citizens of Dayton, the *Journal* said that Mr. John Lockwood, the assignee of Mr. Crutchett, was an intelligent, energetic, and practical man, and had carried the project forward to the position it then occupied, indicating its entire and complete success. It also urged upon the city authorities the necessity of lighting the streets of the city at the earliest time possible, and thus secure the full benefit of this new light which dawned so brightly upon the city on the night of February 6, 1849.

It was not long, however, before trouble began to be experienced with the solar gas. On the 13th of the month an explanation of the trouble, which was a fluctuation or unsteadiness of the light, was published by Mr. Lockwood. He said it was owing to the use of a temporary mixer. The large mixer which was intended for permanent use had been ordered and shipped from Philadelphia forty days before. It was coming via New Orleans, and when it should arrive the gas would afford a regular and steady light. The large mixer arrived about March 25th. The apparatus for the manufacture of gas was then, therefore, complete, and it was confidently expected that the light would be perfectly satisfactory to all. It had recently been introduced into a number of houses and had become almost indispensable to those using it. The experience of the *Journal* had been so satisfactory with it that it said it would be regarded as a great infliction to return to candle light.

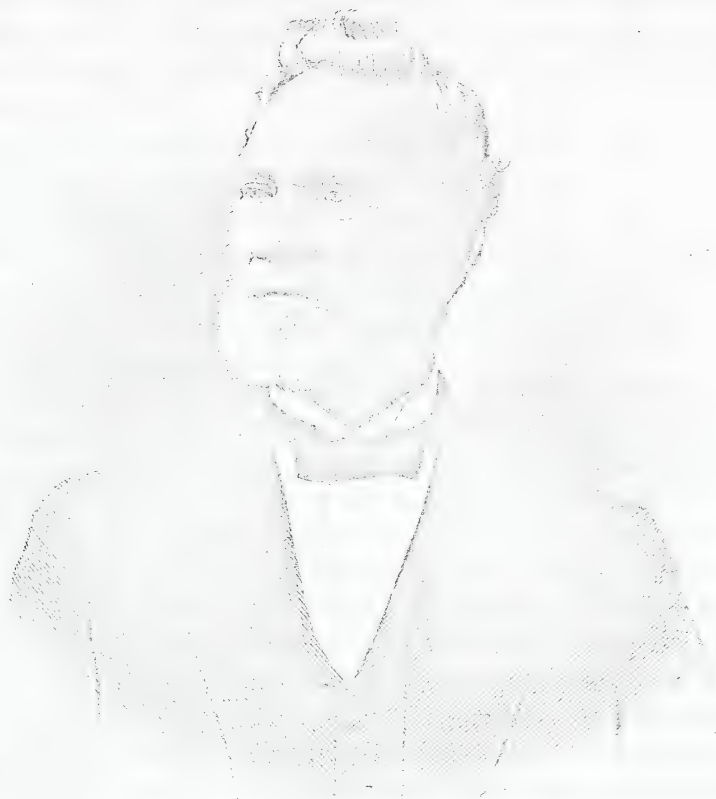
Lighting of the streets came slowly. The council then had no authority to levy a special tax to meet the additional expense which would be thus incurred. They agreed, however, to erect posts wherever they could be placed in accordance with a regular plan for lighting the streets, provided individuals would pay for the gas. J. D. Phillips accepted this proposition, and had the gas burning at the corner of Main and Second streets. James Perrine also kept a lamp burning at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. The Dayton Bank, however, had been the pioneer in this street-lighting improvement, having had a lamp burning in front of their building for several months when this arrangement was proposed to the citizens by the council.

Several months' experience with the manufacture and use of this solar gas proved that it was quite expensive to make. The company found themselves constantly losing money, and in August they issued a circular setting forth the reasons why it was necessary for them to raise the price of gas. They said that from the very low prices at which the gas had been furnished to the consumers, the income had not yet paid for the one article of grease, of which the gas was made, to say nothing about the cost of coal and labor. There were also other reasons, but this was the main one. The company, therefore, fixed a schedule of prices for gas, as follows, to take effect on the 1st of September: So long as the amount of gas consumed in the city was less than what would be consumed by four hundred constant burners, the price would be ten dollars per one thousand feet; when it equalled the consumption of four hundred constant burners, it would be reduced to nine dollars per one thousand feet, and when equal to five hundred constant burners, it would be still further reduced to eight dollars per one thousand feet.

The board said that although the price as fixed in the above schedule might seem high, yet when it was considered that the light from one foot of this solar gas was nearly equal to that from three feet of coal gas, it would be seen that the price was only about equal to what was then being paid in Cincinnati for the same amount of light. This statement was made to the public August 29th, G. W. Rogers being secretary of the company at that time.

Three months' experience with this schedule proved that the manufacture of gas from grease or oil could not be made to pay, for, even with the high prices then being charged, the income scarcely covered expenses. On the 20th of the month the company published a statement that it had become satisfied that the manufacture of gas from oil or grease could not be continued for any length of time, and that it had become necessary to turn their attention to the manufacture of gas from coal. This, however, involved the erection of new works, the cost of which was estimated at eleven thousand dollars. It was decided to erect the coal gas works on the same lot upon which the old buildings stood, but fronting on Water Street. On the 22d of December a resolution was made by the company to issue sufficient stock to raise funds with which to erect the new buildings for the manufacture of gas from coal. Stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars was accordingly issued, which, together with several thousands more raised on the credit of the individual stock-holders, enabled the company to build the gas works. These works from the first were a great success, and the capital stock of the company was steadily increased until, in 1863, it was one hundred thousand dollars. The amount of gas sold at that time was eight million feet per annum, and they had about eight hundred meters in operation, and were supplying gas, in addition to that used by private consumers, to two hundred and ninety street lamps for the city.

At an election, held August 7, 1848, I. F. Howells was elected director and president; David Stout and D. Wheelock were elected directors, and M. B. Walker was elected secretary, all officers *pro tem*. A stockholders' meeting was held August 25th, at which a permanent organization was effected. Daniel Beckel was elected president; I. F. Howells, secretary *pro tem*, and David Stout, C. G. Swain, and John Lockwood, directors. Daniel Beckel resigned as president May 8, 1849, and was succeeded by F. Gebhart. May 23, 1849, C. G. Swain was elected president. On June 7, 1849, John Lockwood was succeeded as director by Z. Crawford. C. G. Swain was succeeded as director August 7, 1849, by S. B. Brown, and at the same time S. B. Brown was elected president,



R. R. Dickey

and David Stout was elected treasurer. On the 7th of August the entire board of directors resigned their offices, and on the 28th a new board was elected, consisting of C. G. Swain, S. B. Brown, David Stout, H. Pease, and W. F. Comly. S. B. Brown was chosen president, and G. W. Rogers, secretary. November 19th James M. Kerr became secretary and was succeeded March 14, 1851, by H. Strickler. Robert Means became director September 10, 1850, and William Dickey, September 25, 1850. John Garner became secretary September 1, 1851, and T. A. Phillips, director, August 1, 1853.

During all the first few years, after converting the works into the coal gas works, the company had a great deal of trouble with its debt, which, in 1853, amounted to from forty-eight thousand to fifty thousand dollars. Upon this large amount ten per cent interest was paid, and the debt was secured by mortgages upon the homesteads of two of the largest stockholders. This indebtedness ran along until the first years of the war, and was finally extinguished in 1862.

A stockholders' meeting was held August 6, 1855, at which a new board of directors was elected. This board was organized on the 17th of the same month by the election of R. R. Dickey, president, and S. T. Evans, secretary. Mr. Evans remained secretary until 1877, when he was succeeded by George M. Smart, who has retained the office ever since. Mr. Dickey remained president of the company until 1858, though from March, 1856, until August 2, 1858, his brother, William Dickey, served as president *pro tem*. At this latter date, Mr. Dickey, on account of continued ill health, resigned the presidency, and William Dickey was elected to the vacancy, serving until May 10, 1876, when he resigned, and S. A. Dickey was elected to the position. He served until 1880, when R. R. Dickey was again elected president, and has served ever since. In 1880, the office of vice-president was created, and H. C. Graves was elected to the position. Joseph Light has been superintendent of the company ever since 1855.

In the price of gas, as in the prices of almost everything manufactured, there have been several changes and a steady decline. In 1865, the price was \$4.50 per thousand cubic feet, while at this time the price is \$1.15 per thousand. The reasons for such a large reduction in the price are that more gas is now obtained from a ton of coal, the company now utilizes a good deal of what was formerly wasted, and there is a largely increased consumption. The water used in washing the gas is now used in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia. In 1885, the company erected ammonia works, near the gas works, which are run continuously under the process known as Dr. L. S. Fales' Process.

The product of these works are *aqua ammonia* and fertilizers, from three to five car loads per year.

The Dayton Electric Light Company was originally organized as the Brush Electric Light Company, but failing to make a contract with the Brush Electric Company, a re-organization was effected, and the name changed to the Dayton Electric Light Company. The first meeting of the board of directors of this company was held in March, 1883. There were present the following directors: Valentine Winters, J. E. Lowes, Thomas S. Babbitt, R. D. Hughes, H. C. Kiefaber, Ezra Binn, and William A. Barnett. On the 25th of April, the following officers were elected: J. E. Lowes, president; Thomas S. Babbitt, vice-president; William A. Barnett, secretary, and Valentine Winters, treasurer. The company selected a location for their plant on the Dayton View Hydraulic, and secured a perpetual lease of water-power from the Dayton View Hydraulic Company. Here they erected an electric light plant of 224 arc lights of the Fuller-Wood System. Power is furnished the plant by four seventy-five horse-power Victor Turbine water wheels, and one one hundred and fifty horse-power Buckeye steam engine. The electricity is developed by two fifty-five light dynamos, one forty-five light dynamo and three twenty-three light dynamos. The city was lighted the first time by the electric light on the night of February 16, 1883.

Fifty lights had been put up for trial which ran for thirty days, and gave such satisfaction that they were accepted, and orders were given by the city for one hundred and fifty lights, including the fifty that had been on trial. These one hundred and fifty lights were all in operation before the close of the year, 1883, and this is about the average number in use by the city at the present time. Private citizens have added since then about fifty of these arc lights, so that now there are about two hundred in use in the city.

On May 26, 1887, the company finished an Edison electric light plant of two thousand sixteen candle-power lights, and in July, 1888, the capacity of this system was increased by the addition of an engine and dynamo capable of supplying one thousand more incandescent lights. The Edison station is located at Numbers 124 and 126 East Fourth Street, the front being used for offices and the rear for the plant. Here there are four one hundred horse-power boilers, two one hundred and fifty horse-power high speed Taylor engines, and one one hundred and fifty horse-power high speed Buckeye engine. There are six Number 20 Edison dynamos, capable of running five hundred sixteen candle-power lamps each. The average price of the Edison light is about one cent per hour for a sixteen candle-power light. For the arc light a lamp burning from dusk to 9:30

P. M., is twenty-five cents per night. If the lamp burns up to midnight the cost is \$12.50 per month. If it burns all night, \$15 per month. The cost to the city for its arc lights is one hundred and fifty dollars per year for each light. The officers of the Dayton Electric Light Company at the present time are: Joseph E. Lowes, president; Thomas S. Babbitt, vice-president; Valentine Winters, treasurer, and John R. Fletcher, secretary and manager.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held March 12, 1889, the meter system was adopted as the basis for charges to the consumers of the electric light. The company intend to charge for the same amount of light, the same as is charged for gas light. The company has also introduced the electric motor system, which is being used by a few of the citizens of Dayton. The power is furnished in any quantity from one-eighth horse-power to five horse-power at about seventy-five dollars per horse-power per annum.

The latest form of heat with which the citizens of Dayton have been favored is that derived from natural gas. The story of the bringing of this form of gas to this city is briefly as follows: Judge Dennis Dwyer has a farm in Mercer County, which, upon careful study of the course of the gas and oil fields leading southwestward from Pennsylvania, he thought would fall within the limits of that field extending in this direction. The discovery of oil was, however, uppermost in the mind of Judge Dwyer during his study of the question. In order to determine what was best to do, he called together a few of his friends for consultation, these gentlemen being T. A. Legler, Michael Neal, George Ohmer, Francis J. McCormick, Michael J. Gibbons, Stephen J. Patterson, John McMaster, John A. Murphy, and James Ward. After consultation it was determined to put down a well on the judge's farm. This was in 1886, and was the first successful gas well west of Findlay. The prospectors were, however, disappointed, inasmuch as gas was discovered instead of oil, and what was still more remarkable, this gas was found in territory which had been marked "barren" by Professor Orton.

Upon finding themselves successful in their search, the ten persons named above at once organized the Dayton & Southwestern Natural Gas and Oil Company, which name was subsequently shortened to the Dayton Natural Gas Company. The first officers of the company were T. A. Legler, president; Dennis Dwyer, vice-president; Francis J. McCormick, treasurer, and Michael Neal, secretary and general manager. The company proceeded on that basis until in the fall of 1888, when a re-organization was effected, and the following officers elected: Hon. Calvin S. Brice, president; T. A. Legler, vice-president; George H.

Meiley, secretary; ———— Orr, treasurer, and William P. Orr, of Piqua, manager, the other members of the company being General Samuel Thomas, of New York, Judge Dennis Dwyer, S. J. Patterson, and George R. Young. At the present time the company has a capital of two million dollars. It owns the lease of thirty thousand acres of land in Mercer County, and already has a number of valuable wells drilled, and intends to put down twenty-five wells this season, so as to be fully prepared to furnish gas as fuel by the early winter of 1889-1890 to all who may desire to substitute that kind of fuel for coal—the company proposing to furnish natural gas for fuel at seventy-five per cent of the cost of coal.

At the present time (June 1, 1889) the company has a high-pressure, twelve-inch pipe leading from Dayton to Troy, and will soon have the pipe leading from Troy to the wells, which are about fifty miles from Dayton. With this pipe line, the company will be able to supply fifty million feet of gas to the city of Dayton per day, if so much should be needed.

Early in the year 1889, the Dayton council revoked the charter of the Dayton Natural Gas Company, because that company did not complete its lines into the city in accordance with the terms upon which that charter was originally granted. For some time it looked to the citizens as if this action of the council would prevent the city from receiving the benefit of this cheaper fuel, and as a natural consequence several indignation meetings were held, at which the council was roundly denounced. At length, however, all difficulties in connection with this question were satisfactorily solved toward the latter part of March, by the adoption by the company of a certain schedule, providing that the gas should be supplied by measure, at ten cents per thousand cubic feet, and that a pressure of not less than four ounces should be maintained.

The company thereupon commenced laying pipes in the streets of Dayton, and by the 19th of April turned on the gas, the first house in which it was used being that of Thomas Brown on Monument Avenue, on the date just given. Work since that time has been pushed as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and it is confidently expected that, by the commencement of the coming winter, there will have been laid in the city at least seventy miles of pipes.

It is in contemplation to have the Dayton Natural Gas Company purchase the interest of the Mercer Natural Gas Company, and thereby control the entire natural gas territory of Northwestern Ohio, making Dayton the central point for the business of the company.

The Publishing House of the United Brethren in Christ may be said to have had its origin in an effort of Rev. Aaron Farmer to establish a religious journal for the benefit of this Church, in 1829. Under the auspices of the Miami Annual Conference, within whose territory Dayton is situated, Mr. Farmer began the publication of a paper called *Zion's Advocate*, at Salem, Indiana, in the year mentioned. For want of patronage, it was soon discontinued. Its appearance, however, awakened the Church to the importance of such an enterprise.

The General Conference, therefore, which was held in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 14, 1833, adopted a resolution that subscriptions be circulated in each of the Annual Conference districts,—one to raise a fund, and another to secure subscribers,—and adopted an order that a printing establishment be erected in Circleville, Ohio, for the purpose of circulating a religious paper, and doing other necessary printing. The name selected for the paper was the *Religious Telescope*, and it was to be published semi-monthly, on a large imperial sheet, with good type, at the price of one dollar and fifty cents per year if paid in advance, or two dollars within the year, exclusive of postage. The trustees appointed were Rev. John Russel, John Dresbach, and George Dresbach.

These gentlemen soon began to solicit subscriptions for funds, and on April 12, 1834, they purchased, at public sale in Circleville, Ohio, a printing-press, type, and fixtures, for four hundred and fifty dollars. In May, they bought a lot and two houses for five hundred and fifty dollars. Early in the same year, William R. Rhinehart, of the Virginia Conference, had begun the publication, at Hagerstown, Maryland, of a paper called the *Mountain Messenger*. The trustees, anxious to gather into one body all the power of the Church, purchased the *Messenger* and all of its material for three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and employed Mr. Rhinehart to edit the new paper.

The first number of the *Religious Telescope* appeared December 31, 1834, at Circleville, Ohio. It had a subscription list of twelve hundred, and a debt of sixteen hundred dollars. But little of the subscription money was ever paid to the *Telescope*. The paper was continued as a semi-monthly until July 30, 1845, when it was changed to a weekly, and it has remained a weekly paper ever since. The full history of the *Telescope* may be found under the head of "The Press."

The Publishing House remained at Circleville until 1853. A detailed account of its operations need scarcely be given in this connection, as it was engaged principally in the publication of the *Telescope*. Financially, it struggled under a heavy debt from its founding until 1845, by which time, under the management of Rev. William Hanby, this was

greatly reduced, and by 1849 entirely canceled, leaving net assets, above all liabilities, of \$6,928.36. In 1853, at the end of the first twenty years, and just before the removal from Circleville, the actual value of the assets was \$9,511.36; the liabilities were \$3,759.90; net assets, \$5,751.46. The growth of the establishment was steady, but slow, up to the time of removal to Dayton, and it was also slow for some years afterward, as the subsequent history will show.

The General Conference of 1853 directed that the Publishing House be removed from Circleville to the city of Dayton. The trustees accordingly purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. The lot measured 59½ feet on Main Street, and 152 on Fourth, and was occupied by a large two-story brick residence, which for some time was used as the Publishing House building. Upon the corner of this lot, the trustees erected, in 1854, a large and substantial brick building, admirably adapted to the publishing interests of the Church. The building, as first erected, was four stories high, and ninety feet deep by forty feet wide, with a basement under the whole. The entire cost of this building, including the steam-engine, gas, and water pipes, and the necessary apparatus for warming the rooms by steam, was about fifteen thousand dollars. It was found imperative, in order to carry on the publishing business on an advanced scale, to purchase new machinery for all parts of the business, which involved a large expense. Although it was necessary to borrow money to complete the erection and equipment of the building, yet the credit of the establishment was maintained, and during the succeeding four years some addition was made to its net capital.

At the time of the removal of the establishment to Dayton, a stereotype foundry was erected, and the necessary apparatus for the foundry was purchased at a cost of \$280. A book-store was opened in the corner room of the first floor of the building, which from the first was well stocked with a fine selection of miscellaneous books, besides a constant and full supply of the publications of the House. The average number of persons employed during the year 1856-57 was thirty-three, whose wages amounted to \$816 per month. Rev. S. Vonneida was the publishing agent at the time of removal, continuing in office from 1853 to 1861. Rev. H. Kumler, Jr., served as assistant agent for a few months in 1854. At his resignation, T. N. Sowers, Esq., became assistant, continuing in that position until 1861. The trustees in 1853 were Rev. C. W. Witt, Rev. L. Davis, Rev. J. C. Bright, Rev. L. S. Chittenden, and Rev. H. Kumler, Jr.

The total receipts from the business of the House for the four years ending April 30, 1857, were as follows: For 1853-54, \$18,638.72; for

1854-55, \$20,836.06; for 1855-56, \$26,076.52, and for the year ending April 30, 1857, \$33,504.58; total for the four years, \$98,555.88. For the same four years the expenditures were: For 1853-54, \$17,769.88; for 1854-55, \$35,965.99; for 1855-56, \$31,143.91, and for the year ending April 30, 1857, \$43,964.68; total for the four years, \$128,844.37. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$30,288.49, resulting chiefly from the investment in ground, building, and machinery at the time of removal, and from the credit system. Gross assets, April 30, 1857, \$84,552.39; liabilities, \$53,115.71; net assets, \$31,436.68.

The receipts from the business for the next succeeding four years were \$114,314.69. The expenditures for the same period were \$113,244.54. Gross assets, April 30, 1861, \$86,479.42; liabilities, \$48,836.98; net assets, \$37,642.44. Of the above gross assets, \$25,445.16 are reported doubtful or worthless, thus reducing the actual net assets to \$12,197.28. During the quadrennium from 1857 to 1861, the trustees sold 30 feet front by 59½ feet in depth from the east end of the property, on Fourth Street, for two thousand dollars, and 19½ feet front by 90 feet in depth from the north side of the Main Street front for three thousand dollars. As a measure of economy, also, the book-store was removed to the second floor.

In May, 1861, the General Conference elected T. N. Sowers, Esq., senior agent, and J. B. King, Esq., became his assistant. In June, 1864, J. B. King having resigned, Rev. W. J. Shuey was appointed his successor by the trustees.

The receipts from business for the four years ending April 30, 1865, were \$136,486.73. The expenditures for the same period were \$134,007.68. Gross assets, March 31, 1865, \$63,822.29; liabilities, \$52,215.46; net assets, \$11,406.83.

In June, 1861, the indebtedness of the establishment aggregated \$48,836.98. This was at the commencement of the war. On account of the disturbed condition of the country, commerce and industrial pursuits were seriously affected. The trade in religious books and newspapers appeared to suffer first and most, and the prospects of this establishment were not very flattering. At this time, the salaries of agents and editors were fixed at five hundred dollars per annum, and the price of the *Religious Telescope* was reduced to one dollar per year.

In June, 1864, a new Hoe large-sized cylinder printing-press was purchased at a cost of three thousand dollars, and on account of higher prices in the necessaries of life, the salaries of the agents and editors were advanced to fifteen dollars per week.

The heavy debt resting upon the establishment was the chief obstacle to continued prosperity, and its liquidation had become an imperative

necessity. In the twelve years from 1853 to 1865, more than thirty thousand dollars had been paid in interest on borrowed capital, while over twenty-five thousand dollars had been lost in worthless arrearages, etc., under the credit system. While the House was sufficiently well equipped with real estate, machinery, and stock, if pressed by creditors and forced to public sale, but little, if anything, would have remained.

At this crisis,—for such it may be called,—the newly appointed assistant agent, Rev. W. J. Shuey, having been elected by the trustees in June, 1864, made a careful, rigid, and thorough examination of the condition and resources of the business, including the causes and possible remedies of the enormous debt. As a result of this investigation, it became clear to the assistant agent that the most speedy and certain remedy was to ask the Church for donations to the capital of the House. This plan he proposed to the trustees, with the suggestion that the General Conference apportion the fund among the Annual Conferences. The plan was approved by the trustees, and by them recommended to the General Conference of 1865. It was adopted by the General Conference, and the apportionment was made by a committee of that body appointed for the purpose. The result was eminently satisfactory. Mr. Shuey was elected by the General Conference principal agent, and assumed the management. With the fund thus obtained, amounting to over eighteen thousand dollars, the debt was greatly reduced during the next four years, so that in 1869 the agent reports as follows: "The reduction of the debt by nearly twenty thousand dollars, and the permanent funding of a large portion of that which remains, have very much lessened the burden of the agent. These, and the prosperity of the past few years, render the concern really strong, and put it upon the highway of further prosperity and ever-increasing usefulness."

By judicious management the prosperity of the House continued, the debt gradually ceased to be a cause of anxiety, and by 1880 the last dollar of it was paid.

It should be remarked, that within the last ten years the House has returned to the Church, in donations to benevolent funds and other interests, considerably more than was thus received as partial relief of the debt.

As stated above, in 1865 Rev. W. J. Shuey was elected by the General Conference to the position of senior agent. At the same time, T. N. Sowers, Esq., was elected assistant. Mr. Sowers resigned soon after his election, and was succeeded by Rev. W. McKee, who served until 1866, when by his resignation Mr. Shuey was left without an assistant. He has continued in the management, as the sole agent, ever since, and to

him, more than to any other, is due the renewed life and permanent prosperity of the House.

A brief summary of the finances since 1865 will show the steady, and sometimes rapid advance in its progress.

The available assets on April 1, 1869, were \$94,584.61, while the total liabilities were but \$32,801.75, placing the net assets, over and above all indebtedness, at \$61,782.86, an increase of \$50,176.03. In calculating the profits, however, there must be deducted from this sum \$15,000 increase in the valuation of the real estate, and also \$18,364.29 received from the publication fund, leaving as clear profit during the four years, \$16,811.74.

The receipts from the business for the four years were \$234,386.88; from the publication fund, \$18,364.29; total, \$252,751.17. Expenditures, \$230,761.62. Reduction in debt, \$19,413.71.

In 1867, the book-store, together with the general office, was removed from the second floor to the corner room on the first floor, and a special effort begun to attract local trade.

In 1869, the increase of business required the erection of an additional building. The lot in the rear of the main building, measuring 32 feet front on Fourth Street, with a depth of 59½ feet, was occupied by cheap frames belonging to the House. Upon this lot a three-story brick power building was erected for the accommodation of the press and job printing departments. Previous to this date, the presses had occupied the basement of the main building. The new building added largely to the facilities of the House.

The first articles of incorporation were obtained in 1839, for a period of thirty years. The term of incorporation having expired in 1869, without the knowledge of the trustees and agent, the business was decided to be legally vested in the agent. By a special act of the legislature, the House was re-incorporated in 1871, and Mr. Shuey transferred the property to the trustees for the sum of one dollar.

When the agent made his report, April 1, 1873, the financial condition of the concern was as follows: Total value of assets, \$124,308.98; total liabilities, \$27,783.68, making the net assets \$96,525.30, an increase in four years of \$34,742.44. The cash receipts for the four years ending April 1, 1873, were \$322,370.54. The expenditures for the same time were \$318,628.89. The debt had been further reduced \$5,018.07.

The stereotype foundry which had been established in 1853 having been discontinued for some years, a new foundry was opened in 1873, on the third floor of the new building.

April 1, 1877, the gross assets were \$136,128.89; the liabilities had been reduced to \$15,600.67, leaving the net assets, \$114,528.22. Reduction

in debt, \$12,183.01. Profits for the four years, \$18,002.92. At the same time, on account of the general decline in values in all branches of business, the invoice of fixed assets had been reduced by the amount of \$10,345.15. Without this reduction, the actual profits were \$28,348.07. The cash receipts for the four years ending April 1, 1877, were \$378,545.35; expenditures, \$377,343.77. By 1880, the entire remaining indebtedness, amounting to \$15,600.67, had been finally liquidated.

In 1878, the book-store was enlarged by adding the rear portion of the store on the north side of the first floor.

On April 1, 1881, the net assets of the establishment were \$162,726.17, an increase in four years of \$48,197.86. In 1880, on account of increasing business, two large printing-presses, two folding-machines, a new engine, and other machinery were purchased at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The cash receipts for the four years ending April 1, 1881, were \$390,376.02; expenditures, \$385,685.89.

The cash receipts for the four years ending April 1, 1885, were \$507,157.98; expenditures, \$502,516.38. During this quadrennium, ten thousand dollars of the profits of the House were distributed proportionately to the Annual Conferences as benevolent funds.

April 1, 1885, the net assets were \$212,887.09, an increase of \$50,160.92; adding to which \$10,850.00 donated to the Conferences and other interests, the net profits for four years ending April 1, 1885, were found to be \$61,010.92.

In the summer of 1881, the capacity of the book-store was enlarged to the full size of the ground floor of the main building, the furniture was almost entirely renewed, and neither effort nor expense was spared to make it attractive to customers. The result of this step was a continued increase in the retail trade of the establishment. In 1883, a fourth story was added to the rear building on Fourth Street, at a cost of three thousand dollars. An electrotpe foundry was added, and more room was provided for the bindery and mailing department. In the same year, in order to increase the capacity in job printing, a lease was obtained of the three-story brick building on the east. In May, 1884, this property was purchased at a cost of \$14,500. In April, 1885, a piece of ground running east of the other property of the establishment was purchased, which is 36x59½ feet in size, and there was also secured a perpetual leasehold of a piece of ground 40x68 feet in size, lying immediately north of the east end of the property of the House. The total cost of this purchase and leasehold was twelve thousand dollars and the assumption of the obligations of the lease.

Upon the lot bought in fee simple, upon the leasehold in the rear,

and over a twelve-foot private alley on the east, there was erected, in 1886, a four-story brick building, suitable for a power-plant and heavy machinery. At the same time, changes and improvements were made in the older house, making an outlay, including the cost of the new building, of \$24,212.21. Two new boilers and a new fifty horse-power engine were put in, and all the steam power-plant removed to the rear of the new building. Three large new printing-presses were purchased, the press-room removed to the second floor of the new building, and the buildings were provided throughout with the best steam-heating apparatus and other conveniences and necessities for safety and service. The cost of these improvements was \$19,526.10. Including the payment of twelve thousand dollars for the last ground purchased, and four thousand, five hundred dollars still due on the building bought in 1884, the aggregate expenditure for ground, buildings, machinery, etc., for the quadrennium ending in 1889, was \$60,238.31.

In 1887, the book-store was again enlarged by the addition of a portion of the room in its rear, vacated by the press department, and by the removal of the general office of the House to new and commodious quarters in a part of the same room, fronting on Fourth Street.

The ground now occupied by the buildings measures 40 feet front on Main Street, and 200 feet front on Fourth Street, with a varying depth from Fourth Street northward of 40, 59½, 80, and 100 feet. The combined area of the four floors is more than one acre. The present number of employes is about one hundred.

According to the agent's quadrennial report for the year 1889, the cash receipts of the establishment for the quadrennium just closing were: From business, \$587,458.76; from loans, \$34,781.41; total, \$622,240.17; expenses, \$618,113.62; and the actual net profits of the four years were \$50,903.70. The cash sales of books reached \$242,972.73, an increase of \$63,278.72 over the four years ending in 1885. The cash income from the sales of periodicals amounted to \$219,613.69, which was an increase of \$20,381.44 over the previous quadrennium.

The gross value of the assets of the establishment is now \$282,884.70. The total indebtedness is \$21,297.30, thus leaving the net value of the assets \$261,587.40, an increase of \$48,700.31 in four years. On the 1st of April, 1865, when the present agent assumed the management of the House, the net assets were \$11,406.57. At the present time they are, as stated above, \$261,587.40, a net increase of \$250,180.57, an average annual increase of \$10,424.18, exclusive of dividends made to the Conferences, and other unremunerative outlays ordered by the General Conference.

The history thus far has been concerned chiefly with the financial and material progress of the House. Something should be added to show more fully the development of a few of its departments, and the nature and character of its work.

At the beginning of the enterprise, in 1834, only one periodical was issued,—the *Religious Telescope*,—with but one editor. In 1889, ten periodicals are published, under the supervision of seven editors, and devoted to general religious, Sunday-school, and missionary interests. Eight of these are English, and two German. Seven are prepared for the Sunday-school, an interest which has itself grown into prominence since the founding of the House. The periodicals now published, with the dates of first issue, are: the *Religious Telescope*, weekly, 1834; *Froehliche Botschafter*, weekly, 1840; *Children's Friend*, semi-monthly, 1854; *Missionary Visitor*, semi-monthly, 1865; *Jugend Pilger*, semi-monthly, 1870; *Our Bible Teacher*, monthly, 1873; *Lessons for the Little Ones*, weekly, 1876; *Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, 1878; *Woman's Evangel*, monthly, 1881; *Our Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, 1882. Total average combined circulation for the year 1888-89, 288,744. Several other periodicals have been published for a time, and then discontinued, or merged into the above. Among them were the *Unity Magazine*, a monthly, published from 1854 to 1859, and *Lesson Leaves*, issued from 1873 to 1878, when it was succeeded by the *Quarterly*. A new periodical,—a Church quarterly,—was authorized by the General Conference of 1889, and the first number will be issued in January, 1890. For other information concerning these periodicals, see "The Press."

The book department, opened upon a small scale in Circleville a few years after the founding of the *Telescope*, at first confined its work to the sale of the few publications issued by the House, and a limited number of books of special value to ministers in preparation for their work. The enlargement of its work was not rapid, but steady. Though receiving more or less attention from the agent and his assistants, it was not given special prominence until its removal for the second time into the corner room of the first floor, in 1867, when Mr. Shuey selected Rev. W. H. Lanthurn, who had been engaged in the book trade in Richmond, Indiana, to become the head of the department. To his literary talents and admirable judgment of books, is largely attributable the building up of the local, as well as a large part of the general, reputation and trade of this department. Since 1867, it has expanded into a store well stocked in all departments of literature, domestic and foreign, together with all supplies of a first-class book-store. Mr. Lanthurn died in 1884, and was succeeded in 1885 by E. L. Shuey, A. M., who has continued to improve

the department, until it is regarded as one of the foremost book-stores of the country. When the House was removed to Dayton, in 1853, the book-store was invoiced at \$2,190.50; in 1889, it has reached \$71,864.54. A subscription-book sub-department was opened in 1884.

The printing department, opened in 1834, with a few stands of type and an old-fashioned hand press, valued at a few hundred dollars, has expanded into a first-class plant, valued at \$35,245.49. In 1850, the first power press—an Adams—was purchased at a cost of \$1,549.77. It was at first operated by hand. Now there are in operation, in a press-room admirably adapted to its purpose, eleven steam presses. At first, the work done was creditable, but in the course of years this department has kept abreast of the times, and is now noted for the excellence of its work. Job work has been done from the beginning, in addition to the regular work of the House.

Of the other departments, it is sufficient to say that they have been expanded from time to time, as the demands of the business required.

The establishment includes all the departments needed to perform the work of a large publishing house,—publisher's department, wholesale and retail book-rooms, composing, job printing, power, press, and mailing rooms, bindery, electrotype and stereotype foundry, and editorial departments.

"The establishment is controlled by a board of nine trustees, elected every four years by the General Conference. In immediate charge of the House is the publishing agent, chosen also by the General Conference. The board meets annually, and fixes the salaries of the general officers, controls the property, and plans for the extension of the work. In the interim, an executive committee of five advises the agent when necessary. The agent has direct management of all the business of the House, appoints and pays all subordinates, plans and executes all its commercial enterprises, and is responsible for all its work."* Besides these business officers, are the editor of the *Religious Telescope* and his associate, the editor of the Sunday-school literature, the editor of the Church quarterly (who is also assistant Sunday-school editor), the editor of the German papers, the editor of the *Missionary Visitor* (the secretary of the Missionary Society), and the editor of the *Woman's Evangel* and her assistant, who direct the various periodicals with which they are connected.

"The Discipline provides that the profits of the establishment, beyond what is necessary as a reserve, shall be distributed among the Conferences, according to the number of itinerants, for the benefit of worn-out preachers and their families."*

* *Hand-Book of the United Brethren in Christ*, by E. L. Shaw, A. M.

The House also furnishes rooms, free of rent, with light and heat, to the Missionary Societies and Historical Society of the Church, pays the expenses of all General Conferences, makes donations for various benevolent purposes, and aims to furnish its products at the lowest reasonable rates.

Among the trustees of the House have been the following citizens of Dayton: Rev. L. Davis, D. D., Rev. Henry Kunkler, Jr., John Dodds, James Applegate, Rev. John Kemp, Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., D. L. Rike, T. N. Sowers, Rev. D. R. Miller, Rev. G. Fritz, Rev. William McKee, and Judge J. A. Shauck.

The present board of trustees, elected in May, 1889, are the following: D. W. Crider, Pennsylvania; Rev. O. L. B. Brane, Maryland; Rev. J. S. Mills, Iowa; B. F. Witt, Indiana; Rev. S. Mills, Illinois; Rev. George Miller, Iowa; Rev. G. F. Deal, Nebraska; D. L. Rike and Judge J. A. Shauck, Ohio.

The present executive committee are D. L. Rike, Judge J. A. Shauck, Rev. L. Bookwalter, A. M., and S. L. Herr, of Dayton, Ohio, and B. F. Witt, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

For some time the financial interests of the Publishing House were in the hands of the editor of the *Religious Telescope* in connection with the trustees. Afterward they were conducted by the Rev. William Hanby. The General Conference which met at Circleville, Ohio, May 12, 1845, elected Rev. J. Markwood as publishing agent, but he soon resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Nehemiah Altman. Mr. Altman was reelected in 1849, and in 1852 Rev. William Hanby was appointed by the Scioto Conference. In May, 1853, the Rev. Solomon Vonneida was elected, and served alone until March, 1854, when Rev. Henry Kunkler, Jr., was associated with him. This association continued until December, 1854. In 1855, T. N. Sowers was elected assistant agent. In May, 1861, T. N. Sowers and J. B. King were elected publishing agents. In June, 1864, Rev. W. J. Shuey became associated with Mr. Sowers in place of Mr. King. In May, 1865, Rev. W. J. Shuey and T. N. Sowers were elected agents, and during the same year, upon the resignation of Mr. Sowers, Rev. William McKee was chosen to his place by the trustees. Since 1866, Mr. McKee having resigned, Rev. W. J. Shuey has been the agent, without assistants.

Of the agents above named, T. N. Sowers and J. B. King were citizens of Dayton at the time of their election. Rev. S. Vonneida, though coming to Dayton for the first time at the time of his election in 1853, remained a citizen after his retirement from the management, continuing his connection with the House, first as editor and then as chief book-keeper, until

his death in 1880. Rev. W. J. Shuey is a native of Montgomery County, and a former presiding elder in the Miami Annual Conference. He had been a citizen of Dayton before his election to the management of the House, and has been actively identified with the interests of the city since 1864.

The following persons have been editors of the *Religious Telescope*: Rev. William R. Rhinehart, 1834 to 1839; Rev. William Hanby, 1839 to 1845; Rev. D. Edwards, 1845 to 1849; Rev. William Hanby, 1849 to 1852; assistant, Rev. John Lawrence, 1850 to 1852; Rev. John Lawrence, 1852 to 1861; Rev. D. Berger, 1861 to 1869; Rev. M. Wright, 1869 to 1873; assistant, Rev. D. Berger, 1869 to 1873; Rev. M. Wright and Rev. W. O. Tobey, A. M., 1873 to 1877; Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D., 1877 to 1889; assistant, Rev. W. O. Tobey, A. M., 1877 to 1881; assistant, Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., 1881 to 1889; Rev. I. L. Kephart, D. D., elected, 1889; associate, Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., elected, 1889.

The editors of the Sabbath-school periodicals have been the following: Rev. D. Edwards, 1854 to 1857; Rev. Alexander Owen, 1857 to 1858; Rev. S. Vonneida, 1858 to 1869; Rev. D. Berger, D. D., 1869 to the present; assistant, Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., elected, 1889.

The editors of the *Unity Magazine* were: Rev. David Edwards, 1854 to 1857; Rev. Alexander Owen, 1857 to 1859.

Editor of the Church quarterly: Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., elected, 1889.

The German papers have had the following editors: Rev. John Russel (unofficial), 1840 to 1841; Rev. Jacob Erb, 1841 to 1842; Rev. N. Altman, 1846 to 1847; Rev. D. Strickler, 1847 to 1851; Rev. Henry Staub, 1851 to 1855; Rev. Julius Degmeier, 1855 to 1858; Rev. S. Vonneida, 1858 to 1866; Rev. Ezekiel Light, 1866 to 1869; Rev. William Mittendorf, 1869 to 1885; Rev. Ezekiel Light, 1885 to 1889; Rev. William Mittendorf, elected, 1889.

Editors of the *Woman's Evangel*: Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A., 1881 to the present; assistant, Mrs. L. K. Miller, M. A., 1888 to the present.

Music editors: Rev. W. H. Lanthurn, 1873 to 1874; Rev. Isaiah Baltzell, 1874 to the present; Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., B. D., 1876 to the present.

Book editors: Rev. D. Berger, D. D., 1873 to 1877; W. A. Shuey, A. M., 1881 to 1888; Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., 1888 to 1889.

As to the character of the publications of the House, their general reputation is such as to render a lengthy notice unnecessary. Almost without exception, the books published have discussed important themes in an able manner, and have secured the commendation of the pulpit and the press. Within the last few years the literary reputation of the House

has advanced to a high standard, and its products have commanded the favorable notice of the most critical journals of the country. Over two hundred books, of various sizes, have been issued since the foundation of the establishment. The principal departments of literature represented are church and Sunday-school music, Sunday-school library books, and historical, doctrinal, and practical theology. The Sunday-school periodicals are used by large numbers outside of the denomination.

The management of the House has had the uniform good-will of the community in which it is located, and the liberal patronage of the citizens of Dayton and the surrounding territory has contributed largely to its success; indeed, the growth of this establishment has been, for many years, a matter of local pride.

It is altogether probable that a more complete, well appointed, and carefully kept institution of its size does not exist in this country, and its reputation for superior workmanship and fair dealing was never higher than at the present time.

The Christian Publishing Association was established in 1843, as the Ohio Christian Book Association. The first meeting of the members of this Association was held at Ebenezer Chapel, Clarke County, Ohio, April 24, 1843, at which there were present the following persons: Elders Jacob G. Reeder, Derastus F. Radby, Arthur W. Sanford, Robert McCoy, and Elijah Williamson. These individuals constituted the executive committee of the Association. The committee organized by the choice of the following officers: Elder J. G. Reeder, president, and Elder Elijah Williamson, secretary. The second session of the committee was held at New Carlisle, Ohio, October 23, 1843, at which time a constitution was adopted. The executive committee managed the business of the Association until the appointment of a publishing agent, which was done at this time in the person of Elder I. N. Walter. The executive committee in 1852 was as follows: Jacob G. Reeder, Elias Smith, John R. Miller, J. N. Walker, and A. W. Sanford. The name of the Association was changed at the convention of 1852, from the Ohio Christian Book Association to the Western Christian Book Association. In January, 1854, the executive committee met at Springfield, Ohio, and elected officers as follows: Jacob G. Reeder, president; A. W. Sanford, secretary, and John R. Miller, treasurer. The incorporation of the Association was authorized at the same time. On September 14, 1863, the executive committee met at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, and on December 14, 1864, at Ogden, Indiana. William Worley was made chairman of the committee, and J. T. Lynn, secretary. The first meeting of the committee at Dayton, Ohio, was held at the house of Elder P. McCullough, January 17, 1865. The name was changed to the

Christian Publishing Association, and the Association was re-incorporated on November 28, 1866. For several years after removing to Dayton, the business of the Association was carried on in the United Brethren Publishing House, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. On May 21, 1868, it was resolved that the trustees of the Christian Publishing Association accept the property bought of J. L. Falkner, on the southeast corner of Main and Sixth streets, at \$11,500; purchased previously for the Association by William Worley, P. McCullough, and W. A. Gross. William Worley was employed to collect the rent and manage the property. The question arising as to whether the Association should occupy its own property thus purchased, the executive committee, on December 9, 1868, resolved to stay another year in the *Telescope* building, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. On the 15th of September, 1869, the executive committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to mature plans for building, or for renting a building, for future operations. Afterward, the south portion of the ground, together with a house upon it, was sold, and the money applied on the debts owing by the Association.

On June 21, 1870, the trustees of the Association met at Marion, Indiana. The president was Elias Smith; secretary, J. T. Lynn, and treasurer, William Worley. The other members of the board were Elders N. Summerbell, A. C. Hanger, A. R. Heath, W. A. Gross, C. T. Emmons, Thomas Holmes, D. Lepley; and Brothers George W. Webster and William Pence. Two days afterward, an executive board was chosen, as follows: N. Summerbell, J. T. Lynn, William Worley, W. A. Gross, and A. R. Heath. This executive board was authorized to close a contract with such builders as they might select to erect a publishing house in Dayton, and it was resolved that the main floors of the first story be at least two feet above the sidewalk, and that the basement have a wide entrance and good and sufficient windows.

On December 6, 1870, it was resolved that the constitution be so construed that the president, secretary, and treasurer of the Christian Publishing Association be considered the president, secretary, and treasurer of the board of trustees, and the trustees assumed all the responsibilities of the executive committee incurred since the last meeting of the trustees. The present building of the Christian Publishing Association was erected in 1871 and 1872, and on the 4th of December, 1872, authority was given to paint in large letters the words, "Christian Publishing House," on the building. The board of trustees met for the first time in their new publishing house on January 2, 1873. A resolution was adopted June 21, 1872, to the effect that a large and fine engraving of the new publishing house be made and circulated, with

certificates of donation or stock, and the following four sentiments of the Christians:

1. The Bible, our only creed.
2. Christian, our only name.
3. Christian character, our only test of fellowship.
4. Liberty of private interpretation in faith, and obedience to God.

One of these engravings was offered to each church or person that should pay one hundred dollars into the treasury of the Association, either as a donation or as a subscription to its stock, and each minister was requested to work to raise one hundred dollars in his church at as early a day as possible.

Rev. Frank Browning was chosen publishing agent January 1, 1870; Rev. A. L. McKinney, December 7, 1870; Rev. W. A. Gross, December, 1871, and December, 1872; Rev. William Worley, December, 1873, 1874, and 1875; Rev. N. Summerbell, December, 1876 and 1877; Rev. T. M. McWhinney, 1878, 1879, and 1880; Rev. C. W. Garrouette, December, 1881, 1882, and 1883; Rev. A. W. Coan, December, 1884, and Rev. Mills Harrod each year since that time.

The periodicals published by this house are as follows: *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, weekly; *Sunday-School Herald*, semi-monthly; *Glad Tidings*, semi-monthly; the *Little Teacher*, weekly, for children, with Sunday-school lessons; *Bible-Class Quarterly*; *Intermediate Quarterly*.

The Reformed Publishing Company was organized early in 1882, by the election of the Rev. Edward Herbruck and the Rev. M. Loucks as editors of the *Christian World* and the other publications of the company, and having associated with them John Blum as foreman of the printing establishment. The object of the firm was to buy printing-presses and material with which to print the *Christian World* and the Sunday-school papers, and to do such job printing as they might secure. The very best type that could be obtained was purchased both for the papers and the job department. A room was secured in the Brooks & Kemper building, which was already fitted up with shafting and pulleys ready to attach machinery. At first but three compositors were employed, sufficient to set the type on the *Christian World*, and more were employed as they were needed.

In the summer of 1884, it became necessary to seek larger quarters, and to add new machinery, in order to keep up with the demands on the printing office. The rooms now occupied are at Number 131 South Jefferson Street. Here five rooms are in use, the floor surface being 5,400 square feet.

The following periodicals are published by this company: The

Christian World, Leaves of Light, Golden Words, Little Pearls, Heidelberg Teacher, Scholars' Quarterly, and Lesson Papers.

In the foregoing pages, it has not been attempted to notice every manufacturer in the city, or to present a detailed history of even those who are mentioned, since to succeed in such an attempt would have been impracticable. The number of manufacturing establishments is far too great for that. According to the report of the president of the board of trade for 1888, there were then more than seven hundred manufacturing establishments of all kinds, doing an annual business of over twenty million dollars. Reference to the preceding pages will show that in almost every case, each establishment, no matter to what proportions it may have grown, commenced in a small way, with few hands, or perhaps none except those of the proprietor, and with but very limited capital. Many of these establishments have now grown to mammoth proportions, and in almost all cases, if not in every one, the manufactured products of Dayton firms are held in very high estimation wherever they may be found, whether in the United States, Europe, South America, or Australia, or any other part of the civilized world. Besides the large number of manufacturing establishments, and the high grade of goods made, the next most notable feature of this class of the industrial interests of the city, is the great variety of articles manufactured, the result of all being the bringing to Dayton of a large number of the best grade of manufacturers and artisans of all kinds. And it is also worthy of note that in most instances these manufacturers and artisans own the homes in which they live, the proportion of those thus owning homes being much greater than is usually the case in cities of the size of Dayton. This fact is due in part also, it may be proper to state, to the existence of so many and so well managed building associations, a history of which may be found in other pages of this volume.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Bench and Bar of Dayton—Early Legislation Establishing Courts—First Courts Held in Dayton—Jurisdiction—English Common Law—Roman Civil Law—Early American and English Lawyers—Common Pleas Court—Judges—Superior Court—Judges—*Personnel* of the Dayton Bar, Etc.

ON the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed an act, authorizing the people of the eastern part of the Northwest Territory to form a State government, preparatory to the admission of Ohio into the Union.

A convention assembled at Chillicothe, on the first of November following, to frame a State constitution, which was adopted on the 29th of the same month, and on the 19th of February, 1802, Congress passed an act, admitting Ohio as a State into the Federal Union.

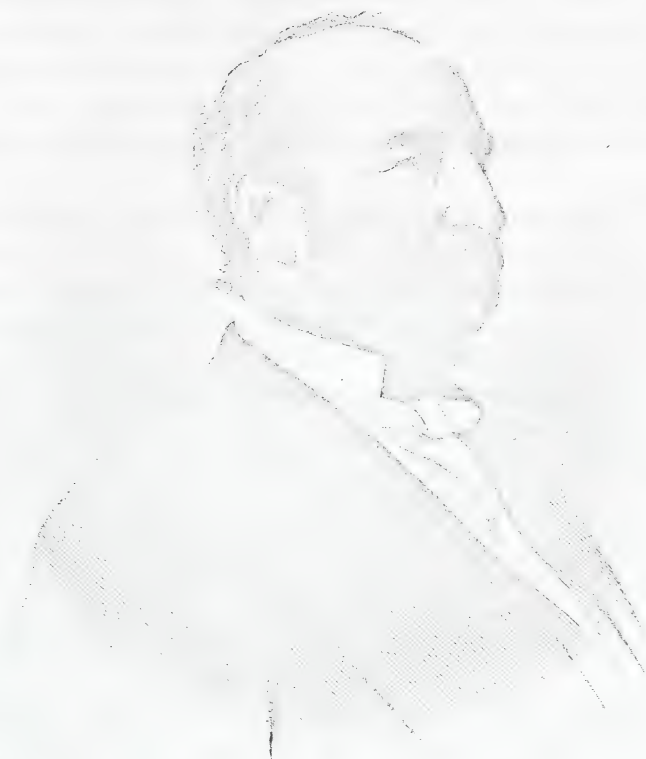
The first legislature which assembled under the new State government, passed an act on the 15th of April, 1803, organizing the judicial courts of the State.

By the sixth section of that act, the State was divided into three judicial circuits, the first comprising the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery, Green, Warren, and Clermont.

A president judge of the court of common pleas was required to be appointed in each circuit, who, together with three associate judges (not necessarily lawyers), constituted the courts of common pleas of the respective counties.

By an act of the legislature, passed on the 24th of March, 1803, the county of Montgomery was established, and its boundaries prescribed. It then comprised all the territory north of the line of Butler and Warren counties, as far as to the State line, and west to its western boundary; and included the present counties of Preble, Darke, Mercer, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Fulton, Henry, Defiance, Putnam, Auglaize, Shelby, and Miami.

The sixth section of that act provided that, "until permanent seats of justice should be fixed, in the several new counties, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, the temporary seat of justice, and the courts, should be held in the county of Montgomery, at the house of George Newcom, in the town of Dayton."



Geo. W. Howk.

The time fixed by the statute for holding the court of common pleas in Montgomery County, was the fourth Tuesdays in March, July, and November; and that fixed for holding the supreme court, was the third Tuesday of October, thus establishing and perpetuating among us the custom of "court terms," which still generally prevails, and which originated centuries before in England, under widely different conditions, when the sovereign himself, with a retinue, passed from county to county to dispense justice to his subjects. This persistent survival of institutions, long after the conditions in which they had their origin seem almost entirely obliterated, is one of the most suggestive phenomena of civilization.

March having passed, the first court for Montgomery County was held on the 27th of July, 1803, in the upper room of George Newcom's tavern, in the house still standing at the southwest corner of Main Street and Monument Avenue, in the city of Dayton.

It is a hewed log house of quite ample dimensions, and has long since had its rude frontier-looking surface concealed and preserved under successive coats of painted weather-boarding. It is the last well preserved relic of the first settlement of Dayton, and the only one connected with the origin of the judicial history of Montgomery County.

Its unpretentious shelter and hospitalities were enjoyed in those early times by the rugged pioneers, who came, in the face of dangers and privations of which we can now have but the faintest conception, to lay the foundations of this fair city, whose wonderful progress and splendid future they could not have foreseen, even in dreams.

A patriotic inspiration has preserved the headquarters of Washington, at Newburgh, New York, in the precise condition in which they were left by the commander-in-chief and his staff at the close of the Revolutionary War. It is the great attraction of the city; regarded with affectionate reverence for its rare historical associations and as an object lesson of deep significance. It contrasts the simplicity and economy of the early days of the Republic, when life was an heroic struggle for liberty and independence, with the luxurious ideas of modern times when the ruling passion seems to be the acquisition of wealth and its extravagant display. Would it not be the gratification of a worthy and noble sentiment for the people of this city and county to preserve this old landmark of our early history with all its deeply interesting historical associations, especially as it is in the very shadow of the splendid monument dedicated to the memory of the soldiers of Montgomery County, whose valor so largely contributed to the preservation of the blessings of constitutional government? It would not be difficult to secure the neces-

sary legislation to enable either the county commissioners or the city council to acquire this property and to utilize as well as preserve it.

Judge Francis Dunlevy, a learned lawyer and a gentleman of high character, residing in Warren County, was the first presiding judge of the first judicial circuit. His associate judges for Montgomery County were Isaac Spining, who lived a little east of Dayton; John Ewing, and Benjamin Archer, of Washington Township, all of whom have left numerous descendants in the county.

The first term of the supreme court for Montgomery County was held at the same "seat of justice," on the third Tuesday of October, 1803. Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg were the judges; George Newcom, sheriff; Arthur St. Clair, Jr., prosecuting attorney, and Benjamin Van Cleve, clerk.

The supreme court at that time, besides its usual jurisdiction in law and equity, provided by the constitution and laws, had exclusive jurisdiction in divorce cases.

In the courts of common pleas was vested by statute as now, jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The first case tried in the common pleas, as the record shows, was in vindication of the public peace and personal immunity from violence. It was in the form of a prosecution for an assault and battery upon the person of Benjamin Scott, to which one Peter Sunderland pleaded guilty.

Benjamin lived to grow old, and to become one of the notable characters of the village; and to enjoy the unique honor of having been the first man to put in motion the judicial machinery of Montgomery County, which has been moving with accelerated speed and importance ever since. He was a faithful patron, especially in the latter years of his life, of the great infant industry of the frontier. I well remember his grizzled image, and his characteristic expression "Plumb as R," in emphasizing the truth of his assertions.

The first case recorded in the supreme court, was an action of divorce, in which Hannah Burk asked to be released from the obligations of the marriage relation, which had been violated on the part of her unworthy husband Thomas, by gross abuse. Thomas was made an early example to all undutiful husbands of Montgomery County forever, by the decree of the court compelling him to renounce all claims upon the helpmeet he had falsely vowed to "love, honor and keep," and it was on this occasion doubtless, that the expression originated, "And that was what was the matter with Hannah!"

Laws had already been enacted prescribing the methods of proceeding in civil as well as in criminal cases, pursuant to which grand and petit

jurors had been summoned, who were in prompt attendance, with the officers of the court, to be instructed in their duties by the presiding judge.

Any person accused of crime then, as now, had the constitutional right (under the sixth amendment to the Federal constitution, as well as the provisions of the State constitution), to "a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district in which the crime shall have been committed;" could only be held for trial "upon presentment of an indictment by a grand jury," and could not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, "unless by due process of law."

The grand jury being duly impaneled, sworn, and instructed in their duties, for want of a more convenient place to deliberate, were directed to withdraw to the secluded shade of a neighboring oak tree. Having found an indictment against a luckless culprit, for larceny, he was put upon his trial before a petit jury of his "peers," and being found guilty, was sentenced by the court to punishment in jail. He was thereupon let down into an adjacent dry well, in Sheriff Newcom's back yard, there to be "fed on bread and water" during the weary hours of his imprisonment. Such were the courthouse, seat of justice, and jail of Montgomery County, in Dayton, but eighty-five years ago—which to-day find luxurious accommodation in stately structures of stone, located but three squares distant, upon ground which was then partially covered by a swamp, but is now worth more than three quarters of a million of dollars.

Although these rude surroundings characterized the inauguration of the first tribunals provided for the administration of justice in Montgomery County, it must not be inferred that the laws themselves, and the methods of procedure, were in like manner rudimental. On the contrary, the establishment of regular tribunals to hear and determine matters in dispute, had been from time immemorial characteristic of all phases of civilization. The first step, indeed, in the advance of mankind from a savage to a civilized state, is the substitution of the principle of justice for the use of force, in the adjustment of human controversies. Among the enumerated objects for which the federal government itself had been organized but a few years before, the second in importance was declared to be "to establish justice."

The principles of the English common law constituted a well defined system long before the colonization or even the discovery of the American continent, and many of the provisions of the great charter of English liberty, forced from King John by the barons at Runnymede, in 1215, were transplanted to American soil from the mother country, and nurtured by our forefathers until they bore fruit in the Declaration of

American Independence and the ordainment of our splendid system of American written constitutions.

But long before Runnymede, or even the conquest of England by William of Normandy, back in the sixth century, a celebrated Roman emperor, named Justinian, the son of an illiterate savage, descended from one of the conquered tribes that had yielded reluctant obedience to the yoke of imperial Rome, at the instance of the David Dudley Fields, Judge Dillons and other learned jurists of his day, had ordered a commission, composed of the most eminent lawyers of the age, to codify the existing common and statute laws of the expiring empire.

The immense body of jurisprudence, which had resulted from the varied conditions of that wonderful people through the experiences of a thousand years, commencing with the twelve tables of the Decemvirs, and including the successive revisions that had been made from time to time, embraced a monstrous and unwieldy mass, corresponding to our elementary, statute, common law, and court decisions. This vast aggregate was again revised, condensed, and classified into what are known to the profession as "*the Code Pandects and Institutes of Justinian.*"

An historical sycophancy has thus ascribed immortal honor to a titled monarch of ordinary capacity and gross passions, which the world will forever owe to a body of illustrious lawyers (most of whose names are long since forgotten), with the celebrated Tribonian at their head, who, by the diligent labor of years, achieved this mighty work, and rescued from the debris of a perishing empire, what is known as "THE CIVIL LAW," the priceless legacy of the dying mistress of nations to the modern world.

This "civil law," together with what is known as the common law of England, established in the colonies by legislative enactment, or custom, being those principles, rules of action, and usages applicable to the government and security of person and property, constituted the basis of American jurisprudence, as it existed when the first courts were organized and held in Montgomery County in the year 1803, in the upper room of the log tavern of George Newcom, in the infant town of Dayton, Ohio.

The whole adjoining country was an unbroken wilderness. The clearings were few and far between, only some half dozen cabins constituted the little settlement, named in honor of the distinguished senator from New Jersey, Jonathan Dayton; and doubtless the entire population of the county, far and near, comprising but a few hundred, at most, of men, women, and children, together with those who were interested as projectors or proprietors of the new town, were present at the first holding of the court.

It is to be regretted that even tradition has not transmitted to us any account of this notable occasion. Colonel Newcom had no doubt made suitable preparation for the important event. He must have procured several chairs for the judges and lawyers, whose duty required them to be present, and a table of some sort upon which a record of the proceedings could be written. Benjamin Van Cleve was clerk of the court, and had doubtless provided himself with a sheet of foolscap paper from Cincinnati, to keep his minutes upon. Seats for spectators were probably provided, on benches made of hewed slabs or puncheons. There was no formidable array of statutes or books; such as were absolutely necessary, were brought in the saddlebags of the presiding judge, Dunlevy, who had arrived on horseback the day before from the village of Lebanon, in Warren County.

The conditions of the infancy of an American frontier community in the beginning of this century, were vastly different from those existing now. Then emigrants came singly or in very small parties, by slow and toilsome journeyings, either in rude boats upon the streams, or on foot, with animals, through a tangled wilderness, infested with wild beasts and savage Indians. They came, bringing with them but few of the comforts or conveniences of the older settlements, prepared to encounter all sorts of dangers and privations, until their own patient labor should supply them, in their new homes. None but the more courageous, frugal and hardy, would venture upon an enterprise so daring. Few expected that even during their own lives they would reap the reward of their toils, but were cheered by the hope that to their children and their children's children would come blessing and abundance out of their labor and privations. The instinct of self-preservation inspired a willingness to assist each other, and their simple acquisitions were scarcely of sufficient value to supply a temptation to transgress the tenth commandment. Under such circumstances, there was but little of course to submit to the adjudication of judicial tribunals—still the courts were regularly held, as prescribed by law, and as immigration increased, subsistence became less precarious, property rights and land boundaries more important and specifically defined, traffic grew more active, and as a necessary result of these better conditions, sources of litigation also increased. "Agriculture, manufacture, and commerce slowly but surely began to lay the secure foundations of wealth, growth, and increasing prosperity in the infant settlement.

The very first demand for machinery to supply the wants of the new settlers was for saw and grist-mills. The only practicable power was that of water. Contracts became necessary. Water rights grew important and had to be defined; land boundaries had to be more carefully

prescribed, and the law of *meum et tuum* better understood and strictly observed.

Gradually the business of the courts increased. Great consideration was conceded to the judges and lawyers, who were necessarily men of superior knowledge, of especial legal learning, often of eloquence and always of high character. The most conspicuous men of the ante-revolutionary era, as well as of the membership of the colonial legislature, of the Continental Congress, and afterwards of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, were lawyers. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, more than half were lawyers. It was so also in the history of the progress of constitutional liberty in England. Every protest ever made against the encroachments of arbitrary power was formulated by lawyers. Lawyers were the authors of the "Great Charter," which laid the foundation of the liberties of England. Lawyers drew the "Statute of Treason," the "Habeas Corpus Act," and the "Petition of Right." After the revolution of 1688, which was a vindication of the power of parliament over the succession of the crown, the great "Declaration of Rights" was prepared by a committee, of which Somers, afterward lord chancellor, was chairman, and very soon after confirmed by an act of parliament. The lawyers of our revolutionary era, and those who were influential in laying the foundations of the judicial system, as well as of the constitution of Ohio, were familiar with these time-honored muniments of English liberty, and in many instances, even their exact phraseology is incorporated into our own bills of rights and constitutions.

The early American bar, therefore, was composed of men, not only educated in the technical learning of the law, as a profession, but who were conversant with the principles of personal and political liberty, and with the history of the struggles of the people against the encroachments of arbitrary power.

The organization and faithful administration of the department of the judiciary, under our system of government, is necessary to that domestic tranquillity and general welfare that can nowhere exist in human societies without the observance of the principles of justice and their enforcement in the settlement of controversies among men.

The judicial system of this country, with its vast, complex, but harmonious organization, may justly be regarded as among the most notable achievements of the human intellect. Through its numerous tribunals of every grade, from that of the supreme court of the United States to local justices of the peace, it takes cognizance of every question of constitutional construction, or of personal and property rights, that can arise out

of the social conditions or commercial activities of an indefinite number of separate communities, organized as States, and forming a Federal Union—the foremost nation of all the world. It reaches the daily life of the people. It protects the weak against the strong, the peaceable against violence, the innocent against wrong, the honest against fraud, the industrious against rapacity. By the universal consent of enlightened men, justice is regarded as a divine attribute, and such is its essential nature, therefore, as to impart dignity and purity to all those who are worthily engaged in its administration. The wise and just judge has, therefore, in all ages and societies, been held in universal esteem.

The American lawyer can only be admitted to the practice of the profession upon proof of good, moral character and of such proficiency in knowledge of the law, as to enable him to render valuable service in the administration of justice. The special law of each State prescribes the character and method of the examination to which each applicant for admission must be subjected, the length of time he must have devoted to the study of the elementary principles of the law and the system of its practice.

As the judicial department of the governments, Federal and State, can be administered only by those learned in the law, and trained in its practice, the legal profession is the one only calling, indispensably necessary to the continuation of our constitutional system. Those called to the performance of legislative or executive functions, need not necessarily be lawyers. Indeed, many of those who have most acceptably filled the various offices in both, have been called from other pursuits. It is different with the judiciary. No man can attain the dignity of the BENCH, who has not demonstrated his fitness and learning at the BAR; and who has not displayed in the course of his legal practice, those abilities, correct habits, and moral principles that commend him to the endorsement of his fellow-members of the profession for promotion.

COMMON PLEAS BENCH.—The first judge of the court of common pleas of Montgomery County, Francis Dunlevy, of Lebanon, presided up to the year 1817, when he was succeeded by Joseph H. Crane, who served until the year 1828, when George B. Holt was elected by the legislature, Judge Crane having been elected as a representative in Congress in the fall of that year.

Judge Holt was a native of Connecticut, and came to Dayton in 1819. He was a learned lawyer, an active, bright, and ambitious man—had been admitted to the bar in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1812, and was elected as a member of the legislature of Ohio from Montgomery County, in 1824.

He was conspicuously connected with some of the most important early legislation of the State; served acceptably his first seven years' term on the bench, up to 1836, and afterwards in 1842-1843, and was again elected judge, his last term expiring in 1849.

In 1850, he and C. L. Vallandigham, who had then but recently located in Dayton, were rival candidates for the State convention, which was called for 1850, to adopt a new State constitution for Ohio.

Mr. Vallandigham was then quite a young man, although he had served a term in the general assembly of Ohio as a representative from Columbiana County. He was an active politician, and acted as president of the convention called to make the nomination.

Judge Holt, however, having a high reputation as a lawyer and judge, and popular among all classes of the people, received the nomination, very much to Mr. Vallandigham's chagrin, who openly repudiated the action of the convention, and opposed the election of Judge Holt, who was, nevertheless, successful, and a few years afterwards retaliated by opposing Mr. Vallandigham's candidacy for Congress in a notable paper of the times, entitled, "The Bolter Boked."

Judge Holt took a prominent part in the labor of the Constitutional Convention, which was composed of many of the ablest men of the State. He soon after retired from active professional and political life, was a strong supporter of the Union during the Rebellion, and died in the year 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-two, at his home in Dayton.

William L. Helfenstein was elected by the legislature to succeed Judge Holt at the expiration of his first term in 1835, and served as judge up to 1842, when, as we have seen, Judge Holt was called to the bench a second time.

In 1849-1850, he was succeeded by John Beers, of Darke County, who served but a short time, when Ralph S. Hart was appointed in 1851; and after the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, under which the judiciary was made elective by popular vote, he was elected for the constitutional term of five years.

After an acceptable service for that term, Judge Hart removed to St. Louis, where he practiced law until the war broke out. He accepted from Secretary Chase some appointment in the Treasury Department in the South, and after the termination of the war, did not again engage in active practice.

He was always highly esteemed in this community where he had passed the greater part of his professional life, and retired some years after to the quiet of rural pursuits.

He is now, at nearly eighty years of age, one of the only three suc-

vivors of the original Dayton bar, and is still in the possession of his mental faculties. Rich only in reminiscences and the Christian hope of soon entering upon the enjoyment of a better world than this, he looks out upon the setting sun from the porch of his comfortable farm house in the fertile valley of the Miami.

Judge Ebenezer Parsons, a very respectable lawyer of our neighboring town of Troy, followed Judge Hart upon the bench, continuing until 1861, when he was stricken with a malady that terminated his life a year or two afterwards.

John C. McKemy, of Darke County, succeeded Judge Parsons, and occupied the bench from 1868 until 1872, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession. After remaining in Dayton several years in active business, he removed to Hamilton, Butler County, where he continued to practice law until his decease, which occurred within the last year.

Judge McKemy was a man of bright, active mind, very ambitious, of genial disposition, and popular manners.

His successor upon the common pleas bench was Henderson Elliott, who was elected in 1871, and has been continued in office ever since.

Judge Elliott's term of service has been distinguished, not only by its great length, but by the faithfulness and ability which he has uniformly brought to the discharge of his duties. No judge has ever so long continuously discharged judicial functions in Montgomery County since its organization.

The judicial qualities of a mind possessing a strong sense and clear perception of natural justice, and well learned in the elementary principles of the law, have been developed by long experience and conscientious devotion to duty into rare excellence.

Judge Elliott's decisions uniformly give evidence of a clear legal mind, great industry and patience in the examination of cases tried before him, and an honest purpose to do no unrighteousness in judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Soon after the adoption of the new constitution, under the authority granted by that instrument, superior courts were established in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and by an act of the General Assembly of March 29, 1856, the superior court of Montgomery County was established in Dayton.

Its jurisdiction was local; similar, however, to that of the court of common pleas, excepting criminal cases, cases on appeal from justices of the peace, and in divorce.

Under the very able administration of Daniel A. Haynes, who was elected its first judge in June, 1856, it soon engrossed the larger portion of the important litigated business of the county. It possessed many

advantages in the dispatch of business over the common pleas court. Its terms were monthly or bi-monthly. It was not subject to the interruptions of the criminal calendar, nor of appeal or divorce cases. The judge was always to be found here. By the common consent of the bar, Judge Haynes' preëminent fitness for the position of superior judge was conceded, and from the start gave a high reputation to the court in the history of the judiciary of Ohio. Daniel A. Haynes was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia County, New York, September 9, 1815. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, when that institution was under the charge of the celebrated Dr. Eliphalet Nott. Before entering college, he had been a pupil of Mr. E. E. Barney at Lowville Academy. Mr. Barney was also a graduate of Union College, and who came to Dayton in 1834.

Not long after Mr. Haynes' graduation at Union College, in 1835, he came to Dayton at the instance of Mr. Barney, who had taken charge of the Dayton Academy. He was an assistant teacher to Mr. Barney for a year or more, and in 1838 entered the office of Judge Crane as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He formed a partnership in the practice, in 1840, with Henry Stoddard and afterward with John Howard. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1843 and served two terms, and was then elected to the legislature.

One term of service in the house of representatives of Ohio seemed to be sufficient to satisfy his political ambition, and he devoted himself thenceforth to his chosen profession as a lawyer.

Judge Haynes was continuously on the bench of the Superior court from July, 1856, until February, 1870, when he resigned to enter into a law partnership with Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who had a national reputation politically, and was regarded by those who knew him best, as a lawyer of superior ability.

The untimely death of Mr. Vallandigham in June, 1871, resulting from the accident that caused a profound sensation throughout the United States, and even abroad, which occurred during his engagement in the celebrated McGehan murder case at Lebanon, abruptly terminated the existence of the firm of Haynes & Vallandigham, which originated but a brief year before, with such high promise of future distinction.

After an interval of a few years' practice at the bar under the firm of Haynes, Howard & Howard, Judge Haynes was again elected to the bench of the superior court, and served another term of five years, from 1876 to 1881.

Upon Judge Haynes' resignation, in 1870, of the supreme court judgeship, Jackson A. Jordan was selected and recommended by the Dayton bar to fill the vacancy through the appointment of the governor.

Mr. Jordan had been for many years a very active and successful practitioner at the bar, had earned a good reputation and a large practice by hard work, and was very ambitious. He highly appreciated the compliment of being selected by his brethren of the bar to fill the place which had been so long and honorably occupied by Judge Haynes; and seemed fully to realize the amount of diligent labor it would require of anyone, of even the highest ability, to sustain the high reputation the court had acquired under his predecessor.

Judge Jordan displayed from the start some of the very best qualities of a judge. He was methodical, courteous, very attentive, and patient in the hearing of cases. He was prompt and diligent in investigation and decision, and for the brief period he occupied the bench, increased the reputation he had acquired at the bar as a clear-headed and energetic lawyer.

At the regular annual election, succeeding Judge Jordan's appointment, Thomas O. Lowe was elected judge of the Superior court, which position he held and adorned until 1876. He sustained the high reputation of the court and fully entitled himself to be esteemed as a faithful, able, and honest judge. After the expiration of his term, he continued a few years at the bar, and became afterwards a regularly ordained minister in the Presbyterian Church, which position he still fills with rare ability and acceptance.

In 1881, Judge Haynes was again elected to the Superior court bench and served one term, at the expiration of which he was succeeded by Hon. Dennis Dwyer, who held the position until the court passed out of existence in the year 1886, and was superseded by an additional court of common pleas for Montgomery County, of which Judge Dwyer became judge by popular election, and which place he still holds.

Judge Dwyer's official characteristics are carefulness and diligence in the hearing and examination of cases, courtesy to the bar and all others engaged in the administration of justice, and unimpeachable uprightness of character.

The probate court of Montgomery County was organized under the provisions of the fourth article of the State constitution, and went into operation in 1852. Youngs V. Wood was elected as its first judge, assuming office in February, 1852, and was succeeded by Joseph G. Crane in 1855. In 1858, James H. Baggott was elected judge, and was succeeded by Samuel Boltin who continued to discharge the duties of probate judge until 1867. Dennis Dwyer was elected in the fall of 1866, and held the position continuously for three terms, up to 1875, when John L. H. Frank was elected for two successive terms. Judge Frank was succeeded,

in 1882, by W. D. McKemy, who still most acceptably discharges the duties of the office.

PERSONNEL OF THE DAYTON BAR.—For the purposes of this sketch, I have divided the members of the Dayton bar into three groups, to-wit:

First, those who were admitted and practiced law here previous to 1840.

Second, those who were admitted and practiced after 1840, and up to 1860.

Third, those who were admitted after 1860, and up to the present time.

The following, or first group, may be properly classified as the original Dayton bar:

Anderson, Charles	*Fales, Stephen	*Odlin, Peter
*Bacon, Henry	*Fenn, Ira S.	Schenck, Robert C.
*Bacon, Henry Jr.,	Hart, Ralph S.	*Shedd, James A.
*Blodgett, Wm. H.	*Helfenstein, Wm. L.	*Smith, William W.
*Bomberger, Geo. W.	*Holt, George B.	*Smith, Edwin
*Brown, Robert P.	*Huffman, William P.	*Smith, Thomas J. S.
*Bruen, David H.	*Lowe, Peter P.	*Stoddard, Henry
*Crane, Joseph H.	*Lowe, Ralph P.	*Thruston, Robert A.
*Craie, William E.	*McKinney, Wm. J.	*Van Cleve, John W.
*Davies, Edward W.	*Munger, Warren	*Whitcher, Stephen

All the above named members were living in the year 1840, except General William M. Smith, Henry Bacon, Robert A. Thruston, William H. Blodgett, and Stephen Whitcher.

Now, in 1889, but three are surviving—General Schenck, Governor Anderson, and Judge Hart. John W. Van Cleve, Edwin Smith, and William P. Huffman were never in active practice.

The second group is comprised in the following alphabetical list:

*Ackerman, John J.	Craighead, Samuel	Corwin, David B.
Boltin, Samuel	Craighead, William	*Curwen, Maskell E.
†Brown, George W.	*Clegg, John	*Darst, Samuel B.
Baggott, James H.	*Cuppy, P. P.	†Douglass, John G.
†Bartlett, William C.	*Conover, Wilbur	Elliott, Henderson
*Bruen, Luther B.	*Clay, Adam	*Ewing, Joseph H.
*Booth, Ely	*Collins, Francis	†Ells, George W.
*Belville, W. H.	*Chipman, W. W.	†Ells, Stewart
†Bond, I. M.	*Crane, Joseph G.	*Fry, J. Harrison
†Brown, William E.	*Cahill, Abraham	*Forsyth, E. J.
†Butterfield, M. Q.	Corwin, Robert G.	*Fitch, D. G.

*Fox, F. C.	†Lowe, Thomas O.	†Stoddard, John W.
*Graham, J. V. L.	*Lord, H. V. R.	†Simms, William H.
*Gilman, W. H.	*Lovell, Josiah	†Starr, George W.
*Garst, Michael	†Lyman, A. O.	†Sullivan, Theodore
†Gates, Leo	McMahon, John A.	†Swallem, E. C.
†Gebhart, Simon	Malambre, George W.	*Smith, Lucius Q.
Gunckel, Lewis B.	†McMaster, John M.	†Smith, J. McLain
*Giddings, Luther	*Moyer, George W.	†Smith, Samuel B.
Haynes, Daniel A.	Munger, Warren	†Smith, Jas. Manning
*Howard, John	*McCorkle, J. W.	Sullivan, S. M.
Houk, David A.	Nolan, M. P.	†Snyder, Jacob
Houk, George W.	*Nead, Daniel P.	*Taylor, Dr. J. C.
*Iddings, D. W.	†Osborn, William	Thresher, Thomas F.
*Jeffords, Elza	*Parrott, Marcus J.	Thompson, W. P.
†Jordan, Jackson A.	†Parrott, Edwin A.	†Thruston, Gates P.
†Jordan, Isaac M.	†Parrott, Charles	†Tyler, Reuben
†Jordan, Nathan E.	Pfouts, Lewis R.	*Tilton, Thomas B.
†Kiersted, Isaac H.	*Plunkett, Joseph	*Vallandigham, C. L.
*Kelly, James	*Powell, Thomas	*Wood, Youngs V.
*Kelly, Patrick	*Piper, William H.	†Wood, Frederick L.
†Knox, I. Riley	†Robertson, Isaac	†Walker, Moses B.
*King, Edward A.	*Scott, John	*Walker, George
*Kennedy, Gilbert	*Scott, A. M.	†Williams, Israel
†Lowe, John G.	†Shaw, George W.	†Weakley, H. H.
*Lowe, John W.	*Strong, Hiram.	†Weaver, George
*Lowe, Jacob D.	†Stoddard, Henry, Jr.	*Young, E. Stafford.

The third group is composed of the following list (since 1860):

Allaman, D. W.	Conover, Frank	Garst, Jasper
†Allison, Daniel K.	Corwin, Thomas	Gebhart, Fred. W.
*Brumbaugh, Lee	Craighead, Charles A.	Gottschall, O. M.
Bauman, C. L.	Crickmore, L. S.	Greer, John E.
Baldwin, Cyrus H.	Dale, Charles W.	†Gunckel, Patrick H.
Breene, Frank S.	Davisson, Oscar F.	†Henderson, S. J.
*Belville, J. J.	*Delaney, Edward	†Hosier, Frank M.
*Baggott, John S.	*Dechant, W. L.	Hanitch, John
Belville, Wickliffe	*Dravenstadt, J. B.	*Hallinan, John
Brotherton, Theo. W.	†Dunlevy, John C.	Hallinan, Walter A.
Brown, Oren B.	Dustin, Charles W.	Hershey, B. F.
Carr, S. H.	*Ellis, Hiram W.	†Howard, William C.
Clay, Amos K.	Finch, Charles W.	Hartmanft, Uriah C.

†Huesman, Aloise	†Mount, William	Shuey, Philip M.
Iddings, Charles D.	†Marshall, A. L.	*Sigman, W. H.
Iddings, William B.	Nevin, Robert M.	†South, Philip G.
†Jackson, Samuel B.	Nolan, Harry F.	Smith, Sumner T.
Jones, Walter D.	Nolan, Christian M.	Sprigg, John M.
Jeffreys, James O.	Nutt, John M.	Sullivan, William B.
Kennedy, Grafton C.	*O'Driscoll, D.	Swadener, Charles E.
Kerr, E. H.	†Oram, John L.	†Showers, Frank
Kern, Albert	†Owen, Benjamin F.	Thompson, Elihu
Kumler, A. W.	Patterson, J. C.	VanSkaik, William H.
Kumler, Charles H.	Parker, Granville	†Vallandigham, C. N.
†Keating, Thomas J.	Prugh, Harry H.	Williamson, T. S.
Lichtliter, J. H.	†Peck, C. M.	Waltmire, Charles A.
†Lefevre, O. E.	Payne, E. D.	Warrington, Geo. O.
Marshall, R. D.	Rowe, Edward L.	Waymire, O. P.
McDermont, Horace	Romsper, A. H.	Weaver, W. I.
McKee, Charles J.	Russell, William H.	Wortman, James A.
McKemy, D. W.	Robert, J. A.	Winters, A. A.
*McKemy, John C.	Ritchie, William	Winters, Charles H.
*Manning, J. S.	Sage, H. H.	†Wood, E. M.
Murray, L. G.	Shauck, John A.	Young, George R.
Matthews, Edwin P.	*Sharts, J. W.	Young, William H.
*Mory, Bert C.	Schuster, John	Young, James C.
Mumma, James A.	Shuey, Webster W.	*Zeller, D. M.
Murphy, Barry S.	†Schaffer, S. O.	

These lists give the aggregate number of those who have been members of the Dayton bar since the organization of the county—281.

Of the first group, there are only three survivors; of the second group, thirty-three, and of the third, seventy-five.

A large number, embraced in the aggregate, have retired from the practice to engage in other business, or have removed from the county and are in practice elsewhere—all such are marked with † and those who are deceased are marked with *.

Of those now surviving, four are exercising judicial functions, to-wit: John A. Shauck, circuit judge; Henderson Elliott, common pleas judge; Dennis Dwyer, common pleas judge, and W. D. McKemy, probate judge.

Of the first group, one, Charles Anderson, became governor of Ohio upon the death of John Brough in 1863. Four served as judges of the court of common pleas, to-wit: Joseph H. Crane, R. S. Hart, William

L. Helfenstein, and George B. Holt. Two were members of Congress—Joseph H. Crane and Robert C. Schenck. Eleven were at different periods members of the State legislature of Ohio—viz.: Charles Anderson, Joseph H. Crane, George B. Holt, Peter P. Lowe, W. J. McKinney, Peter Odlin, Robert C. Schenck, General Smith, Edwin Smith, Thomas J. S. Smith, Henry Stoddard, and Robert A. Thruston.

Of the second group, three were members of Congress—viz.: Lewis B. Gunckel, John A. McMahon, and C. L. Vallandigham. Four were judges of the superior court—Daniel A. Haynes, Dennis Dwyer, Jackson A. Jordan, and Thomas O. Lowe. Two were judges of the court of common pleas—Henderson Elliott and Dennis Dwyer, both now in office, and four were judges of the court of probate—Youngs V. Wood, Joseph G. Crane, Samuel Boltin, and James H. Baggott. Ten were members of the general assembly of Ohio—viz.: W. H. Belville, F. P. Cuppy, David B. Corwin, L. B. Gunckel, Daniel A. Haynes, George W. Houk, Marcus J. Parrott, E. A. Parrott, J. McLain Smith, Thomas F. Thresher, and Moses B. Walker.

In the War of the Rebellion, three members of the Dayton bar became generals—Robert C. Schenck, Gates P. Thruston, and Moses B. Walker. Eleven were colonels—Charles Anderson, Edward A. King (commanding a brigade when he was killed), Hiram Strong, M. P. Nolan, Edwin A. Parrott, John G. Lowe, Samuel B. Smith, John W. Lowe, and H. H. Sage. Three were majors—Luther B. Bruen, Daniel O'Driscoll, and W. H. Sigman. Three were captains—E. M. Wood, S. B. Jackson, and George W. Brown. Two were lieutenants—O. M. Gottschall, and William Howard; and two were sergeants—Elihu Thompson, and William Craighead.

Although the bar embraced, during the term which I have assigned to the first or original class of lawyers, only about an average of ten to twenty active practitioners, and during the next period, from 1840 to 1860, not to exceed double that number, which increased, after 1860, to some fifty or sixty, the brief statistical facts I have detailed of the important public services performed by its members, indicate to a considerable extent their general character, ability, and spirit.

My personal recollections of the original Dayton bar extend as far back as 1840. At that time the leading firms were Crane & Davies, Odlin & Schenck, Stoddard & Haynes. Messrs. Peter P. Lowe, Charles Anderson, W. J. McKinney, and George W. Bomberger, were also in active practice. Riding the judicial circuit on horseback was still the custom. Regular terms of court were held in Greenville, Eaton, Troy, Sidney, and St. Mary's, which some, at least, of the Dayton lawyers

regularly attended. Beyond St. Mary's, and as far north as Defiance and Toledo, the wilderness was unbroken. The roads were through the woods, almost impassable at times, and the streams generally without bridges. I have made diligent efforts, I regret to say without success, to perpetuate the recollection of, or rather to rescue from oblivion some of the experiences of the members of our early bar, in this method of law practice which has long since passed away never to return. I have appealed to my honored friends, General Schenck and Governor Anderson, to enable me to embody in this very brief and imperfect memorial sketch of the Dayton bar, some of their recollections which I am sure would have been as entertaining in substance, as charming in style. But the increasing infirmities of advancing age were pleaded alike by both, and we are only left to lament that such men have to grow old.

General Schenck, however, was kind enough to supply me with a few brief notes in regard to some of the more prominent members of the bar when he came to Dayton in 1831, and commenced the practice with Judge Crane.

He says: "The leading and most prominent members of the Dayton bar at that time were Joseph H. Crane, Henry Bacon, Henry Stoddard, Peter P. Lowe, Judge Holt, Edward W. Davies, Thomas J. S. Smith, and Robert A. Thruston.

"Judge Crane was at that time regarded as the father of the Montgomery County bar, not only for his age, but for his ripe and profound learning in his profession. * * Outside of mere professional and technical learning, he was a man of wide and varied reading, and prodigious memory, especially familiar with English history, and the English classics and poets.

"Henry Bacon under a careless personal appearance and dress, and sometimes moody manner, concealed much force and keenness, and waked up sometimes in addressing a jury, especially as a prosecutor in criminal cases, to flashes of eloquence.

"Henry Stoddard, without special brilliancy, was a most industrious, methodical, painstaking, and successful practitioner. He was particularly distinguished for the care with which he hunted up and prepared all the evidence in his cases.

"Peter P. Lowe, although without the benefit or advantage of early education and training, and not, in any sense, a profound or discriminating student of his profession, was remarkable for his shrewdness and pertinacity. He always knew men better than books or principles, and went for winning, and generally did win. If there was a prejudice or passion in the mind of a juror to be appealed to, he was pretty sure to find it out.

"Judge Holt had been a student and well-trained, but I suspect did not keep up his reading. He improved his opportunities by being on the bench. He was adroit and shrewd.

"Edward W. Davies was a careful, exact, business-like lawyer, cool, calm, and always respected.

"Thomas J. S. Smith was a good deal of a student, trained and measured in manner, safe though not brilliant.

"Robert A. Thruston was the most strikingly brilliant and fluent speaker among them all. He was varied in accomplishment, a fine *belles lettres* scholar, with high social knowledge; and with a command of language, polished diction, and glowing manner, which raised him to the quality of an orator in a superior sense. He was besides a charming gentleman personally."

I have been most happy as well as fortunate to obtain from General Schenck this estimate of the prominent members of the early Dayton bar. It possesses especial value by reason of his own long association and varied experience with distinguished men in public life.

Joseph H. Crane, who received General Schenck as a partner in the practice of the law, when, as a young man, he came to Dayton in the year 1831, was the first member of the Dayton bar. He came to Dayton in the year 1804, at the age of about thirty years. He had studied law with Aaron Ogden, governor of New Jersey, an officer in the Revolutionary War, an able lawyer, and a distinguished statesman.

The Federal Government had only been in operation fifteen years under the constitution, when Judge Crane came to the West, then literally a wilderness. He became at once the trusted attorney and legal counselor of Daniel C. Cooper and his associates, the original proprietors and projectors of the new town of Dayton.

Of course, at that early period, Ohio having been admitted as a State into the Union only two years before, there was but little call for the professional services of a lawyer in general practice; but in those early years of the Republic, when States were being organized, communities forming, the foundations of local and municipal institutions being laid, and methods of procedure established, men of trained minds, of legal learning, men instructed in the principles of the new representative system of Federal and State government, and in the history of English constitutional liberty, were of the class most in requisition.

To this class belonged Joseph H. Crane. He was in the first flush of a vigorous manhood; of large frame and commanding presence. He came from a family identified with the heroic struggle for American independence. His father was an officer in the Revolution, and in the service

under Washington lost a leg in the battle of Brandywine, at the head of his regiment.

He was nearly grown when the convention assembled which framed the Federal constitution in 1787, and attained his majority during the second term of General Washington as president of the United States.

His preëminent purity of character, his superior learning and ability as a lawyer, were at once recognized by the little community of pioneers, with whom he determined to cast his fortunes.

At the first convention ever held in Montgomery County in 1809, he was nominated for a seat in the general assembly of Ohio, was elected, and rendered an almost invaluable service to the State and the legal profession, as the author of what was termed the Practice Act—under which legal proceedings in the State were regulated until the adoption of the constitution of 1851.

From 1813 to 1816 he acted as prosecuting attorney, and in 1817 was elevated to the judgeship. In this capacity he rendered valuable and satisfactory service until the year 1828, when he was elected to Congress, where he served eight years, at the expiration of which period he withdrew from public life and resumed the practice of his profession in Dayton.

To the end of his illustrious and blameless life, he was universally venerated in the community with which he had been so long and honorably identified.

His great ability as a lawyer was recognized not only by his associates at home, but by all the most distinguished lawyers and judges throughout the State.

He belonged to the class of Ohio lawyers, of which Thomas Ewing, Hocking Hunter, Henry Stansberry, Ebenezer Lene, Judge Burket, Samson Mason, Charles Hammond, Gustavus Swan, Charles Goddard, Samuel F. Vinton, Peter Hitchcock, John C. Wright, and John McLean were illustrious representatives.

Members of the bar will readily recognize the brilliance of such a galaxy of names, to which might be added as many more, showing the stamp of the men who constituted the original bar of Ohio.

Judge Crane was not only thoroughly read in the literature of the law, but he was accomplished in his attainments and scholarly in his tastes. He was simple and domestic in his habits, and I have a grateful personal remembrance of his custom, in the latter years of his life, of reading to his family the English classics, especially the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott.

I well remember, too, the warm association that grew up between

him and Mr. Vallandigham, when the latter gentleman came to Dayton, a very young man, in 1847,—more especially, a few years later, when Mr. Vallandigham became actively engaged in the practice of law. He was an exceedingly industrious student of his cases, and often availed himself of the superior facilities afforded by Judge Crane's extensive law library in their preparation.

With characteristic kindness, Judge Crane encouraged the aspiring diligence of the young barrister, who became an enthusiastic admirer of so capable and instructive a mentor, and a warm personal friendship sprung up between them which was never broken.

I have thus spoken at some length of Judge Crane's life and character, not only because I feel it to be a grateful duty to pay a deserved tribute to his exalted merit, but because I regard him as the best type of the early American lawyer; and more especially because of the indelible impression he left upon the tone of the Dayton bar, which has been perpetuated, I think I can truthfully say, to a large extent, through its membership, down to the present hour.

His own high sense of honor and professional integrity, impressed itself upon all his associates. No member of the bar would have ventured, had he been so inclined, to resort to a dishonorable device, to attain a professional advantage under the searching scrutiny of Judge Crane.

Upon Daniel A. Haynes, who was a student in his office, and who came to the bar about 1840, his spotless mantle as a lawyer and a man, seems to have fallen. Esteemed alike by the bar, for his superior abilities as a lawyer, his clearness, purity and impartiality as a judge, and by the whole community for his unimpeachable character in all his relations as a citizen and a man, Judge Haynes, better than anyone else, deserves to succeed to the honorable preëminence so long awarded by the unanimous suffrages of his professional cotemporaries to the venerable Judge Crane.

I have some personal recollection of all the members of the original Dayton bar, except Stephen Fales and General Smith, the father of Dr. Edwin Smith, so long a prominent resident of this city.

Mr. Fales was a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard. He studied law with Jeremiah Mason, one of the most eminent of the early lawyers of New England, and came to Dayton about the year 1819. He remained until 1830, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he was highly esteemed by the older set of lawyers, and where he died in 1855.

General Smith's name is connected with a traditionary story, ascribing to him a somewhat unique and ingenious defense he made in behalf of a client, who was upon trial, in Preble County, for larceny. It seems the defendant had stolen some property from the person of the prose-

cuting witness, while the latter was asleep. It was a cold, wet night, and the fellow was sobering off in a fence corner, where he had taken refuge. A sudden change in the temperature had frozen his clothing fast to the ground. This circumstance, General Smith insisted, converted his client's offense from larceny to trespass, inasmuch as a well-established and long-recognized rule of law held that nothing that was *attached to the freehold* could be the subject of larceny, but if taken, constituted trespass.

Judge Holt, in his charge to the jury, said that the rule as stated by General Smith, could not be disputed, but he did not think it was applicable to the case at bar. The jury, however, took a different view, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Of the members of the early Dayton bar, no one attained so wide a reputation as

GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK, born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, in 1809. General Schenck, who for many years past has resided in Washington City, will complete his eightieth year on the 4th of next October.

He has retained in a remarkable degree his vigor of mind and even of body, although some years ago he was regarded as stricken with a fatal physical malady. By the power mainly of an indomitable will and voluntary self-subjection to the most severe and long continued dietetic restriction, he astonished the medical faculty by overcoming a pronounced case of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

In congratulating himself to his older brother, Admiral Schenck, upon his recovery, he wittily said: "I have beaten Bright's disease, but I can't beat old age." Whereupon an esteemed lady friend, who had always been interested in his spiritual welfare, wrote him that she could give him a sure prescription to "beat old age"—that was, "to be born again."

In the year 1824, when fifteen years of age, Robert C. Schenck, then the ward of General James Findlay, of Cincinnati, (his father, General William C. Schenck, having died in 1821), entered Oxford College, Ohio, in the sophomore class. He graduated in 1827 and remained in the capacity of tutor until 1830. In the fall of the same year, he entered the office of Thomas Corwin, in Lebanon, as a student of law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1831. He came to Dayton in that year on horseback, inquiring at a house on the roadside, then surrounded by undergrowth, at a point now near the centre of the city, the distance to the town. He was told it was about three-quarters of a mile. He brought a letter of introduction from his law preceptor, Mr. Corwin, to Judge Crane, who immediately offered him a partnership, which he accepted.

This association continued three years. Judge Crane being then in Congress, the partnership was dismissed and a new one formed with Mr. Peter Odlin, then a young lawyer recently arrived from Perry County, Ohio, but formerly from Washington City, where he had been admitted to the bar in 1819.

The firm of Odlin & Schenck continued until about 1844, enjoying an always increasing and important practice until Mr. Schenck entered upon congressional life.

His first political success was in the celebrated "Log Cabin" campaign of 1840, when General W. H. Harrison was elected to the presidency. He was a candidate that year for the legislature, and was elected.

He was at that time but thirty-one years of age, slender in form, of an extremely nervous physical organization, white hair and complexion, weighing not over one hundred and forty pounds; quick in movement, with a sort of explosive energy in delivery, and captivating speaking talent. His partisanship was of the most combative, bitter sort. He seldom honored his opponents by calling them Democrats, but always "loco-focos." The older Whig stumpers, Corwin, Crittenden, Metcalfe, and others, who were conspicuous supporters of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," regarded "Schenck" as one of the foremost young Whigs of Ohio, and among the most eloquent and effective of their speakers. He was already a popular orator; his speeches were strong, argumentative, witty, and sarcastic.

In the legislature he became at once conspicuous as a leader of his party. His term of service was signalized by an act of boldness, which indicated his mastery of emergencies.

The Democrats were in a majority in the general assembly, and had prepared a bill for the apportionment of the State into congressional districts. Montgomery County was placed in a strongly Democratic district. The bill was vehemently denounced by the Whigs as unfair to their party, and as giving the Democrats a grossly unjust predominance in the congressional representation of the State. One of the districts along the Ohio River extended up and down some hundreds of miles, and was likened in shape to some nondescript monster, called a "gerrymander," and thus a new word, coined by one of Mr. Schenck's most ardent Dayton supporters, John W. Van Cleve, was given to American political nomenclature, which still survives.

Mr. Schenck led the bitter opposition to this measure in the house and under his leadership the Whigs determined in caucus to resign in a body and leave the legislature without quorum to enact the law, if no other means could be found to defeat it.

The final test came. As Rufus P. Spalding, then the speaker of the house, ordered the roll to be called upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Schenck nervously arose in his seat, and, pointing his finger to the chair, said, "No, you don't, Mr. Speaker," whereupon he announced the resignation of himself and his fellow Whig members, of their seats as representatives, and left the hall of the house in a body without a quorum.

The measure of course was defeated. An exceedingly bitter contest in the following fall election ensued throughout the State, but Mr. Schenck was returned to the legislature, although by a reduced majority.

An apportionment act was passed by the next legislature which gave the Dayton district to the Whigs.

In 1843, after an exciting contest for the congressional nominations, with Charles Anderson, who was then a rising young lawyer and Whig politician of Dayton, and possessed wonderful popularity by reason of his extraordinary oratorical talents, Mr. Schenck was nominated and afterwards elected to his first term in Congress.

He was reelected subsequently twice, serving three successive terms, and was ranked among the foremost men of his party in Congress.

In 1851, he was appointed by President Fillmore as United States minister to Brazil. After an absence of some years, during which he performed important diplomatic services, he returned to his home in Dayton, taking no active part in political affairs until the year 1859, when he made a characteristic speech in Dayton on the political situation, and was credited with first suggesting Abraham Lincoln for the presidency upon introducing him to an audience before the Dayton courthouse for a political address.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he promptly tendered his services to the government and received a commission as brigadier-general. His career throughout the war is familiar history. He received a severe wound at the second battle of Bull Run, which permanently disabled his right hand and arm.

He soon afterwards received a commission as major-general and served until December, 1863, when he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1862 over C. L. Vallandigham from the Third District which had been made strongly Republican by the legislature by the addition of Warren County to Butler, Preble, and Montgomery.

He was made chairman of the military committee of the House, upon which he rendered most important and arduous service.

He was reelected to Congress in 1864, over his Democratic competitor,

David A. Houk, and again in 1866, over General Durbin Ward, and again in 1868, over C. L. Vallandigham. During this term of service he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and the recognized leader of his party in the House.

In 1871, General Schenck was appointed by General Grant minister to Great Britain, in which capacity he served with distinction until 1876. It was during this period that he was appointed a member on behalf of the United States of the celebrated Joint High Commission, which assembled at Washington and effected a treaty providing for the Geneva Conference, a measure which, by the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of a serious controversy between two powerful and war-like nations, marked an era in the development of the spirit of a true Christian civilization.

General Schenck's highest faculties were brought into requisition in this important service. Upon no occasion in his eventful life were his intellectual abilities, his tact and force of character more conspicuously or advantageously displayed. Associated with him on the commission in behalf of the United States, were Hamilton Fish, secretary of state; Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Bench; Hon. E. B. Hoar, now senator from Massachusetts, and Hon. George H. Williams, then United States attorney-general. The gentlemen comprising the British commission were all greatly distinguished and able—Earl DeGrey and Ripon, a baronet and peer of the realm, president of the privy council; Sir Stafford Northcote, a privy councilor and member of parliament; Sir Edward Thornton, British minister to the United States; Sir John A. McDonald, member of her majesty's privy council for Canada, and minister of justice, and attorney-general for the Dominion of Canada; and Montague Bernard, professor of international law in the University of Oxford.

The matters submitted to this celebrated commission comprised the existing differences between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, the most notable of which was known generically as the Alabama claim. The treaty, however, which was successfully negotiated, embraced questions connected with the fisheries, navigation of the St. Lawrence, relations with Canada, and the boundary at Fuca Strait.

It is hardly necessary to say that in a commission thus constituted, all these questions were exhaustively and critically examined. The relations between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, owing to circumstances that had transpired during the war, were, to say the least, somewhat strained. The Confederate cruisers,

which had inflicted such irreparable damage to our commercial marine, had been built and almost equipped in British ports, and had sailed from British waters with the knowledge of all the world except that of the English authorities, whose duty it was, as the officers of a neutral government, to have prevented so palpable a breach of the law of nations. In addition to this serious grievance, involving an immense unadjusted pecuniary loss, the American government still felt the sting of the surrender of Mason and Slidell, which England had virtually demanded at the cannon's mouth. Some seven years had passed since the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, which, notwithstanding its slavery cornerstone, England would have gladly seen erected upon the ruins of the American Union, and still no hour of reckoning had ever come.

It was fortunate for all, that this step for adjustment was taken, when the silent man, whose name and fame were associated in England and throughout the world with the conquest of the gigantic American Rebellion, was seated in the presidential chair.

Whilst American public opinion recognized and embraced all the mighty forces that had combined to achieve the great victory, not by any means withholding his due proportion of credit to General Grant, abroad, and especially in England, he was looked upon as a military colossus, and the "conqueror of the Rebellion."

The suggestion of a peaceful method of settling existing differences with England, therefore, emanating from *his* administration, was promptly responded to by that government.

General Schenck, in addition to the qualifications resulting from his long experience in political life, from his training as a lawyer and diplomatist, went upon the commission as, in a degree, a representative of the military element, a close friend of General Grant, with personal knowledge of his ideas and purposes.

With social qualities of a notoriously high order, great intellectual alertness, as well as force, keen discrimination of points in controversy, and unflinching firmness and courage, it is no depreciation of others to say that no man's influence on the commission was superior to that of General Schenck.

So widely were his important services on this commission known and recognized throughout the country that there was a perceptible current of public opinion in his party setting his name in connection with the approaching nomination for the presidency.

It was about this time that, through the malicious resentment of a newspaper correspondent in London, for some imputed personal affront, a wide notoriety was given (or revived rather) to General Schenck's con-

nection with a mining enterprise in Colorado. The same matter, which had transpired several years before, had been brought to the attention of the American secretary of the State, Mr. Fish, who, upon full investigation of all the facts, had entirely exonerated him from any blame in connection with it. Before the termination of his mission abroad, the members of the Dayton bar and his other personal friends in Dayton, without distinction of party, tendered General Schenck a banquet (which he accepted) as a testimonial of the high respect entertained by those who had been intimately acquainted with him for a life time, for his personal purity of character, and the high appreciation of his neighbors for his eminent public services. Born, reared, and educated in Ohio, his professional and political successes having been achieved here, always regarding Dayton as his home, he has been throughout his whole life, a thoroughly typical Western, or more distinctively, an Ohio man. The marked traits he has displayed in a long and illustrious career of public service, as a legislator, diplomatist, soldier, and statesman, have been strong virility of character, superior intellectual power, courage, decision, and unimpeachable integrity. Although, for the last forty years General Schenck has not been continuously engaged for any considerable length of time in the active practice of the legal profession, his general habit of mind has been that of the trained lawyer. With strong intellectual tastes he has always been an extensive reader in the higher departments of *belles lettres*, as well as of historical and scientific literature. On the floor of the house of representatives where he was so long conspicuous and influential, he displayed, whenever opportunity offered, the power of logic, lucidity of statement, closeness of reasoning, and adroitness of presentation, characteristic of an educated and superior legal mind. He was especially gifted in repartee. The ten or fifteen years of close study and laborious training in a large miscellaneous practice at the Dayton bar, in the early part of his life, so familiarized him with the elementary principles of the common and civil law, with methods of legal procedure, the law of evidence, and the fundamental principles of international law, that when he was called upon to exercise the high functions of statesmanship or diplomacy, he did not find himself by any means unequipped for the service.

The early bar of Ohio was no mean school for men destined to be called into the highest ranks of public life. In it were trained Ewing, Corwin, Crane, Vinton, the Stanberrys, Chase, Stanton, McLean, Swayne, and later, Thurman, Ramsey, Groesbeck, Waite, and a score of others whose public services have conferred lustre upon the State and nation. General Schenck well deserves to be ranked among the most illustrious

men Ohio has produced,—and no State in the Union could furnish him better company. He has himself sketched briefly but accurately, in a letter kindly written by him and quoted in this chapter, the other more prominent members of the original Dayton bar when he came here in 1831.

Mr. Odlin, for many years his senior partner, and to whom he did not refer, did not come to Dayton until afterwards. His partnership with Mr. Schenck was formed in 1834. He was purely a lawyer and one of very high standing. He was a most effective speaker, educated, always logical, and at times very eloquent. He was a superior trial lawyer, as strong in the arguments of questions of law to the court as of facts to the jury. There were very few, if any, law firms in the State that excelled in their day that of Odlin & Schenck.

Another most widely-extended reputation attained by a member of the Dayton bar was that of Clement L. Vallandigham. He belonged to the group of lawyers who came to the bar here after 1840 and prior to 1860.

He also was a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana County, July 29, 1820. His father was a Presbyterian minister, who graduated in the year 1804 at Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania. His mother, whose maiden name was Laird, was of an Irish family. Mr. Vallandigham, with three brothers, was prepared for a college course by his father, who gave instruction in a private classical school, and at the age of seventeen, entered the junior class of the same college at which his father had graduated more than thirty years before. He remained, however, but a year, when he was solicited to take charge as principal of an academy at Snowhill, in Maryland, where he remained two years.

In 1840, being then twenty years of age, he reëntered Jefferson College as a member of the senior class. A short time before he would have graduated, by reason of a difficulty with Dr. Brown, the president of the college, he requested an honorable dismissal, which was granted.

Mr. Vallandigham studied law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1842. He commenced his professional and political life in Columbiana County, and removed to Dayton, where he permanently located, in August, 1847. He was inclined to seek a career in politics rather than in law, and although his early practice in Columbiana County gave promise of success, he became a representative in the legislature from that county as soon as he arrived at the eligible age of twenty-five years, as prescribed by the constitution. He was the youngest member of the legislature, and at once became popular with his fellow-members, and greatly respected for his superior talents, his lofty aims, and pure

personal habits. He was a most industrious and discriminating reader, and well versed in the best class of ancient and modern literature. Soon after he located in Dayton, in 1847, he took charge of the Democratic paper, the *Empire*, which he continued to edit with marked ability until 1849, when he sold out his interest.

The year before he removed to Dayton, in August, 1846, he had married Louisa A. McMahon, sister of the distinguished lawyer, Hon. John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, Maryland. Upon the disposal of his interest in the *Empire* he more diligently pursued the practice of the law, still, however, avowedly looking forward to political leadership.

He was a candidate before the State Democratic Convention for lieutenant-governor in 1851, but was defeated. He was a candidate for Congress against Lewis D. Campbell in 1852, and was defeated. Again in 1854, in the memorable "Know-Nothing" year, he was a candidate against Mr. Campbell, and was "snowed under" by a majority of over two thousand five hundred. He was a third time a candidate against Mr. Campbell in 1856, and although the official returns showed a majority of nineteen against him, he gave notice of contest, and was declared, upon trial by the House of Representatives, entitled to his seat by a lawful majority of twenty-three. From his entrance into Congress he became at once conspicuous in the political history of the country. He was reelected in 1858, and was serving in the House when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He strenuously opposed the war as being an unnecessary, unconstitutional, and impracticable method of settling the matters in controversy between the North and South. His term in the House ended in 1862. He had ranked among its most able and distinguished members. His opposition to the war was radical. He did not believe, and so boldly declared, that a Federal Union, based upon consent, could be restored by force. He questioned upon constitutional grounds what were claimed as "war powers" of the government by the administration of Mr. Lincoln and its supporters, and had the thorough conviction that the only feasible and constitutional method by which the controversy could be adjusted, would be the calling of a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Vallandigham became the most conspicuous man perhaps in the entire North for his opposition to the war. He was arrested upon the order of General Burnside on the morning of the 5th of May, 1863, at about two o'clock, at his residence on First Street in Dayton by a company of soldiers and taken to Cincinnati, where he was tried by a military commission the next day, found guilty of charges which were preferred against him for disloyal utterances in a public speech made

some time before at Mount Vernon, Ohio. An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* made to Judge Leavitt was refused, and he was sentenced to close confinement during the war, which sentence was afterwards changed to banishment within the rebel lines.

In June following, he ran the blockade from Wilmington and arrived by sea at Halifax, whence he proceeded to Windsor, his place of final sojourn, on the 24th.

While at Windsor he was nominated for governor of Ohio, with George E. Pugh as lieutenant-governor, against John Brough and Charles Anderson, who were nominated for the same offices, and were elected by over one hundred thousand majority.

In June, 1864, Mr. Vallandigham returned to his home in Dayton, was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated General McClellan for the presidency, and was active in the political campaign in Ohio in which Judge Thurman ran for governor. His audiences were generally larger throughout the State than were drawn by any other speaker, and he was an avowed candidate for the senate. Much to his disappointment, the Democratic majority in the legislature elected Judge Thurman to that position over him.

He was a delegate to the National Convention in New York in 1868, and, although supporting Mr. Pendleton with the Ohio delegation as Ohio's candidate, was really in favor of Mr. Chase's nomination. In the confusion resulting from the withdrawal of Mr. Pendleton's name, a concentration could not be effected on Mr. Chase before the current set in for Horatio Seymour, who was nominated on the twenty-second ballot by a majority which was made unanimous on Mr. Vallandigham's motion.

In January, 1870, Mr. Vallandigham formed a law partnership with Judge Haynes. In May, 1871, he inaugurated in Montgomery County the celebrated political movement, known as the "New Departure." The author of this sketch was president of the meeting, at which Mr. Vallandigham presented his resolutions, and on taking the chair, delivered a brief address which "shadowed forth the action afterwards taken by the meeting."

Mr. Vallandigham, after reading the resolutions, delivered a brief but powerful speech in support of them, and they were unanimously adopted. They were, in the following July, adopted at his instance by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, upon which occasion he made one of his greatest political speeches and the last of his life.

I vividly remember the elation with which he received and read to me the following letter he had just received from Mr. Chase, who was then chief-justice of the United States, complimenting him upon the inauguration of this important movement:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1871.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have just read the resolutions of the Montgomery County (Ohio) Democratic Convention, reported by yourself, together with your remarks and those of Mr. Hoak. You have rendered great service to your country and the party; at least such is my judgment. May God bless you for it. Nothing can be truer than your declaration that the movement contemplated by the resolutions is the restoration of the Democratic party to its ancient platform of progress and reform. I know you too well to doubt your courage or your fidelity to your convictions.

"Very truly yours,
"S. P. CHASE.

"HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM."

In the following June occurred at Lebanon the important trial of the case of Thomas McGehan, for the murder of Myers, in Hamilton, in which, with a large array of distinguished counsel on both sides, Mr. Vallandigham was the leading attorney for the defense. His tragic death, which resulted on that occasion from an accidental self-inflicted pistol shot, received whilst illustrating his theory of the manner in which Myers had been shot, created a feeling of sympathy and sorrow as profound as it was universal throughout the United States. He had to a great extent lived down the hatred with which he had been regarded in the Northern States by the supporters of the administration of Mr. Lincoln during the war. No one had expressed a more utter detestation of Mr. Lincoln's assassination than he, nor declared more strongly the conviction that it could be regarded in no other light than as a most serious national calamity. He had continued to be a conspicuous figure in American politics, and his great abilities were everywhere recognized. He was a most accomplished and popular orator, of attractive presence, and winning manners. His style was formed upon the best models of ancient, as well as of English and American oratory. His study of these models had been one of the chief occupations of his life. His convictions were strong, and as honest as they were inflexible. His personal courage and integrity were undoubted.

Although Governor Anderson has not been a resident of Dayton for many years, and was in active practice at our bar only from 1835 to about 1847 or 1848, he has yet always regarded this city as, in some sort, his home, identified as it was with his early social and professional life, and being still the location of important property interests, as well as of a large family connection.

He came here early in 1835, at twenty-one years of age, and in the

autumn of the same year married Miss Eliza J. Brown, of one of the most estimable of the original Dayton families—the Pattersons. Having graduated two years before at Oxford, then under the charge of the celebrated old Scotch Presbyterian, Dr. Bishop, and completed his law studies, he “hung out his shingle,” and commenced the practice of his profession in Dayton.

He found here a galaxy of bright, educated, ambitious young lawyers, like himself, just entered upon the threshold of life,—Odlin and Schenck, Ralph and Peter P. Lowe, George B. Holt, Henry Stoddard, and Robert A. Thruston, with Joseph H. Crane, then in early middle life, their exemplar and leader, at the head of the bar. He at once took equal rank with them; for he, too, was educated and accomplished, as he was generous, brave, and especially gifted as an orator.

The literary accomplishments of this class of young men, in those days,—before the world was drowned in the flood of current literature that now prevails,—consisted mainly in familiarity with the classic stories, in verse, of the *Odyssey*, the *Iliad*, and *Æneid*; the poetry of Ovid and Horace; the writings in philosophy of Plato and Aristotle, of Epictetus and Seneca, and the teachings of the great master of them all, Socrates; and with the biographies of Plutarch; in English literature, first of all with Shakespeare—then, in poetry, with Milton, Chaucer, and Spenser, Cowper and Pope, Thomson and Young, Grey and Goldsmith, and later, Byron, Burns, Scott, Moore, Shelley, and Wordsworth; in philosophy, with John Locke, and Lord Bacon, Bolingbroke, and Dugald Stewart, and in lighter literature and politics, with Ben Jonson, Butler, Swift, Steele, Fielding, Sterne, Addison, Horne Tooke, and Dr. Hugh Blair; intermingled with all these there were, for steady, systematic, *dutiful* reading, the “Commentaries upon the Laws of England,” by one “Sir William Blackstone,” Tidds’ “Practice,” Chitty’s “Rules of Pleading,” and Espinasse’s “*Nisi Prius*.” Their models in oratory were Demosthenes and Cicero among the ancients; Burke and Chatham, Curran, Grattan, and Phillips, among the moderns; not forgetting the Adamsses, Henry, and Lee, with the other celebrated orators of our own Revolutionary era. The intervals of leisure in the practice of most young lawyers at an inland Ohio bar in the thirties and forties, were neither few nor brief; so that these young Dayton barristers did not pine for want of time to indulge their literary proclivities in the cultivation of these ancient and modern classics, with whom it was fashionable and popular to be conversant. Charles Anderson’s early habit of extensive miscellaneous reading, so congenial to his mental organization, has continued with him through life. With the rarest faculty, aided by a wonderful memory, of classify-

ing and retaining knowledge so acquired, an unrivalled power of elate and happy expression, and the strongest and purest social tastes, he became widely celebrated, not only for his eloquence upon the platform and at the bar, but for those most attractive and charming personal traits, that have endeared him to perhaps as large a circle of cultivated and admiring friends, as have ever fallen to the lot, or blessed the social life, of an American gentleman.

After a successful term of service as prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in 1845, with Henry B. Payne (then a young Democratic leader and now senator from Ohio) and other gentlemen who have since become eminent in public life. His brave, chivalrous nature there found expression in a bold single-handed assault upon what were known as the black laws of Ohio—one provision of which prohibited negroes from testifying in courts of justice. Although a native of Kentucky, born and reared in a slaveholding family, he was the first man in the legislature of Ohio to raise a voice in protest against these laws. It was many years before public sentiment advanced so far as to demand their repeal.

At the close of his senatorial term, he made a visit to Europe, spending some time in Constantinople; and upon his return went to Cincinnati, where he formed a law partnership with the Hon. Rufus King—so well known and so universally esteemed, afterwards embracing John W. Herron, now the very capable United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. This partnership continued for a number of years, commanding a large and successful business. Cincinnati supplied a most congenial place of abode to Mr. Anderson, being the place of residence of his brother Larz, one of its most eminent and esteemed citizens, and embracing a very large society of gentlemen as well as ladies, of the highest culture and social distinction. Returning to Dayton along in 1855 or 1856, he resided here until his precarious state of health induced him to remove to Texas, where he invested in large landed property, and remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He made no scruple in the face of an overwhelming secession sentiment surrounding him, of announcing his unfaltering fidelity to the Union and the old flag, which he afterwards so fondly and eloquently denominated the "banner of beauty and glory." Too brave and patriotic to conceal his sentiments, he at once became known as a pronounced "Union man," and with the inauguration of the Rebellion, by the firing upon Fort Sumter, then garrisoned by a company of United States troops under the command of his distinguished brother Robert, he was placed under arrest by the secession authorities in Texas and held in close custody. At great per-

sonal risk, he adroitly effected his escape, leaving his property, including a large and valuable library, legal and miscellaneous, to be confiscated, and he returned to his home in Dayton. He was entrusted by Mr. Lincoln with a special mission to England, to attempt to stem the tide of opposition to the Union cause in that country, but found the task hopeless, and returned to the United States. He went into the field as colonel of the Ninety-third Ohio Regiment, raised in this city and county, and close vicinity, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. His wounds and exposure so impaired his health, he was compelled to resign, and was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio, over his warm personal friend, the Hon. George E. Pugh, in the celebrated Brough and Vallandigham campaign of 1863, to which allusion has been made. Upon Governor Brough's decease, Charles Anderson became governor of Ohio, in which capacity he was serving at the close of the war, when he again returned to his home in Dayton. Always having a taste for agricultural life and a large landed estate, he finally removed from Dayton about 1870, and settled upon a tract of some ten thousand acres of land, which he purchased in Lyon County, Southern Kentucky, where he now resides, widely known and honored as a hospitable, chivalrous, and accomplished Christian gentleman.

It was the fortune of still another member of the Dayton bar to have been afforded the opportunity of attaining a national reputation in public life.

John A. McMahon was elected to Congress from the Dayton district in the fall of 1874, was reelected in 1876 and again in 1878. Although not a native of Ohio, he was educated from his early youth at St. Xavier College, in Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1849. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1822. His father, Hon. John V. L. McMahon, ranked among the very first lawyers of the early American bar. He was purely a lawyer, and seems to have transmitted to his son the superior legal qualities that so eminently distinguished himself throughout his career at the bar. John A. McMahon came to Dayton in the year 1851, and at once entered upon the study of the law in the office C. L. Vallandigham, who had married his aunt, Miss Louise McMahon. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and entered upon practice in Dayton in partnership with his preceptor. In 1861, he formed a law partnership with George W. Houk, which continued until the third term of his service in Congress. Since his withdrawal from public life in 1880, he has practiced his profession alone, and is generally known and regarded as one of the most able and distinguished lawyers of the State. Although during Mr. McMahon's first term in Congress he was placed by Speaker Kerr upon a

rather inconspicuous standing committee, that of post-offices and post-roads, an opportunity occurred in the impeachment trial of Secretary of War Belknap, which enabled him to become known and recognized, not only by the bar throughout the United States, but by the press and public generally as a most capable and thorough lawyer. The impeachment proceedings were instituted in the House of Representatives, and a special committee of managers was selected by that body, composed of Scott Lord, Mr. McMahon, Proctor Knott, William P. Lynde, George A. Jenks, George F. Hoar, and E. G. Lapham, all lawyers of recognized ability. Mr. McMahon was chosen by the committee to conduct the trial on behalf of the prosecution. The attorneys for the defense were Hon. Jeremiah Black, attorney-general under Mr. Buchanan's administration, Ex-Senator Matthew Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, all lawyers of the highest rank. The trial lasted from the 6th of July to the 1st of August, and was the engrossing political topic of the time. It attracted the attention of the bar, especially; not only at Washington, but throughout the country; was fully reported daily in the press, every movement upon both sides being closely watched and criticised. Mr. McMahon's especial duty was regarded as the most arduous and responsible, and required the continuous, most vigilant exercise of the highest qualities of the trial lawyer. The facts involved in the case were numerous and intricate, requiring patient and thorough searching out, and, in their presentation to the senate, the utmost familiarity with the law of evidence. It was universally conceded that Mr. McMahon's conduct of the case was beyond criticism. The press, without distinction of party, teemed with compliments upon the consummate tact and ability he displayed.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* (Republican) thus speaks of him:

"The complete manner in which Mr. McMahon has won the plaudits and admiration of the public here in Washington, and especially of the members of the bar, who resort to the senate chamber day by day to witness and enjoy as a rare treat the masterly, unequalled manner in which he conducts the trial, on behalf of the house, may be taken as another tribute to the State of Ohio. The unanimity with which, on all hands, Mr. McMahon is enthusiastically applauded, is something new and wonderful in Washington. He is combating giants, but he meets those veterans, Jeremiah Black, Montgomery Blair, and Matthew Carpenter, to say nothing of Conklin, Logan, and others, who seem to have undertaken the dual labor of judging and defending, with the assured air of their conceded superior, and his uniform success in overthrowing them is ample

warrant for the calm confidence that becomes him so well. Nobody was more surprised than Carpenter himself, at the great power and skill so unexpectedly displayed by the hitherto almost unknown lawyer from the interior of Ohio. * * * Jeremiah Black himself cannot refrain from testifying to his admiration for this young master of *nisi prius* practice."

A special dispatch to the *Graphic* (Republican) speaks thus:

"Nearly everyone thought that when the case actually came to trial, Messrs. Black and Carpenter would be more than a match for the whole board of managers. A few days has served to undeceive us all, including the counsel for the defense. The manager, McMahon, who had charge of the introduction of testimony for the prosecution, has managed his case with consummate skill. He has again routed the defense on all points. He has again and again measured swords with Carpenter, on questions arising on the competency of testimony, and the famous ex-senator has retired worsted from the field. In acuteness, in logic, in law, he has shown himself fully able to cope with the defendant's counsel, while in thorough knowledge of his own case and theirs, there is only contrast between him and them." Special dispatches equally complimentary to Mr. McMahon, were sent to the *Boston Post*, *Chicago Times*, and other leading papers of the country.

General Belknap having resigned before the impeachment proceeding was regularly begun, his counsel raised the question that the senate had no jurisdiction of his case. The vote of the senate nevertheless stood thirty-six guilty, twenty-five not guilty; nineteen of the latter giving the qualified vote of "*not guilty for want of jurisdiction*"

In the next, being the Forty-fifth Congress, Mr. McMahon was placed upon the judiciary committee and also on the committee on accounts. To the judiciary committee was referred, during the first session of this congress, the important bill to provide for the further distribution of the moneys received under the Geneva Award. It will be remembered that the aggregate award of the Geneva arbitration, to be paid by the government of Great Britain to that of the United States, amounted to fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars. This amount was duly paid over to our government, and proper steps taken by Congress for its just and equitable distribution to those who had suffered loss during the war, in consequence of the depredations upon American commerce, for which it had been duly determined England should be held accountable. Among the claims upon this fund, the most important, and by far the largest in the aggregate, was the class presented by the American marine insurance companies for losses they had been compelled to pay for property insured

by them, and destroyed or confiscated upon the high seas by the Confederate cruisers that had been permitted to sail from British ports. Some nine or ten millions of dollars yet remained for distribution, and a bill was reported from the judiciary committee, for the purpose of prescribing the principles and rules which should be observed in such distribution, and govern the same. A minority of the judiciary committee, consisting of Mr. McMahon, General Butler, William P. Frye, now senator from Maine, Oscar D. Conger, afterward senator from Michigan, and Elbridge G. Lapham, dissented from the bill reported by the majority, upon the ground, mainly, that in indemnifying the insurance companies for the losses they had suffered during the war, in paying for property destroyed or confiscated, they should be required to account for what gains they had made during the same period in increased war premiums. Against any such rule the insurance companies, of course, violently protested. With unlimited means at their command, they had a powerful lobby and the most eminent counsel in Washington to represent their interests. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. McMahon could probably have prescribed his own terms for the withdrawal of his opposition to the bill that had been reported in accordance with the interests of the insurance companies. As a lawyer, he regarded it as a violation of justice and equity, and considered it his duty as a faithful representative of the people to oppose it. He, therefore, prepared a bill with the coöperation of the other members of the minority of the judiciary committee, embodying their views and a report upon its presentation to the House.

On the 18th of January, 1849, he made an argument upon the bill to the House, which, together with the report which he submitted as the views of the minority of the judiciary committee, was exhaustive of the whole subject, and which, in view of the international character of many of the legal questions involved, as well as the magnitude and importance of the claims, may justly be regarded as one of the most logical, comprehensive, and able speeches ever made upon any subject in the Congress of the United States. For the first time in a long lapse of years in the history of Congress, the House refused to sustain the majority report of the committee on the judiciary and passed the bill reported as a substitute on behalf of the minority by Mr. McMahon. It went to the Senate and failed there only for want of time. At a subsequent session, however, a law was passed by Congress and signed by the president, providing for the distribution of the balance of the award in accordance substantially with the views which had been so ably and conclusively presented by Mr. McMahon in his report and speech. As a practicing lawyer at the Day-ton bar, he has always been held in the very highest esteem by his

brethren and the community. Invariably honorable and courteous, he is as generous to weaker adversaries as he is formidable to the strong. A sincere encomium upon the purity and beauty of his domestic life, the spotless integrity of his character, and his unsurpassed abilities as a lawyer, may be pardoned to one who has long known and esteemed him in most intimate association, social and professional, and who has felt a pride as a member of the Dayton bar, in the well-deserved fame he has achieved in the legislative councils of the country. From the distinction won by these gentlemen may be inferred what might have been accomplished by others had occasion offered—*ex pede Herculem!*

It is no disparagement to those who attained such wide celebrity to say that there have been, doubtless, many men who have been in time past, and others who are now members of the Dayton bar, who, if they had sought or been afforded opportunity, would have achieved a like distinction. Among these, I am sure it will not be regarded as invidious to mention the now senior practicing member of our bar, Mr. Samuel Craighead. Mr. Craighead came from the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared among the Allegheny Mountains, and from as fine a race of men as there is in the world.

In his early manhood, with the advantages of an early ordinary education, he went to the city of New York, where a relative was the proprietor of a large publishing house, and was there employed for several years. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, arriving in Dayton in the spring of 1844, at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County in 1848 and served two terms, fully maintaining, by his able discharge of the duties of that office, the high character that had been conferred upon it by his predecessors, Daniel A. Haynes, Charles Anderson, Judge Holt, William Blodgett, Judge Crane, Peter P. Lowe, and Harry Bacon. From this time forward, continuously, until the present, Mr. Craighead has maintained his position in the foremost rank of our lawyers. His practice has been wide, varied, and successful. Uniformly able and thorough in the trial of cases, always distinguished for courteous bearing, gifted as an orator, and strong in argument, with excellent literary taste, and superior social accomplishments, no one has better title to be regarded as a typical Ohio lawyer. Had Mr. Craighead determined, instead of pursuing the even tenor of his profession, to have entered the political arena, there is little doubt that he would have attained, through his sterling abilities and character, as well as his social qualities, a rank among those who are regarded as the foremost public men of the United States. Although not personally in politics, he has always been a pronounced Republican, and

has for years been considered as one of the safest and ablest counselors of the Republican party in Ohio. Preserving to a most wonderful degree the appearance of the freshness of youth, his presence repels the suggestion of age, and he still pursues diligently the duties which professional and private business relations impose upon him, regarded with the unanimous and warmest esteem of his professional brethren, as well as that of the entire general community.

Of the early Dayton lawyers, Henry Stoddard and Judge Holt, both natives of Connecticut, were about the same age, the former born in 1788, and the latter in 1790. Mr. Stoddard came to Dayton in 1817, and George B. Holt in 1819. They both speedily became prominent and successful, and maintained their high position to the close of their lives. Mr. Stoddard died at the age of eighty-one, in 1869, and Judge Holt died at the same age in 1871. This interval of two years between them, first occurring at their birth, by a singular coincidence marked the difference in the dates of their location in Dayton, and the final end of their long lives. They were both prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, and always highly esteemed as citizens. Judge Holt's professional qualifications and public services have been hereinbefore alluded to. Mr. Stoddard was a careful, methodical, and successful lawyer, reputed to be especially well versed in real estate law.

Messrs. Edward W. Davies and Peter P. Lowe were about ten years younger than Stoddard and Holt, and about the age of each other—Mr. Lowe having been born in 1801, and Mr. Davies in 1802. Mr. Lowe came to the bar here in 1825, and Mr. Davies in 1826. Mr. Davies was for many years a partner in practice of Judge Crane, with a leading and important business. He was long the attorney of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and in the latter part of his life, a partner of Colonel John G. Lowe. The following extract from the testimonial of the Dayton bar, adopted at his death, is a truthful, though brief, summary of his character:

"Edward W. Davies deserved and maintained without reproach, throughout his long and useful life, the character of a sincere and upright Christian, and an honest man. By unswerving integrity and force of character, he commanded the confidence and respect of the entire public, but those only who were intimately associated with him knew the excellence of his social qualities, and the still higher attributes that adorned with grace and happiness his domestic circle, and belong to the cultured Christian gentleman. With a dignity that seemed natural, alike to his personal appearance, and character, he blended a generous kindness that never failed to respond when a proper occasion called it

forth, and such were his sterling qualities that no temptation could swerve his fidelity to truth or his devotion to duty."

Mr. Davies was one of the executors and trustees under the will of D. Z. Cooper, and for many years managed the large property interests of the estate with great wisdom and judgment. He, in connection with his co-trustee, Mr. Alexander Grimes, projected the important improvement, changing the original natural channel of Mad River from the aqueduct to its mouth, thus bringing into the market all the valuable property now occupied by Mr. Bimm's ice business, the car works, city water works, manufacturing establishments, railroad tracks, canal extension and desirable ground between the present bed of Mad River and First Street.

When the will of Mr. Cooper was contested, about 1858-1859, the whole management of the litigation devolved upon Mr. Davies, and after a long and really celebrated trial, most ably contested by eminent counsel on both sides, the will was sustained.

Of Mr. Peter P. Lowe, his *confrere*, it may be truthfully said that, in his prime, he was for many years one of the very foremost and successful lawyers at the early Dayton bar. Governor Anderson very kindly says of him: "He gained and long held a most leading position. That fact was not an accident. He could only have done it by his own abilities. For one thing, to his great honor, he was without rival. Even to my knowledge, the foremost man at the bar in giving to any raw fledgling the most considerate, kindly, generous, and efficient countenance and hand of help in his new vocation. I never can forget," continues Governor Anderson, "this noble trait, as shown to myself and to many others, yourself included." And I wish to add for *myself*, that I know this warm praise to be fully deserved, for neither can I "ever forget" this "noble trait," as shown to myself.

I may be regarded as entitled to bear personal testimony to many estimable qualities in the character of Mr. Lowe when I say, that at eighteen years of age I entered his office as a law student, under his preceptorship. Upon my admission to the bar three years afterwards I became associated with him as a partner in the practice. He was a true, considerate, and generous friend to me in my early life. During a long business connection with him and, in fact, during forty years of most intimate association, personal, professional, and social, I can recall no act or word of Mr. Lowe that I would desire to forget, but many that it is a pleasure to remember. He was always kind, just and hospitable, entertaining in conversation, vigorous in thought, ripe in reflection and instructive experience.

Colonel John G. Lowe, now for many years past retired from active

practice, was originally in partnership with his brother, Peter; afterward with Mr. Odlin, then with Edward W. Davies. He graduated at Oxford in 1839, and commenced practice in Dayton in 1841. He was an active and enthusiastic young Whig in the celebrated campaign of 1840, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Clay in 1844. He has always continued to be one of the most respected and public spirited citizens of Dayton, and regarded as an accomplished lawyer and safe counsellor. He served as colonel of a regiment in the war, being called into sudden service, to do important garrison duty at Baltimore, when there was urgent need of veteran troops at the front, full reference to which will be found in the chapter upon the military history of the city.

Before further reference to others of the group of attorneys to which Mr. John Lowe belongs, I wish to speak of two others of the original bar. I allude to Thomas J. S. Smith and Robert A. Thruston.

Both these young men came from Maryland, or the District of Columbia, to Dayton about 1830. Mr. Smith was a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thruston of West Point; or if not a graduate, had been a cadet there several years, completing his education elsewhere. He was accomplished and very talented, a son of Judge Buckner Thruston, one of the first senators from Kentucky after its admission to the Union; afterward appointed, by President Madison, United States district judge at Washington.

Mr. Smith, soon after settling in Dayton, determined to remove to Troy, where he at once took a leading position at the bar, and remained there until 1844, when he returned to Dayton and resumed the practice here. He was president of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company upon its organization, and continued in that position until the road was completed. He represented Montgomery County in the legislature in 1856 and 1857, and was a candidate for the supreme bench in 1860. Mr. Smith was an excellent lawyer, and especially qualified to exercise judicial functions. He was highly esteemed personally for his social qualities, and as a thorough gentleman. He was the father of Hon. J. McLain Smith, who for a while was proprietor and editor of the *Dayton Ledger*, and represented this county in the legislature, and is a gentleman of the highest culture and ability; and also of General Samuel B. Smith, who served gallantly through the war, and was, during Governor Foster's administration, adjutant-general of Ohio, now a resident of Ludlow Falls—both members of the Dayton bar.

Mr. Smith was for a considerable time the senior law partner of Mr. Vallandigham, and afterward of Elza Jeffords, who, after the war, became judge in Louisiana and a member of Congress from that State.

Robert A. Thruston was conceded by his brethren, as stated by General Schenck, to be the most accomplished orator at our early bar, as he was one of its most promising members. He was not a man of robust physique, and died when comparatively young, universally lamented.

His eldest son, Gates P. Thruston, also a member of our bar, and a graduate of Miami University, served with distinction through the war. He entered the service as captain of the color company of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, recruited and organized here at Dayton, and commanded by Colonel Alexander McD. McCook, afterward, on General McCook's promotion, by Colonel Edwin A. Parrott, also a member of the Dayton bar. General Thruston earned his rank by conspicuous gallantry in battle; was promoted to the post of adjutant upon General Rosecrans' staff, and afterwards to the same position on the staff of Major-General Thomas. On one occasion he was promoted on the field by his chief. At the close of the war he removed to Nashville, where he married and entered upon the practice of the law. Property investments, united with failing health, so interfered with his professional duties as to withdraw him from active practice. He has become thoroughly identified with Nashville interests, and is engaged in the preparation of an illustrated work now in press, upon the "Antiquities of the Mound Builders," of which the vicinity of Nashville and the region of Middle Tennessee supply a most prolific and interesting field.

Ralph P. Lowe, another of the early Dayton lawyers, brother of Peter and John G. Lowe, did not practice many years in Dayton. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, about 1839. He, too, was a graduate of Oxford, and attained eminence in Iowa both as a lawyer and a public man. He became Governor of the State, and afterward one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He removed to Washington about the year 1873, where he practiced in the higher courts, much esteemed as a lawyer and gentleman, until his death, which occurred in 1883.

Among the group of lawyers, numbering one hundred and eleven, who came to the bar after 1840 and prior to 1860, fifty-one are dead, forty-one removed or retired to other business, and only nineteen are now living.

Among the deceased those who were most actively engaged in the practice and more prominent in the profession, were Wilbur Conover, Adam Clay, Abraham Cahill, John Howard, D. W. Iddings, Daniel P. Nead, Hiram Strong, Youngs V. Wood, C. L. Vallandigham, and E. S. Young.

Wilbur Conover was in his time one of the best lawyers that ever

practiced at the Dayton bar. He was a graduate of Oxford (in the year 1840) and was distinguished at college for his superior faculties. He was a close student and possessed a clear, vigorous intellect. He studied law with Odlin & Schenck, and on his admission to the bar, became a member of the firm. He afterward was the sole partner of Mr. Schenck until that gentleman went to Brazil as United States minister. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Samuel Craighead, which continued up to his death in 1883. The firm of Conover & Craighead always commanded a leading practice, and was regarded as one of the ablest and most reliable in the State.

Mr. Conover's opinions as a lawyer were regarded with deserved confidence as well by the community as by the profession, and his business life seemed to illustrate a lofty sense of duty united to a sincere devotion to his profession. He came to the bar imbued with those ideas of professional honor, handed down by Judge Crane, Edward W. Davies, Robert C. Schenck, and the Dayton lawyers of their generation. He never tarnished the achievement of professional success by personal self-seeking, or that unworthy rivalry that finds its own advancement in the depreciation of others. He esteemed that professional eminence only as worthy of attainment that is deserved by real merit and faithful devotion to the interest and cause of a client.

John Howard, who died in 1878, was for many years one of the most eminent and successful of our lawyers. He was a graduate of Kenyon College, came to Dayton about 1839, and studied law with Odlin and Schenck. His association in the practice with Mr. Haynes was formed some years after, and thence forward the firm of Haynes & Howard ranked with the other leading firms at the bar. Mr. Howard, without being eloquent or attractive as a speaker, was extremely adroit and convincing. He generally exhausted every favorable point in his case with a force equal to the ingenuity he displayed in concealing or refuting those of his adversary. Mr. Howard was always popular and universally esteemed. He was tempted once to run for Congress, but after a very vigorous canvass, in which he proved himself a formidable opponent, lost by only some ninety votes.

Colonel Hiram Strong, who was fatally wounded at the head of the Ninety-third Regiment at the bloody battle of Chieamauga, was one of the most estimable men who ever belonged to the Dayton bar. He was a graduate of Miami University in the class of 1846, and was admitted in 1849. He practiced with success, first as a partner of William C. Bartlett, and afterward, in 1853, became associated with Lewis B. Gunckel. The firm of Gunckel & Strong ranked among the best in Dayton, and

commanded a large and growing business. In August, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-Third Regiment. No man ever entered the service from purer motives of patriotism. He had been married but ten years, and had a family of little children and a devoted wife, and besides was in a prosperous business. He had never shown the slightest taste for military life or affairs, and was totally without such knowledge. He speedily, however, mastered the duties of his new position, and became conspicuous for his proficiency as a drill master. He was a gallant soldier, a good lawyer, a faithful friend, a pure patriot, and in every sense of the word a true man.

Daniel P. Nead and Youngs V. Wood, both of whom have been dead many years, died when in full practice. The firm commanded a large and lucrative business, and possessed to a large degree the public confidence.

Daniel W. Iddings was a student at law at the same time with Samuel Craighead, Wilbur Conover, and their set of brilliant young men, and was conceded to be about the brightest of them all. He graduated at Oxford in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Possessing especial literary qualifications and taste, he drifted into journalism and became the part proprietor and editor of the *Dayton Gazette*, which he conducted for five years. He became prominently connected with municipal affairs, and served two terms as Mayor of the city in 1856 and 1858. He was president of the city council for nearly ten years, was Register in bankruptcy from 1867 until the office was abolished, and meantime conducted a successful and growing legal business in association with his two sons. He had a clear legal mind, was gifted intellectually, and drafted the first law ever passed in Ohio to incorporate joint stock insurance companies. He had accumulated a handsome property, and was stricken with paralysis, dying in 1883, at the age of sixty-four.

Adam Clay was another of the deceased lawyers of this class who was long prominent in practice and in public life. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, which assembled at Cincinnati. His son, Amos K. Clay, who is a graduate, and an estimable and good lawyer, succeeded to his business.

The most recent death at the Dayton bar among this group of lawyers was that of E. Stafford Young. Mr. Young was a man of marked legal ability, and for thirty years had been a prominent member of the bar. His sterling qualities of personal independence and integrity commanded everybody's confidence and respect, and his diligent devotion to business and his constantly improving capabilities, with his large experience, commanded a wide and varied practice. Mr. Young well deserved to rank among the foremost men of the Dayton bar, and he

was so regarded at home and abroad. A biographical sketch of him, written by myself, too extended for this place, will be found in the closing chapter of this book. His sudden death, which occurred on the evening of the 14th of February, 1888, was a startling shock to the whole community, for there were few among us who had been so conspicuous or more generally known and respected.

The only survivors of this group of lawyers now at the bar are Judge Boltin, Judge Baggott, Samuel and William Craighead, Robert G. and and Colonel D. B. Corwin, Judge Elliott, Lewis B. Gunckel, Judge Haynes, David A. and George W. Houk, John A. McMahon, George W. Malambre, James Manning Smith, Warren Munger, Colonel Nolan, Lewis R. Pfouts, S. M. Sullivan, and Thomas F. Thresher.

Judges Boltin and Baggott each filled two terms of honorable service in the probate court. Judge Baggott was also prosecuting attorney for two terms and distinguished himself in the prosecution of Frank Dick for murder, in which he was convicted and hung.

Judge Boltin has always pursued diligently his profession, has not sought political distinction, but has been contented with the good reputation he has earned, and always enjoyed as a lawyer and an honest man.

Robert G. Corwin has long since retired from active practice. Colonel David B. Corwin, his son, has had a share of political distinction in a very creditable term of service in the State senate as senator from this district. He was regarded not only as one of the most industrious and useful, but one of the very ablest members of that body. He is now city solicitor of the city of Dayton, a very important and responsible legal position. Colonel Corwin served in command of a regiment west of the Mississippi during the war.

William Craighead, now the partner of his relative, Mr. Samuel Craighead, practiced for many years in partnership with Mr. Warren Munger. He graduated at Oxford in 1855, and after teaching two years, studied law with Conover and Craighead, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He soon after formed a partnership with Warren Munger, the firm at once acquiring a prosperous business. Mr. Craighead was elected city solicitor, and served acceptably two terms; the only office, I believe, he ever sought or accepted, as he has been singularly free all his life from any desire for distinction outside of his profession. His association with Mr. Munger continued some fifteen years, during which his reputation as an accurate and able lawyer continued to grow. Since the decease of Mr. Conover, he has been a partner in the present firm of Craighead and Craighead, in full and well-sustained practice.

Warren Munger, who is about Mr. Wm. Craighead's age, came to the

bar about the same time. He is the son of Warren Munger, deceased, one of the most respected of the members of the original Dayton bar, and most esteemed of the early citizens of Dayton. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1858, and studied law also with Conover and Craighead. During the continuance of the firm of Craighead and Munger, Mr. Munger filled for two terms the office of prosecuting attorney with great credit, and was regarded as one of the ablest men at the bar; distinguished not less for the purity and beauty of his social character, than for his wise judgment and abilities as a lawyer. He is still in full practice as senior in the firm of Munger & Kennedy.

Lewis B. Gunckel is now one of the senior members of the Dayton bar. He graduated at Farmer's College in 1848, and from the Cincinnati law school in 1851. In his early professional life he was associated with Mr. Strong, and laid the foundation of a practice which, through his fidelity, industry, and abilities, has grown to be as important as any ever enjoyed at our bar. In 1862, Mr. Gunckel was elected to the State senate. He served there during the years of the war, was chairman of the judiciary committee, and during the entire period especially distinguished himself in furthering legislation favorable to the soldiers and their families. He introduced a bill for the establishment of a State soldiers' home, another for a bureau of military statistics, and in all that concerned the welfare of the soldiers in the field he was especially conspicuous and efficient. In 1864, he was a presidential elector, and canvassed the State for Mr. Lincoln. He was influential in the inauguration of measures for the establishment of the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, and was appointed one upon its first Board of twelve managers. He held this responsible position for twelve years, during ten of which he was Secretary of the Board, and local manager. In 1871, Mr. Gunckel was appointed by President Grant special commissioner to investigate frauds upon the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw Indians, upon which he made a valuable report, which led not only to the detection and punishment of the guilty parties, but to important reforms in the Indian service. In 1872, he was elected to Congress, served on the Military Committee, voted to repeal the salary-grab law of the preceding Congress, and declined to accept the increased pay to which he was legally entitled under that law.

Since Mr. Gunckel's retirement from congress, he has been more especially identified with his profession and devoted to its practice, in connection with his partner, Mr. E. L. Rowe. He was for three successive years a delegate from the Ohio State Bar to the National Bar Association, and was for the same period treasurer and member of the executive committee of the latter.

In 1884, he was nominated by his party for Congress, but persisted in his refusal to accept the nomination, making another convention and nomination necessary.

Mr. Gunckel's public services have been varied and important—those most highly appreciated by the community, as well as most satisfactory to himself, were rendered in connection with the Soldiers' Home. He has been long known as one of the leading members of the Dayton bar, and so recognized throughout the State.

David A. Houk came to the bar about the year 1854. He first formed a partnership with Mr. Malambre, and afterwards with Mr. E. S. Young. He served as prosecuting attorney for two terms, and made a high reputation in that department of practice. He was recognized as a lawyer of fine acquirements in his profession, was clear and powerful in argument. He was a candidate for Congress against General Schenck, in 1864, in an overwhelmingly Republican district, and of course defeated. He is a man of conspicuous integrity and independence of character, has measurably withdrawn, in recent years, from the practice, on account of failing health.

Colonel M. P. Nolan is another of the older lawyers who has long been regarded as among the most prominent of Dayton attorneys. He, too, has had experience in public and military life. He was United States commissioner by appointment of President Johnson, and always an active participant in political affairs. He was a war Democrat, and entered the military service during the war. He has long been distinguished for his powers as a jury-trial lawyer, and is still in active practice in partnership with his son.

Lewis R. Pfouts, of the firm of Pfouts & Hartrauft, and in the enjoyment of a large and successful business, has been content to pursue the even tenor of his way without seeking any conspicuousness in the political field of public service, with the best results to his prosperity and happiness.

Thomas F. Thresher, another of the survivors of the second group, came to the bar in the fifties, and, when in active practice, was an unusually bright lawyer. He served in the legislature of the State two terms, and took rank with the most influential and able of the members of that body.

Mr. Malambre, S. M. Sullivan, and James Manning Smith, all of whom have withdrawn from the practice, are the only remaining members of the class of lawyers before '60, besides myself, other than those I have named.

It is obviously impossible to make even similar brief reference to the Dayton lawyers embraced in the last list, from which I observe I have accidently omitted the names of Quincy Corwin, A. A. Thomas, J. L. H. Frank, and Mr. Harvey Conover.

There is, however, one gentleman whose good fortune it was to be elevated to a seat on the bench of the Circuit Court, who may be rightfully embraced as belonging to the judiciary of Dayton. I refer to Hon. John A. Shauck. As he was elected circuit judge over myself by some three thousand votes in 1884, his omission here might be regarded as invidious.

Mr. Shauck was born in Morrow County, in this State, was educated at Otterbein University, where he graduated about 1864, and entered the hundred-day service as a soldier. After the close of the war, he entered Michigan University, where he graduated in the law department. Upon his admission to the bar, he went to Kansas City to enter upon the practice of his profession, but being, through various influences, attracted to Dayton, he finally determined to settle here, about 1868. Soon after, he formed a partnership with Judge Boltin, which continued up to his nomination and election to the Circuit Judgeship, in 1884.

The canvass for the nomination for this office was the most extraordinary that ever occurred in Dayton. It was generally understood that the Republicans of Montgomery County would name the nominee. Mr. Quincy Corwin and Mr. Shauck were the two candidates for the nomination. It was a regular primary election. The utmost activity was displayed by the respective friends of the two candidates. Polls were opened, printed ballots received for Shauck and Corwin delegates, and it was ascertained upon count that over *fifteen hundred votes* had been cast, resulting in the election of the Shauck delegates by a majority of some seventy or eighty votes. Mr. Shauck was nominated by the Circuit Convention that assembled at Urbana a short time after, and was duly elected at the fall election of 1884. He drew the six year term, and has been upon the bench ever since, increasing his reputation as a lawyer and as a diligent, very capable, and scholarly judge.

Two organizations have been established, and are in successful operation, to promote the interests of the Dayton bar in connection with the administration of justice. The Dayton Bar Association was incorporated in April, 1868, by E. S. Young, Samuel Craighead, John A. McMahon, Thomas O. Lowe, Abraham Cahill, and John Howard. The principal object was to establish and maintain a law library, which consisted, at the time of the incorporation of the association, of some eight hundred volumes.

Its first president and board of directors, elected in December, 1868, were Daniel A. Haynes, president; John A. McMahon, C. L. Vallandigham, J. A. Jordan, David A. Houk, Thomas O. Lowe, and E. S. Young, directors; Thomas O. Lowe, treasurer, and O. M. Gottschall, secretary.

The library is now located in a suitable room, fitted up for its especial

accommodation, in the new courthouse, communicating with the court rooms as well as with the private chambers of the judges, and contains some three thousand and six hundred volumes, consisting of full sets of English common law, exchequer and chancery reports, together with full sets of nearly all the State reports and United States reports, digests, etc.

The association is a joint stock company, the stock being divided into fifty-dollar shares and held by the members of the bar.

The board of directors, elected yearly, at present consists of Warren Munger, president; J. A. McMahon, O. M. Gottschall, George R. Young, John M. Sprigg, A. A. Winters, and E. L. Rowe.

The Montgomery County Bar Association was organized in 1883, with a constitution and by-laws, and embraces some seventy members, being all the lawyers, with few exceptions, at the Dayton bar. It holds monthly meetings, at which discussions of legal questions and matters of interest to the profession are held, and has regular standing committees, to-wit: On membership, on grievances, on jurisprudence and law reform, on legal biography. Members are elected by a majority vote. Present president, O. M. Gottschall; secretary, George O. Warrington.

Of these coming to the bar later, and still in active business, are R. D. Marshall, E. L. Rowe, John M. Sprigg, C. L. Bauman, J. L. H. Frank, O. M. Gottschall, Charles W. Dustin, John Hamitch, O. F. Davisson, C. W. Dale, C. W. Finch, A. K. Clay, L. S. Crickmore, A. A. Winters, Charles E. Swadener, Elihu Thompson, J. C. Young, John E. Greer, the most of whom may be ranked as the now senior members in successful practice at the Dayton bar.

Of the junior members, much might be said in high personal commendation. In the front rank of this list may be placed in seniority R. M. Nevin, Wickliffe Belville, George R. Young, Frank Conover, Charles Craighead, Frederick W. Gebhart, Charles J. McKee, Harry E. Prugh, Edward D. Payne, G. O. Warrington, James A. Wortman, C. S. Waltmire, Henry Nolan, O. B. Brown, Grafton C. Kennedy, W. H. Van Skaik, Charles D. and William B. Iddings, Albert Kern, Webster W. Shuey, A. W. and C. H. Kunkler, U. C. Hartranft, E. P. Matthews, W. B. Sullivan, E. H. Kerr, S. H. Carr, Tom Corwin, W. H. Young, A. H. Romsper, and J. C. Patterson. There were a few names of the younger members of the bar accidentally omitted from the third group (as heretofore classified), which are here supplied, to-wit: John D. Borough, Carl L. Bauman, William G. Frizeli, L. B. McIlhenny, E. T. Suediker, and Harvey Conover.

CHAPTER XX.

Medical History—Early Medical Societies—Early Physicians—The First Medical Bill—Dr. John Steele—Other Early Physicians—Dr. Job Haines—Dr. John W. Shriver—Dr. Oliver Crook—Dr. Clarke McDermont—Other Deceased Physicians—Dr. John Wise—Dr. J. C. Reeve—Dr. Ellis Jennings—Dr. W. J. Cooklin—Dr. D. W. Greene—Dr. C. H. Von Klein—Dr. George Goodhue—Dr. John S. Beck—Dr. A. E. Jenner—Dr. James M. Weaver—Dr. J. J. McIlhenny—Dr. E. Pilate—Dr. P. N. Adams—Dr. C. H. Pollock—Dr. H. K. Steele—Dr. A. H. Iddings—The Montgomery County Medical Society—Homoeopathic Physicians—Dr. W. Webster—Dr. J. E. Lowes—Dr. W. Thomas—Dr. W. H. Grundy, deceased—The Montgomery County Homoeopathic Medical Society—The Mad River Dental Society—Early Dentistry and Dentists—Later Dentists—The Cholera in Dayton in 1849.

THE *Ohio Centinel* July 24, 1814, contains a call over the signature of A. Coleman, of Troy, secretary, for a meeting of the Seventh District Medical Society, to be held in Dayton, at Major Reid's tavern, on the first Monday in September. On the 16th of October, 1815, Dr. John Steele, secretary of the board of censors of the Seventh Medical District of Ohio, announced in the *Republican* a meeting of the board in Dayton, on the first Monday in November, and requested all emigrant physicians who had commenced the practice of medicine within the limits of the district since 1812, to attend for examination. The censors who neglected this meeting were warned that they would be removed from office by the election of others to fill their places. On the 3d of July, 1816, a number of practicing physicians in the Seventh Medical District met at Dayton and formed the Dayton Medical Society. It was to meet at Dayton on the first Mondays of April, July, and November. Dr. Henry Chappe, of Xenia, delivered the first dissertation before the society. Dr. John Steele was the secretary. The names of the other officers are not given in the *Republican*.

On May 25, 1824, the Montgomery and Clarke County Society was organized at David Reid's tavern, by the physicians of the Seventh Medical District of Ohio. Dr. Job Haines was appointed secretary. The Seventh Medical District, Montgomery and Clarke counties, met at David Reid's inn May 21, 1824, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Steele; vice-president, Hugh Alexander; treasurer, Nathaniel Strong; censors, William Blodgett, William Mount, R. W. Hunt, and A. A. Blount.

On May 27, 1828, at a meeting of the Medical Society of the Seventh District, held at Colonel David Reid's tavern, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. William Blodgett; vice-president, Dr. Lot. Cooper; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. Mount; censors, Drs. A. A. Blount, E. Lawrence, H. Alexander, W. A. Needham, and R. E. Stephens; delegate to the medical convention, Dr. Edwin Smith. Following is a list of the members of the Seventh District Medical Convention: Drs. H. Alexander, William Blodgett, A. A. Blount, P. M. Crume, Lot. Cooper, Nelson Donnellan, C. G. Espich, Robert Houston, Job Haines, R. W. Hunt, H. Humphreys, E. Lawrence, I. I. Tellers, Nathaniel Strong, John Steele, Robert E. Stephens, Thomas S. Fowler, Edwin Smith, Hibbert Jewett, Thomas Haines, William Lindsey, W. A. Needham, and W. Mount.

Nothing further could be learned with reference to any of these societies, and the probability is, that they were permitted to expire without further effort to continue their labors.

In a chapter of this kind it will hardly be expected that mention of all the physicians that have been in Dayton can be made. All that can be done is to notice a few of the more prominent ones, and it is not pretended that many of those who are not mentioned are not as worthy as many of those that are. The first physician to practice in Dayton was James Welsh, M. D., D.D., who was also pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He commenced practice here in 1804, and remained until 1817. William Murphy, M. D., was here from 1804 to 1809. John Elliott, M. D., was also an early physician of the place, and died in 1809. Dr. P. Wood came to Dayton in 1809, and advertised that he had taken part of the building occupied by David Reid where he might at all times be found by those who needed medical or surgical aid. Dr. Charles Este came here in 1810. Dr. N. Edwards came in 1811. He raised a company of soldiers during the war of 1812, and with it marched to Detroit. Dr. John Steele came in 1812, and remained until 1854. Dr. Job Haines came in 1817, and remained until his death in 1860. Dr. William Blodgett came in 1818. Dr. Edwin Smith was here in 1826. Drs. Hibberd and Adams Jewett are mentioned in later pages. Dr. William Lindsey was here in 1826. Dr. David Jordan came in 1831, and offered his services to the public by means of advertisements, as was customary in those days. He said that he belonged to the Reformed or Botanical School of Medicine, and would practice that system as taught in the Reformed Medical College of the city of New York. Dr. D. L. Terry came in 1832 and formed a partnership with Dr. Jordan. Dr. Elisha Brown, Jr., was a prominent physician of Dayton about 1840. He was drowned in White River, at Indianapolis,

Indiana, June 30, 1843. Dr. Jacob Coblentz and Dr. Edward Bantz were in partnership in the practice of medicine in 1819. Numerous other physicians came from time to time, and brief professional sketches of some of them, who were among the oldest class of doctors, and also a few of those who are now in practice are inserted in this chapter.

The following is a copy of what is believed to have been the first bill by a medical man in Dayton. It was furnished by Dr. J. C. Reeves, who was indebted for it to the kindness of Mrs. John G. Lowe:

FEBRUARY 18, 1811. H. G. PHILLIPS TO JAMES WELSH, DR.

1811.		
August 15.	To delivery of lady and attendance, afterward spirits laud., oil cin., and large paper of magnes.....	\$10 00
August 22.	To one visit and advice.....	50
October 11.	To oz. ij elixir paregoric.....	56½
November 2-3.	To five visits, one in the night, ten drs. phosphorated soda, and oz. magnes alb. for lady.....	2 00
December 6.	To two visits and oz. iv. phial antispasmodic for child.....	1 25
December 7.	To visit and oz. ij elixir paregoric for child.....	62½
December 17-18.	To visit and phial antispasmodic medicine oz. ij spirits nitre and oz. ij elixir paregoric.....	2 12½
December 23.	To visit and advice.....	50
December 28.	To two visits, box mercurial ointment and oz. ij conserve roses.....	1 18¼
December 30.	To three visits, phial anodyne medicine and three portions of calomel for child.....	1 25
1812.		
January 1.	To visit and advice.....	50
January 1.	To bottle laxative absorbent medicine.....	75
January 2.	To attendance through the day and night, one large blister, sundry injections, scarifications, one bottle Godfrey's cordial, and sundry portions of calomel and ipecac.....	2 50
		23 75
		15 91
		7 84

John Steele, M. D., was the son of Robert and Agnes Coulter Steele, and was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, April 1, 1791. He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and afterward attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, of which college the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush was a professor and lecturer. Dr. Steele chose Dayton as the place for the commencement of the practice of his profession, because it was the residence of his brother James Steele. During the war of 1812 he found ample opportunity to use and increase his knowledge of surgery, and thus to better prepare himself for a career in the practice of that branch of his profession which was much more than ordinarily successful. His practice was not confined to the city of Dayton, but extended to much of

the County of Montgomery, and the field of his labors was thus very extensive. His success in his profession was doubtless owing in part at least to the unusual geniality and kindness of his nature, and to his inexhaustible fund of wit and humor, which did much to relieve the pain and despondency of the sick room. His life was so uniform in its course and in its events, that in a professional sketch of this kind within the limits assigned to such sketches but little can be said except of a general nature. He had been a member, and also at one time president of the Montgomery County Medical Society. Immediately after his death, October 21, 1854, the society passed a series of resolutions of respect and of eulogy, and attended his funeral in a body.

Dr. Job Haines was born October 28, 1791, in the State of New Jersey. He was furnished by his parents with the means of a collegiate education. Having graduated at Princeton, and having prepared himself for the medical profession at Morristown and Philadelphia, he left his father's house July 5, 1815, and arrived at Cincinnati August 24. After a visit to friends at Springfield, he came to Dayton, where he commenced the practice of medicine on the 29th of January, 1817. He continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred July 23, 1860. Dr. Haines was a man of great merit, but was more retiring and modest than many others. He was a good physician of the old school, and had the respect and confidence of the community to the highest degree. Few, if any, of the early pioneers of Dayton were missed more at their death than Dr. Haines.

John W. Shriver, M. D., was born in Chester County, in 1812. He was educated at Jefferson College, and read medicine with Dr. Hayes at Centerville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. After being thus engaged about three years, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Hayes, who died at that time. He practiced there until about 1852, when he came to Dayton, and remained in practice here until his death, in 1875. Dr. Shriver was an excellent physician, as well as an excellent man. He was always very considerate of the necessities of the poor, and had a very extensive practice.

Oliver Crook, M. D., was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, August 14, 1818. His first study of medicine was with Drs. Elias and Michael Garst, and he then attended lectures at the medical department of the University of New York, graduating there in 1847. He was also in attendance at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and commenced practice in Dayton in 1847. After being in practice here some years, he went to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in New York for some time, in order that he might make diseases of those

organs one of his specialties. He was in partnership with Dr. Koogler a few years, and afterward with his brother, Dr. James Crook, the latter partnership being terminated by the death of Dr. James Crook, in 1855. From this time until his death, April 28, 1873, he was in practice alone. His practice was very large among all classes in Dayton, and it is believed that its exacting requirements very materially shortened his life.

Clarke McDermont, M. D., was born in Ireland in 1823. Having received a classical education, he emigrated to America; was for a time principal of a private school in Lexington, Kentucky, and there began his professional studies under the celebrated Dr. Dudley, of Transylvania University. Graduating with the degree M. D. from the University of New York, in 1849, he subsequently attended lectures in the medical schools of Edinburgh, and upon returning to America, in 1850, was associated with Prof. Detmold, of New York, as his assistant in teaching a class of medical students and in the management of his surgical clinic. He was a member of the American Association and of the Montgomery County Medical Society, being president of the latter in 1860. In 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the Second Ohio Regiment; was promoted to be surgeon of United States volunteers in April, 1862; was medical director of the right wing of the army of the Cumberland in 1862-1863; was surgeon in charge of the Cumberland United States army hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863-1864, and subsequently of the officers' hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. He is honorably mentioned in General Rosecrans' report of the battle of Murfreesboro for "gallantry on the battle-field" and "great humanity in the care of the wounded." In recognition of his services he received the brevet (relative) rank of lieutenant-colonel United States volunteers. At the close of the war he was appointed surgeon-general of Ohio, and from 1867 to 1874 held the position of chief surgeon to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Dayton, having some two thousand beneficiaries.

Samuel G. Armor, M. D., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1818, of Scotch-Irish parentage. While young, his parents moved to Ohio. He received his education at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in the same institution, at its commencement in June, 1872. He studied medicine with Dr. James S. Irvine, of Millersburg, Ohio, and graduated in the Missouri Medical College in 1844. Soon after his graduation he located at Rockford, Illinois. In 1847 he accepted an invitation to deliver a special course of lectures on physiology in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the following year he was tendered the chair of physiology

and pathology in the same institution, which he declined for the reason that he had just accepted the same chair in the medical department of the Iowa University, located at Keokuk, Iowa. He subsequently resigned his chair in this institution and accepted the chair of natural sciences in the Cleveland University, in the meantime devoting himself to the general practice of his profession. In July, 1853, the Ohio State Medical Society awarded to Dr. Armor a prize for his essay on the "Zymotic Theory of the Essential Fevers," and during the same year he resigned the chair of the natural sciences in the Cleveland University, and accepted the chair of physiology and pathology in the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio. During the following year he was transferred to the chair of pathology and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, made vacant by the resignation of Professor L. M. Lawson, which chair he continued to fill during his connection with the school. In May, 1856, Dr. Armor was married to Mary M. Holcomb, of Dayton, Ohio, and soon after resigned his position in the Medical College of Ohio, and transferred his residence to this city. Immediately after his resignation in the Medical College of Ohio, he was elected to the chair of pathology and clinical medicine in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, of which institution he was an alumnus. In 1861, he was tendered the chair of institutes of medicine and *materia medica* in the University of Michigan, which position he accepted, making his residence at Detroit. In 1866, he accepted the chair of therapeutics, *materia medica* and general pathology in Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn, New York, and the following year he was transferred to the chair of practice of medicine and clinical medicine made vacant by the resignation of Professor Austin Flint, which position he held until his death.

John Davis, M. D., was a native of Virginia, and was a graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1847. For a few years he practiced medicine in the country, and came to Dayton in 1850. Here he remained in practice the rest of his life, practicing alone with the exception of the two years, during which time, from April 1, 1881, to his death, June 10, 1883, he was in partnership with Dr. George Goodhue. For many years Dr. Davis was one of the most prominent physicians in Dayton, had a very large practice, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire community. The better he was known the better he was appreciated. He was one of nature's true noblemen, with a large heart and a generous disposition. He gave his attention largely to surgery, and had most of the work in this department of practice that the railroads centering in Dayton required to have done. He was a member of the

Ohio State Medical Society and of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and was consulting surgeon in St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He was one of the trustees of the Dayton asylum for the insane, and was very influential in securing the location of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at this place.

Hibberd Jewett, M. D., was born in Putney, Vermont, November 9, 1799. He graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1820, and from that time until his removal to Dayton, in 1828 or 1832, practiced medicine in Vermont or New Hampshire, or both. He was, of course, an allopathic physician and practiced according to the principles of that school until his death, October 26, 1870, enjoying a large practice and the confidence of the community in an unusual degree. He had, as a partner in his practice, his brother, Adams Jewett, from 1842 to 1859 or 1860; for the rest of the time he practiced alone.

Adams Jewett was born July 26, 1807, in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He graduated as bachelor of arts from Dartmouth College in 1827. He then studied medicine in Paris from 1834 to the early part of 1837, and went thence to Edinburgh, Scotland, where during the same year he received his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to the United States, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Mobile, Alabama, remaining there until 1842, when he came to Dayton and entered into partnership with his brother, Hibberd Jewett, which partnership lasted until 1859 or 1860, when it was dissolved, and Dr. Adams Jewett practiced alone until 1870, when he took into partnership his son, Henry S. Jewett, who graduated as a bachelor of arts from the University of Michigan in 1868, and from the medical department of that university in 1870. In 1872, Dr. H. S. Jewett went to Europe and studied medicine for a year and a half at Berlin and Vienna, returning to Dayton in the latter part of 1873. The partnership between Dr. Adams Jewett and Dr. H. S. Jewett continued until the death of the former in 1875, since when the latter has been engaged in practice on his own account.

Thomas L. Neal, M. D., was born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in 1830. He was educated at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and was appointed house physician at St. John's Hospital in that city, serving in that capacity one year. He served as surgeon in connection with the Second West Virginia Regiment of Cavalry during a portion of the war, and then located at Dayton, where he practiced medicine the rest of his life. He was health officer of the city for about ten years. He practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. Jennings for three years, from 1870 to 1873. He was a member of the board of pension examiners during 1872, and he was a member of the American Health

Association, and of the Ohio Medical Society, and also of the Montgomery County Medical Society. His death occurred in February, 1885. Dr. Neal was one of the most prominent and esteemed members of the medical profession in the city of Dayton, and was also highly honored in social circles.

Edmund Smith, M. D., was born on Long Island, N. Y., July 1, 1816. He graduated at Miami University in 1835, and took his degree of medicine at the Medical College of New York City. In 1839, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Dayton, and continued in the practice here until his death, August 15, 1851. He enjoyed a high reputation as a physician. During the cholera epidemic of 1849, he was chosen physician of the cholera hospital, and in this trying and responsible position acquitted himself in a manner at once creditable to his skill as a physician and his firmness and courage as a man.

John Wise, M. D., one of the oldest resident physicians of Dayton, studied medicine at Damascus, Ohio, with Drs. Solomon Schreve and John Vale. He commenced his studies with them in 1842, and remained a student there until the latter part of 1844, passing two of the winters in Cleveland, Ohio, attending lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve College, the college, however, being located at Hudson, Ohio. In 1844 he graduated from the Cleveland college, and settled down to the practice of medicine at Petersburg, Ohio, where he remained four years, and in 1848 went to Cincinnati. After a practice of one year in Cincinnati he removed to Dayton, arriving here April 10th of that year, and immediately secured a large practice in connection with the cholera epidemic, in which he was indefatigable in his labors and largely successful. The extensive practice he then acquired he has since retained. In April, 1861, within twenty-four hours after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Dr. Wise entered the service of the United States, and from that time until the fall of 1864 he was connected with the Mississippi squadron as surgeon, returning then to Dayton, where he has since remained.

John Charles Reeve, M. D., was born in England, June 5, 1826. His parents came to the United States in 1832, and he enjoyed excellent educational advantages until he was twelve years of age. At this time, by family reverses, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He learned the printer's trade, and spent several years in the offices of the *Cleveland Advertiser* and *Herald*. While thus engaged, and afterward by an attendance of several winters at common schools, and by one summer at an academy, he qualified himself for teaching, and followed this profession as the best means of self-improvement. He then read medicine with Dr. John Delamater, professor of obstetrics in the medical

department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1849, he began the practice of medicine in Dodge County, Wisconsin. Some four years afterward he visited Europe for the purpose of further prosecuting his studies. After spending one winter in London, and a summer at the University of Gottingen, Germany, he returned to the United States and settled in Dayton. Here he rapidly won the confidence of the people, and has since occupied a leading position in the community as a physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and has been several times its president. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and has been its president; of the American Medical Association, and of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was one of the founders, and was its first vice-president. His attainments and position have been recognized by his election as an associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Ellis Jennings, M. D., was born at Wilmington, Ohio, December 29, 1833. He was educated at the Troy high school and at Antioch College, and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in March, 1862. On his retirement from the army, at the close of the civil war, he settled at Dayton in September, 1865. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was assistant secretary in 1875. He entered the United States Army in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, serving at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862; at Hospital Number 2, Nashville, Tennessee, from December, 1863, to March, 1865; and at Camp Dennison, Ohio, as post surgeon from March to June, 1865, the close of the war. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in practice, and alone, except during the three years from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, when he was in partnership with Dr. Thomas L. Neal. He has been medical director of the Odd Fellows' National Beneficiary Association since its organization.

William Judkins Conklin, A. M., M. D., was born in Sidney, Ohio, December 1, 1844. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated as a bachelor of arts in 1866, and began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. H. S. Conklin, one of the most prominent physicians of the Miami Valley, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1868. In 1869, the Detroit Medical College conferred upon him the *ad eundem* degree. In May following, he was appointed assistant physician of the Dayton asylum for the insane, which position he held until December, 1871, when he resigned to accept a partnership with Dr. J. C. Reeve, of Dayton, and he

was thus associated until January, 1876. In the same year he was appointed by Governor R. B. Hayes a member of the board of trustees of the Dayton asylum for the insane. From 1875 to 1886 he was a member of the faculty of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, first as professor of physiology and afterward as professor of the diseases of children. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the State Sanitary Association, and of the Montgomery County Medical Society. He has been a member of the surgical staff of St. Elizabeth Hospital since its organization.

D. W. Greene, M. D., was born in Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, May 17, 1851. In 1868, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and would have graduated from the classical department in 1873, but for an injury received in a fall near the close of the junior year. This caused him to sever his connection with the university, but, notwithstanding, the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon him by the university in 1887. On January 1, 1873, he began the study of medicine with his father, and afterward attended three full courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College and graduated with honors in the spring of 1876, having received the Bartholow prize for best examination in medicine and the Dawson prize for best surgical drawing. After practicing his profession three years in Fairfield with his father, he came to Dayton in May, 1882, the previous year, however, having been spent in New York in the study of diseases of the eye and ear. In the fall of 1883, he was appointed oculist and aurist to the Central Branch of the Soldiers' Home and is still serving in that capacity. During 1888 he spent six months in study and observation with the leading oculists and aurists in Europe. He is a member of the Montgomery County and Ohio State medical societies, and is an honorary member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society.

Carl H. Von Klein, A. M., M. D., was born in West Prussia, in 1843. He is of Polish origin, his grandfather on his mother's side, Count Sigmund Ventovitch, having been the last treasurer of Poland. Until he was thirteen years old, he was educated in his father's family by a governess, who taught him three languages, Polish, French, and German. He then prepared for college at Marian Weder, West Prussia, and at the age of sixteen entered the gymnasium of Koenigsberg, remaining there until he graduated at the age of twenty-two. He then commenced the study of medicine at the University of Prussia, at Koenigsberg, and from there he went to Berlin, and thence to Prague, remaining two semesters at each place, and then spent one semester at Berlin. In 1867, he passed the "Stat Examin" at Berlin, which entitled him to practice medicine. In the same year he was placed as assistant surgeon in the Fifth Army Corps, remaining there one year,

when he was transferred to the Sixth Army Corps, remaining in connection therewith until the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, when he took charge of a temporary field hospital in the suburbs of Hanover, remaining thus engaged five months. He then went on board the man-of-war, "King Frederick William the Great," remaining there until February 23, 1872, when, after landing at Portland, Maine, he went immediately to Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of medicine until 1876, when he was ordered by the "Red Cross of Geneva" to take a position in the army during the war in Servia. He remained there eight months and returned to the United States in 1877. On June 2d of this year, he was commissioned by the Russian government as surgeon in the Russian army, and served in that capacity until 1880, when he again returned to the United States and settled down to the practice of medicine in Hamilton, Ohio. Here he remained until 1883, when he came to Dayton, and has been here ever since. He now has a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Von Klein is a member of the German National Association of Physicians and Surgeons, of the German Microscopical Association, of the German Laryngological Association, of the German Philological Association, of the International Congress Laryngological and Autological Association, of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, is ex-president of the American Rhinological Association, is a member of the Medico-Legal Association, of the American Microscopical Association, of the American Medical Editors and Authors' Association, and of several other associations both State and national. He is an honorary member of the Moscow Imperial Association, of the Niederlander Association, and of the International Medical Association. He is corresponding member of the Medical Society of Geneva, of the Imperial Society of St. Petersburg, and of the Imperial Society of Bucharest, and he has been decorated with the Order of St. Anna, of St. Vladimir, of St. Stanislaus, and of the Stara Romana.

George Goodhue, M. D., was born in Westminster, Vermont, May 24, 1853. He graduated at Dartmouth College, with the degree of A. B., in 1876, and was then appointed professor of chemistry in the Miami Valley College, holding that position until the close of the year 1877. He then commenced the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and for a second course went to the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and graduated there in 1879. He then attended the University of New York one year, graduating there in 1880. Previous to graduating he became an interne in the Brooklyn City Hospital, remaining there one year. He then spent six months at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and came to Dayton in the spring of 1881, entering

into partnership with Dr. John Davis, April 1, 1881, and remaining in partnership with him until his death, June 10, 1883. In 1884, Dr. Goodhue formed a partnership with Dr. S. H. Davis, which continued in force two years, and since 1886 he has been in practice alone. He is engaged in the general practice, and in addition gives considerable attention to diseases of the eye. He is surgeon for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, for the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, and for the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company.

John S. Beck, M. D., was born near Lancaster, Ohio, May 19, 1842. He attended Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, until within a few months of the time when he would have graduated had he remained, but desiring to enlist in the volunteer army of the United States, he left school without graduating and served as a private soldier until the spring of 1865, when he was commissioned first lieutenant. After the close of the war he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. M. Wagenhals, at Lancaster, and afterward attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating there in 1868. He then went to Miamisburg and practiced medicine at that place until December, 1870, when he came to Dayton, and has been engaged here in the practice of his profession ever since, alone, except for nearly five years, from the beginning of 1872 to 1876, when he was in partnership with Dr. A. Geiger. He has been a member of the board of United States pension examiners since 1872; is a member of the staff of physicians at St. Elizabeth Hospital; is a member of both the county and State medical societies, and was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress.

Alexander E. Jenner, M. D., was born January 26, 1830, in Philadelphia. He studied medicine with his father, and attended Oberlin College for some time. He attended a course of lectures at Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850-1851, and then practiced medicine at Crestline, Ohio, until 1873, after having attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and shortly afterward, surgeon of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He served as surgeon of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for eleven years, and he was appointed superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, but felt compelled to resign at the end of a few months, on account of political jealousies. He came to Dayton in 1874, and has been in the practice of his profession here ever since.

James M. Weaver, M. D., was born in Decatur County, Indiana, April 1, 1838. After leaving the common schools he was educated at Monroe Academy, at Monroe, Butler County, Ohio. He then studied medicine at Wooster, Ohio, in 1858, and graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861. In April of that year he located at Jackson, Wayne County, Ohio, and practiced medicine there until 1862, when he entered the army of the United States as assistant surgeon of the Ninety-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and was promoted to surgeon of that regiment in 1864. He remained in the service until the close of the war, part of the time with the regiment and part of the time in charge of hospitals. In September, 1865, he located at Wooster, Ohio, and was there engaged in the practice of medicine until 1874, when he was appointed surgeon of the Central Branch, National Soldiers' Home, serving in that capacity until November, 1880, since which time he has resided and practiced medicine in Dayton, and has served as health officer since June, 1886.

John J. McIlbenny, M. D., was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1813. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of twenty, at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. He then attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, and began the practice of medicine in Brown County in the spring of 1836. In 1843, he became an alumnus of the Willoughby University, near Cleveland, now the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. In May, 1855, he located in Dayton, Ohio, which place has since been his residence. In May, 1856, he was appointed superintendent and physician of the Dayton asylum for the insane, retaining the position six years. For three years subsequently he was connected professionally with the United States Navy, as surgeon of the Mississippi Squadron. He then returned to Dayton where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was one of the originators of the Ohio Medical College. He is still engaged in practice, having associated with him his son, Julius L. McIlbenny.

E. Pilate, M. D., was born in Paris in 1804, where he also received his medical education. In 1835, he came to the United States, and practiced medicine in Texas and in Louisiana, until the breaking out of the civil war, and for a year or two during the war. In 1866, he came to Dayton, and has been engaged here in the practice of medicine ever since. He has occupied the position of city physician, and of consulting physician of the St. Elizabeth Hospital, in which he performed the first operation performed therein. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and enjoys a large practice.

P. N. Adams, M. D., was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, June 22,

1852. He was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and then studied medicine with Dr. Richard Gundry, superintendent of the Athens, Ohio, asylum for the insane. He graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1878, and was immediately afterward appointed assistant physician at the Dayton asylum for the insane, serving there four and a half years. He then entered upon the regular practice in Dayton. In 1885, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, holding the place until the spring of 1889. He is at present a member of the medical staff at St. Elizabeth Hospital, and is police surgeon of the city of Dayton, and has a large practice.

Calvin Pollock, M. D., was born December 3, 1843, at Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio. He was educated at Geneva Hall, Logan County, where he was in attendance six or seven years. In 1860, he commenced the study of medicine at Belle Center, Logan County, with M. D. Wilson, M. D., and then attended a course of lectures at the University of Michigan in 1865-1866, and graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, in 1867. He began the practice of medicine at Donnelsville, Clarke County, Ohio, the same year, and remained there until 1880, when he removed to Muncie, Indiana, and remained there until October, 1883, when he came to Dayton, and was engaged in the general practice of medicine until June 18, 1888, since when he has been physician and superintendent of the Dayton asylum for the insane. For some time previous he was one of the visiting physicians at St. Elizabeth Hospital. While he was in Clarke County he was president of the Clarke County Medical Society for 1875-1876. While he resided in Indiana he was a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and also of the Indiana State Medical Society, and since coming back to Ohio in 1883 he has been a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, but has not yet become a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, although before removing to Indiana he was a member of that organization.

Henry K. Steele, M. D., was born in Dayton, April 1, 1825. He was graduated from Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. In 1848, he graduated from the medical department of the University of New York. He commenced the practice of medicine in Dayton with his father, John Steele, M. D., and served as surgeon of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from September, 1861, to November, 1864. He moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1871, where he had a large practice. He was president and dean of the medical department of the University of Denver from its organization until his retirement from practice in 1887.

In 1875, he was president of the Colorado State Medical Society. He is now temporarily residing in Dayton.

A. H. Iddings, M. D., was born at Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio, January 1, 1840. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the Friends' Academy, a local literary institution. He pursued the study of medicine while working on his father's farm, and in the winter of 1860 he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine, and soon afterward located in the practice of his profession at Fort Jefferson, Darke County, Ohio. He then took a course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and graduated there in 1866. After practicing five years in Arcanum, Darke County, he removed to Dayton, where he has been engaged in the uninterrupted practice of his profession for the past eighteen years.

The Montgomery County Medical Society was organized September 15, 1849. Following are the names of the charter members: Drs. H. G. Carey, Joshua Clements, Oliver Crook, John B. Craighead, John Davis, Elias Garst, Michael Garst, Job Haines, Edmund Smith, Edwin Smith, H. K. Steele, John Steele, Julius S. Taylor, D. B. Van Tuyl, and H. Van Tuyl. The first officers of the society were Dr. Edwin Smith, president; Dr. Michael Garst, vice-president; Dr. Edmund Smith, secretary; Dr. D. B. Van Tuyl, treasurer; and Drs. Elias Garst, H. K. Steele, H. Van Tuyl, H. G. Carey, and Oliver Crook, censors.

The meetings of the society were for some time held in the Dayton Council Chamber and afterward at the houses of the members of the society, but at length they were transferred to the parlors of the various hotels. During recent years the meetings have been held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

The objects of this society are the improvement of its members in scientific and professional knowledge, association for the purposes of mutual recognition and fellowship, the promotion of the character, interests, and honor of the fraternity by maintaining union and harmony, and the elevation of the standard of medical education. Any regular graduate of medicine and surgery, from any accredited medical college, may become a member of the society after a residence of one year in the county, an exception being made, however, in favor of the officers of the National Soldiers' Home and of the Southern Ohio Asylum for the Insane. A two-thirds vote is necessary either to receive a member or to expel one. "The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association" is the guide for members of this society in their intercourse with patients, irregular practitioners, and with their medical brethren.

At each meeting one essayist and an alternate are appointed to

entertain their brethren at the next meeting, the regular meetings being held on the first Friday of each month. Elections are held annually in January, but inasmuch as the records of the society, in which are its proceedings previous to 1881, have been either lost or mislaid, it is impossible to present a list of its officers prior to that date. Since then, however, these officers have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.—1881, Thomas L. Neal; 1882, J. S. Beck; 1883, J. S. Beck; 1884, W. J. Conklin; 1885, W. J. Conklin; 1886, H. S. Jewett; 1887, C. H. Humphries; 1888, E. C. Crum; 1889, F. H. Patton.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—1881, J. M. Weaver; 1882, A. H. Iddings; 1883, W. J. Conklin; 1884, E. C. Crum; 1885, S. G. Stewart; 1886, A. Boone; 1887, P. N. Adams; 1888, A. Boone; 1889, D. C. Lichliter.

SECRETARIES.—1881, J. B. Shank; 1882, W. J. Conklin; 1883, D. C. Lichliter; 1884, D. W. Greene; 1885, J. A. Romspert; 1886, G. B. Evans; 1887, J. C. Reeve; 1888, G. C. Meyers; 1889, H. O. Collins.

TREASURERS.—1881, J. S. Beck; 1882, W. J. Conklin; 1883, H. S. Jewett; 1884, H. S. Jewett; 1885, H. S. Jewett; 1886, J. M. Weaver; 1887, J. M. Weaver; 1888, D. C. Lichliter; 1889, J. S. Beck.

CENSORS.—1881, J. C. Reeve, John Davis, and W. J. Conklin; 1882, J. M. Weaver, J. C. Reeve, and T. L. Neal; 1883, J. C. Reeve, J. M. Weaver, and T. L. Neal; 1884, J. C. Reeve, J. M. Weaver, and T. L. Neal; 1885, J. S. Beck, C. H. Humphries, and J. M. Weaver; 1886, J. C. Reeve, W. J. Conklin, and J. S. Beck; 1887, J. C. Reeve, W. J. Conklin, and J. S. Beck; 1888, W. J. Conklin, J. S. Beck, and P. N. Adams.

In 1881, there were thirty-four members. At the present time there are the following members: P. N. Adams, J. S. Beck, A. Boone, Lee Corbin, W. J. Conklin, E. C. Crum, George B. Evans, O. E. Francis, A. H. Gable, George Goodhue, D. W. Greene, C. H. Humphries, A. H. Iddings, E. Jennings, H. S. Jewett, D. C. Lichliter, G. C. Myers, E. Pilate, J. C. Reeve, J. A. Romspert, Samuel Souders, J. M. Weaver, I. B. Wilson, R. R. Pettit, C. W. King, J. S. Harper, C. Pollock, A. Scheibenzuber, J. A. Roseberry, C. H. Von Klein, V. M. Bailey, F. H. Patton, R. H. Grube, J. C. Reeve, Jr., H. O. Collins, E. C. Davisson, A. R. Moist, J. Y. Eagan, H. Sneeve, and Richard Grundy.

The first homeopathic physician to locate in Dayton is believed to have been Dr. A. Adams, in 1841. The next was Dr. Henry Wigand, who came in 1847, and remained until 1858, when he sold out his practice to Dr. W. Webster, and left Dayton for three years and returned in 1861. He again practiced in Dayton five or six years, when he died of some affection of the heart. Dr. Jacob Bosler, after a practice of twenty-five years as a regular physician, became a convert to homeopathy in 1849,

and followed that system of practice the rest of his life. Dr. Webster was the next homeopathist to locate in Dayton, and a brief sketch is here appended.

William Webster, M. D., was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 12, 1827. He attended the Monroe Academy, and then the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, during the years 1845 and 1846. He then attended the Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1848. Having read allopathic medicine during his last year at college, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1849, the cholera epidemic spread in this country, and Dr. Webster opened an office for the practice of medicine in Middletown, Ohio, at once entering upon an active and busy practice. The following fall he closed his office, and returned to the medical college to complete his medical course. During his last term of attendance, the faculty employed Dr. Storm Rosa, of Painesville, Ohio, to deliver a winter's course of lectures on homeopathy, a new theory of medicine at that time, the result being the conversion of nearly all the class and faculty to the new system of medicine. Dr. Webster returned to Middletown in the spring of 1850, and reentered upon the practice of medicine, adhering to allopathy, however, for one or two years, experimenting and investigating the subject of homeopathy at the same time until 1854, when he adopted the new system entirely. He has adhered to it ever since. He removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1858, where he still resides, engaged in the practice of medicine according to the principles of Hahnemann. Ten years since, he associated with himself his son, Dr. Frank Webster, a graduate of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. For the past twenty years Dr. Webster has devoted his attention mainly to gynecological and orificial surgery and chronic diseases in general, including the successful removal of cancers. He is a charter member of the Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Society, is a member of the Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society, and has been an active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1865.

Joseph E. Lowes, M. D., received his early education at the common schools in Canada, and afterward at the high school at Brantford, Canada, graduating at the latter school when he was fourteen years old. He then studied one year with an eminent Irish teacher, named Moore, and at the age of sixteen commenced reading medicine with Professor H. C. Allen, a resident of Brantford, Canada, but at the same time a professor in the Homeopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Lowes was in attendance at this college three successive winters, reading medicine during the intervening summers at Brantford, with Professor

Allen. In 1868, he graduated from the college at Cleveland, and almost immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Dayton, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. Bosler, the second homeopathic physician to practice in this city. Dr. Bosler died a few months afterward, and since then Dr. Lowes has continued in practice here alone. He has always been successful, and as a consequence has had an extensive practice. His only public positions as a physician have been that of physician at the Dayton workhouse, to which position he was chosen in September, 1888, and that of United States pension examiner, to which he was appointed in the spring of 1889.

F. W. Thomas, M. D., was born in Watertown, New York, December 25, 1846. He graduated from the Philadelphia high school in 1864, and then went into the drug business. After a short time he began attendance upon the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1868. He then attended the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, graduating therefrom in 1871. He next went to Albany, New York, and had charge for one year of the Albany City Hospital, and came to Dayton in October, 1872, where he has been ever since engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the board of health for one term, from 1880 to 1882, inclusive.

William H. Grundy, M. D., homeopathic physician of Dayton, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, in 1854. His father was the Rev. Dr. R. Grundy, of Cincinnati, and his mother was a daughter of James Kemper, also of Cincinnati. From 1854 to 1865 the Rev. Dr. Grundy had charge of churches in Maysville, Kentucky, Memphis, Tennessee, and Cincinnati, Ohio. On his death in 1865 his widow, Mrs. E. S. Grundy, moved to Dayton with her family, subsequently removing to Hanover, New Hampshire. It was at this place that William H. Grundy began his preparations for college under the tutorship of Professor John Lord, of Dartmouth College, and the Rev. Lemuel S. Hastings. At the end of one year he went to Princeton, New Jersey, and studied a year under the Rev. James O'Brien and graduated with honor at Princeton in 1875. Immediately afterward he entered upon his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn. After successfully practicing medicine and surgery in Ellis County, Texas, for some time, Dr. Grundy returned to Dayton, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Egry, which lasted until the summer of 1881, when Dr. Egry went to Europe and Dr. Grundy took charge of the entire practice of the firm. This practice, which was quite large, he retained until the time of his death, which occurred on Tuesday, February 12, 1889. He was a member of several secret and beneficial organiza-

tions, notably the Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges. The funeral of Dr. Grundy took place at Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, on Friday, February 15, 1889, the Rev. Prentiss de Veuve, of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, officiating. Resolutions of respect were adopted by Iola Lodge Number 83, Knights of Pythias, and by the homeopathic physicians of the city.

The Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Association was organized June 14, 1860. A call had been issued a short time previous by Drs. J. Bosler, William Webster, and E. W. Bosler, of Dayton, Ohio, for the homeopathic physicians of this section of the State to assemble in Dayton for the purpose of organizing such an association for the good of the cause, and for the mutual benefit of all physicians who might take an interest in the same. The following physicians answered the call by their attendance upon the meeting: Drs. J. and E. W. Bosler, W. Webster, and George Dick, of Dayton, Dr. W. A. Scott, of Eaton, Ohio, and Dr. M. Appleby, of Hamilton, Ohio. Dr. J. Bosler was made chairman of the meeting, and Dr. E. W. Bosler, secretary. It was then resolved to name the new association the Miami Homeopathic Medical Association, and the following officers were elected: Dr. W. A. Scott, president; Dr. M. Appleby, vice-president; Dr. George Dick, recording and corresponding secretary, and Dr. William Webster, treasurer. Dr. A. O. Blair, and Dr. Star, of Columbus, Ohio, were made honorary members.

The next meeting of the association was held December 13, 1860. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the association permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. Bosler; vice-president, M. Appleby; secretary, George Dick; treasurer, W. Webster; censors, W. A. Scott, E. W. Bosler, and J. J. Antrim.

For some time the meetings of the association were held at various places, as at Hamilton, Middletown, and Glendale, but for a great number of years they have been held in Dayton. There are two meetings each year, one in May and the other in November, the latter, at which the officers of the association are always elected, being called, by way of distinction, the annual meeting. At the meeting held in Dayton, on the fifth of November, 1863, the name of the association was changed from that first adopted to what it is now, the Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Association. This step was rendered necessary by an act of the legislature which required physicians to have been in practice twenty years, to be graduates of some medical college, or to have membership in the State or some county medical society. The Miami Homeopathic Medical Association being a district association could not, under this law, grant certificates to physicians, and hence it resolved to convert itself into

a county society. This step was taken and the name changed as just narrated, and the association was thus enabled to issue certificates to non-graduates, or to such physicians as had not been in practice twenty years. Elegantly engraved certificates were provided, for which each applicant paid to the association ten dollars. The certificates were procured by Drs. Webster and Coffeen, and Dr. G. W. Smith procured a seal for the association. Dr. William Webster was authorized to procure a charter for the association, which was incorporated in November, 1871.

The officers of the association, since those elected in 1860, have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS—J. M. Parks, 1861; J. Bosler, 1862; A. Shepherd, 1863; William Webster, 1864; J. Bosler, 1865 and 1866; J. M. Parks, 1867; A. Shepherd, 1868; J. Dever, 1869; W. D. Linn, 1870; J. M. Parks, 1871; J. B. Owens, 1872 and 1873; J. E. Lowes, 1874 and 1875; F. S. Foster, 1876; J. M. Miller, 1877 and 1878; William Webster, 1879 and 1880; A. Shepherd, 1881; H. M. Logee, 1882; C. F. Ginn, 1883; W. H. Grundy, 1884 and 1885; J. C. Falmestock, 1886 and 1887; C. R. Coffeen, 1888.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—William Webster, 1861; J. M. Parks, 1862; J. Bosler, 1863; A. Shepherd, 1864; John Coe Fall, 1865; J. Dever, 1866; J. W. Vance, 1867; J. Q. A. Coffeen, 1868; W. D. Linn, 1869; A. Shepherd, 1870; C. W. Stumm, 1871; J. E. Lowes, 1872 and 1873; S. L. Stewart, 1874; F. S. Foster, 1875; J. M. Miller, 1876; W. Egry, 1877 and 1878; J. W. Clemmer, 1879 and 1880; J. E. Lowes, 1881; H. E. Beebe, 1882; W. H. Grundy, 1883; T. S. Turner, 1884 and 1885; T. E. Reed, 1886; A. S. B. Nellis, 1887; A. A. Lovett, 1888.

SECRETARIES—George Dick, 1861; William Webster, 1862 and 1863; D. E. Taylor, 1864; G. W. Smith, 1865; William Webster, 1866 to 1873; F. W. Thomas, 1874 and 1875; A. C. Rickey, 1876; J. K. Webster, 1877 to 1882; Frank Webster, 1882 to the present time.

TREASURERS—T. E. Clark, 1861; George Dick, 1862 and 1863; J. M. Parks, 1864 and 1865; J. Emmons, 1866; W. D. Linn, 1867 and 1868; J. Q. A. Coffeen, 1869 to 1872; W. D. Linn, 1873; W. W. Wolf, 1874 to 1886; William Webster, 1887 and 1888.

CENSORS.—T. E. Clark, J. B. Owens, and E. W. Bosler, 1861; S. L. Stewart, J. B. Owens, and T. E. Clark, 1862; J. M. Parks, D. E. Taylor, and T. E. Clark, 1863; C. Cropper, George Dick, and S. L. Stewart, 1864; W. D. Linn, A. Shepherd, and William Webster, 1865; H. Wigand, F. A. Sanborne, and A. Shepherd, 1866; G. W. Smith, I. Dever, and W. W. Wolf, 1867; J. E. Lowes, S. L. Yourtee, and Isaiah Dever, 1868; J. E. Lowes, F. S. Foster, and J. B. Owens, 1869; J. E. Lowes, A. Shepherd,

and J. M. Parks, 1870; A. O. Longstreet, B. F. Lukens, and G. W. Smith, 1871; A. Shepherd, F. W. Thomas, and R. Spooner, 1872; F. W. Thomas, C. W. Stumm, and J. Geiger, 1873; C. W. Stumm, J. Geiger, and A. C. Rickey, 1874; J. M. Parks, William Webster, and W. Egry, 1875; William Webster, J. Geiger, and F. W. Thomas, 1876; William Webster, Mrs. E. A. Nobles, and H. E. Beebe, 1877; W. A. Shappee, H. E. Beebe, and J. M. Parks, 1878; W. Egry, W. A. Shappee, and B. S. Hunt, 1879 and 1880; A. C. Rickey, G. W. Smith, and H. E. Beebe, 1881; E. T. Allen, C. F. Ginn, and J. B. Owens, 1882; J. C. Fahnestock, J. D. Harris, and T. S. Turner, 1883; W. A. Shappee, J. E. Lowes, and C. R. Coffeen, 1884 and 1885; H. E. Beebe, A. S. Rosenberger, and Madge Dickson, 1886; W. A. Shappee, C. R. Coffeen, and C. O. Munns, 1887; H. E. Beebe, C. O. Munns, and C. F. Ginn, 1888.

Following is a list of the names of the members of the society at the present time: C. R. Coffeen, A. Shepherd, J. M. Parks, William Webster, Elias Webster, G. W. Smith, C. F. Ginn, C. E. Walton, W. E. Duel, T. E. Reed, W. A. Shappee, E. W. Robertson, A. S. B. Nellis, C. O. Munns, M. M. Eaton, H. E. Beebe, J. W. Meaus, J. C. Fahnestock, W. A. Cook, Frank Webster, Charles Cropper, J. Emmons, J. E. Lowes, F. W. Thomas, M. W. Byrkit, J. Dillon, — Harris, A. A. Lovett, G. W. Moore, M. P. Hunt, R. B. House, I. B. Wilson, C. A. Pauly, W. A. Cook, C. G. McDermont, J. K. Webster, Madge Dickson, William Owens, E. T. Allen, W. Egry, Abraham Laser, Mrs. E. A. Nobles, Kate C. Cobham, J. J. Antrim, and F. D. Bittenger.

The Mad River Dental Society was organized in 1855 or 1856, at the office of Dr. William A. Pease. Its early history is not easily accessible, but it held a meeting July 3, 1860, in the office of Dr. William A. Pease. The members present at the meeting were as follows: A. A. Blount, and J. Ramsey, of Springfield; George Watt, and G. L. Payne, of Xenia; J. G. Palmer, J. G. Rose, and E. M. See, of Urbana; S. Clippinger, of Bellefontaine, George F. Foote, of Cincinnati, and C. Bradley, J. E. Jones, and William A. Pease, of Dayton.

The subjects discussed at this meeting were as follows: First, certain points in mechanical dentistry; second, diseases accompanying deep seated caries, and third, the cure of ulcerated teeth. The last topic elicited the most interest at this meeting, the members being very enthusiastic as to resources in possession of the profession, by means of which they said ulcerated teeth could be permanently cured in two or three days.

In February, 1861, an important subject occupied the minds of the dental profession of Dayton. It was this: "Who are Dentists?" The

question was treated at some length by Dr. William A. Pease in the public prints. After presenting a brief history of dentistry, he proceeded to divide those who operated on the teeth, into two classes, viz.: mechanics and dentists. Very different systems, he said, might be expected from the two classes. From the dentists one might expect the preservation of the teeth, as they based their practice on the knowledge of the laws of the human system, and would refuse to extract a tooth merely because it ached, or because there was a soreness about the gums. Or in case they did consent to extract the tooth in such a case, it was reluctantly, at the request or command of the sufferer who refused to undergo the treatment necessary to its preservation. The mechanics, on the other hand, having little more than mechanical skill and dexterity, conscious of their inability to preserve an aching tooth, persistently advised the sufferer to have it extracted, or if not that directly, they talked so disparagingly of the process of "plugging," as it was then called, as to induce the patient to demand the extraction of the tooth, on the principle that dead men and extracted teeth tell no tales. The patient of the true dentist saved his teeth, and with them his ability to masticate his food, and thus preserve his health, while the patient of the mechanic secured a shining set of white teeth which could be readily seen to be artificial, and with them imperfect mastication and consequent imperfect nourishment, an offensive breath, sunken mouth, protruding nose, compressed lips, wrinkled and shriveled cheeks, unnaturally prominent, cheek bones and an appearance of premature age.

About the same time Dr. Pease issued a warning to dentists as to the use of a certain substance or compound for filling the teeth. This material was variously called artificial bone, artificial dentine, etc., and was composed of zinc paint, chloride of zinc, together with a little borax, quartz, or other material. It was a very strong and active compound. If a little of it touched the gums or lips, it would cauterize the spot touched in an instant. The writer said, however, that the dentists of Dayton had never done more than to experiment a little with it, and as soon as they ascertained the true nature of the compound they ceased to use it in their practice.

This society continued its regular meetings until 1887, when it was suffered to lapse into a state of inactivity; but measures are now being taken to revive it and its usefulness. All matters pertaining to the progress of the profession were the subjects of discussion at its meetings, but it is a question with some as to whether much material progress has been made in the methods of filling, or in the ability of the profession to save ulcerated teeth. No materials have been found to take the places

of gold and amalgam, and it is still out of the power of dentists to save some ulcerated teeth. With reference to the materials of which to manufacture plates for artificial teeth, celluloid has been found unsuited to the requirements and gold is to some degree objectionable. Aluminum has not yet been brought under perfect subjection, but on account of its many superior qualities, viz., lightness, strength, fusibility at a comparatively low temperature, flexibility, non-corrosiveness, and other peculiar qualities, it is looked forward to as the "metal of the future," in this as in most other departments of the arts and manufactures.

Probably the first dentist in Dayton was Dr. A. Knisely, who, in 1831, advertised that he tendered his services to the ladies and gentlemen of Dayton in the several branches of dental surgery. He proposed to insert natural or artificial teeth with such permanency and so naturally as to escape detection. He could cure all cases of scurvy of the teeth, preserve those which were decaying, extract decayed teeth and remaining roots with care and safety. He said that the benefits of filling teeth were so truly important that it was impossible to recommend it too highly, but it was generally delayed so long that decay could not be effectually stopped; whereas, if the filling were performed at the commencement of decay, or before the nerve was exposed, the teeth would be preserved not for a short time only, but for the period of a long life. This advertisement would seem to indicate that the filling of teeth was something new to this locality, at least, otherwise its advantages would not have had to be so strenuously insisted upon.

Dr. G. A. Frydinger, surgeon dentist, came to Dayton early in 1833. In an advertisement in the newspapers he tendered his professional services to the citizens of Dayton and vicinity. He said that he inserted incorruptible teeth, the utility of which was incomparable on account of their neatness, cleanliness, and durability. So far as they had been used, they continued to claim superiority over every other kind of artificial teeth. He substantiated this statement by the following extract from a certificate from the Medical Society of Philadelphia:

"Ivory, the tibiae, and the teeth of oxen, the teeth of the hippopotamus, and even the human teeth, when transplanted, are all subject to putrefaction. They contract, besides, communicating disease to the gum and the adjoining teeth, and thus impart to the mouth the most offensive and scorbutic appearance. The saliva becomes impregnated with unwholesome matter issued from the decayed teeth and gums, which, being carried to the stomach, frequently produces the most unmanageable dyspepsia.

"These teeth combined among others the following properties:

"1. They are unalterable by heat.

"2. Neither alkalis nor acids produce the least impression upon them.

"3. The material of which they are composed, being indestructible, the injurious effects resulting from those in common use are thus avoided.

"4. They can be made of any shape or color to correspond with the adjoining teeth.

"5. They are less expensive on account of their great durability."

The names of the committee signing this certificate were as follows: Thomas Harris, Samuel Jackson, and C. D. Uregs.

Dr. Williams advertised as a resident dentist April 17, 1838. Dr. John Jones was probably the next dentist that came to the city, and he was the teacher of some who have since become dentists, and are now in practice here. He came early in the forties. Dr. Bashaw came soon afterward. Dr. William A. Pease came in 1847, has been in practice ever since, and has written very largely for medical journals. Dr. C. Bradley came in 1849 and is still in practice in the city. Dr. Edward Conway, like Dr. Bradley, was a student of Dr. John Jones, and practiced here a long time. Dr. A. S. Tolbert came early, and was shortly followed by his brother. Dr. T. R. Willard came in 1850, Dr. Satterthwait in 1859, Dr. C. H. Leaman in 1865, Dr. Compton and Dr. E. F. Sample in 1866, and Dr. Whiteside in 1875.

Dayton has been twice visited by the cholera, the first time in 1833 and the second time in 1849. The first death from this disease in 1833 was that of Elijah Crist, which occurred June 25th. Just outside the city there was one death before that of Mr. Crist, at Howard's factory on the Rubicon, above Patterson's farm. The disorder continued until the latter part of September, and the whole number of deaths from the disease during its prevalence here that season was thirty-three. Among those who died from it were Aaron Casad, Robert L. Hagan, Jeremiah Tritt, Barnhart Speck, Daniel Statsman, John Munday, J. N. Fasnacht, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Simms, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Munday, and several children.

The epidemic of 1849 was much more virulent. The first death this year occurred May 18th, and was that of William Munday. He was nineteen years of age and resided at the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets. He was confined to his bed but twelve hours. He had just returned from Cincinnati, where the cholera was then epidemic. On the same day that this young man died, there was an old man attacked in Frenchtown, who, however, recovered, and up to the 24th of the month there were no other cases, and the general health of the city was good.

The citizens were cautioned against intemperate habits and methods of life, intemperance usually, if not always, being conducive to the spread of epidemics. On June 11th, John J. Pearson, a merchant of Lockport, Shelby County, visited Dayton with his wife and put up at Kline's tavern. On Wednesday, the 13th, he started home, but died of cholera before daylight next morning. William Hill, a blacksmith living on Eaton pike, stopped at the same tavern on Wednesday, the 13th, and died on the 15th of the month. George W. Snyder died on the 16th, as did also a young man who was hostler at the Kline Hotel. Up to this time there had been no case of cholera in the city except those which were in some way connected with this hotel. This was looked upon as being extremely singular. At that time all the boarders had left except Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and they left on the 17th. Mr. and Mrs. Kline also vacated the premises, with the intention of closing the hotel until such time as it should be thought safe to again open it to the public. Mrs. Marshall died at the Engine House on the 19th. This made seven deaths among those who had been inmates of the Kline House, and there had so far been no fatal cases except among those which had originated there.

It would require more space than it is deemed practicable to spare in this connection to give a detailed account from day to day of the deaths that occurred here during the epidemic, but the numbers that died on each day, so far as could be conveniently ascertained, are presented below. The disease became epidemic on the 13th of June, and on that day there was one death, that of J. A. Kline, who lived on Second Street, west of Main. On the 15th there were two deaths, those of John Spohn, who lived on Main Street, and of John Willey, who lived near the corner of Main and South. On the 19th there were five deaths, those of Absalom Kaylor, Elizabeth Marshall, Peter H. Gravatt, Mrs. Krause, and Mrs. Turner. On the 20th there were 3 deaths; on the 21st, 3; on the 22d, 2; on the 23d, 1; 24th, 7; 25th, 5; 26th, 2; 27th, 6; 28th, 6; 29th, 4; 30th, 4; July 1st, 11; 2d, 8; 3d, 12; 4th, 8; 5th, 7; 6th, 5; 7th, 5; 8th, 4; 9th, 3; 10th, 6; 11th, 5; 12th, 8; 13th, 4; 16th, 7; 17th, 7; 18th, 3; 19th, 6; 20th, 5; 21st, 5; 22d, 6; 23d, 5; 24th, 6; 25th, 3; 26th, 3; 27th, 1; 28th, 4; 29th, none; 30th, 1; 31st, 2; August 2d, 1; 3d, 2; 4th, 4; 5th, 1; 6th, 2; 7th, 2; 8th, 1; 13th, 1. Thus there were at least 216 persons who fell victims to the cholera that year in Dayton, and probably a few more, the record of whose deaths was not discovered by the compiler.

As is well known, the epidemic was general and severe throughout the country that year, insomuch that the president of the United States issued a proclamation recommending that the first Friday in August be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer by the people. In accord-

ance with this proclamation of the president, the mayor of Dayton, the Hon. John Howard, on the 27th of July, issued a proclamation to the people of Dayton, in which he said that in view of the presence of a fearful pestilence, which, under the providence of God, was in the land, he recommended that on the day set apart by the president of the United States, the people generally close their houses of business, and observe the day in a becoming manner.

A "recommendation" was published next day, signed by nine of the ministers of the churches, in which they said:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his sovereignty, to afflict our beloved country by sending the pestilence among us, whereby many of our fellow-citizens have been suddenly removed into eternity; and,

"WHEREAS, The epidemic is still lingering in the midst of us, and is severely visiting other parts of the land; and,

"WHEREAS, We believe it to be both the duty and the privilege of a Christian people to acknowledge in a public manner the just providence of God in this visitation, to humble themselves before him, to confess their sins, and to unitedly deprecate his wrath, and implore his mercy in the removal of this dreadful scourge; and,

"WHEREAS, The president of the United States has set apart the first Friday in August as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we do earnestly request our several congregations to suspend all public and private business on that day and meet in their several places of public worship at 10:30 o'clock A. M."

As will be seen by the death rate published above, the epidemic gradually disappeared in the beginning of August, and on the 16th of the month the board of health resolved that in their opinion the cholera had ceased to be epidemic in the city. This resolution was immediately published, signed by George B. Holt, president, and M. G. Williams, secretary of the board. By the middle of the month almost all traces of the disease had disappeared, the health of the populace was daily improving, and few deaths were occurring from any disease. Business was reviving, and the people in the country were no longer afraid to visit the city. Thus passed away the second visitation of this dread scourge.

CHAPTER XXI.

Literature, Music, and Art—Early Writers—J. W. Van Cleve—W. D. Howells—Maskel E. Curwen—W. D. Bickham—Isaac Strohm—Gertrude Strohm—Hon. G. W. Houk—Mrs. G. W. Houk—Mrs. L. B. Lair—Miss Mary D. Steele—Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover—Miss Leila A. Thomas—Samuel C. Wilson—Rev. M. P. Gaddis—Rev. J. W. Hoyt, D. D.—Professor A. W. Drury, D. D.—Bishop J. Weaver, D. D.—Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M.—Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M.—Rev. L. Davis, D. D.—Rev. W. J. Shuey—Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D.—John Lawrence—Rev. D. Berger, D. D.—Professor J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.—Mrs. Isadore S. Bash—E. L. Shuey, A. M.—Rev. D. H. French, D. D.—Rev. E. Herbruck, Ph. D.—Dr. J. C. Reeve—Dr. W. J. Conklin—Edward B. Grimes—Dr. C. H. Von Klein—Robert W. Steele—Pearl V. Collins—Dayton Literary Union—Woman's Literary Club—Early Musical History—Music Teachers—Vocalists—Instrumentalists—Composers—Philharmonic Society—Hármonia Society—Y. M. C. A. Orchestra—Other Societies—Charles Soule, Sr.—Mrs. Clara Soule Medlau—Mrs. Octavia Soule Gottschall—Charles Soule, Jr.—Edmond Edmondson—John Insko Williams—Mrs. Williams—Mrs. Eva Best—T. Buchanan Read—Mrs. Mary Forrer Peirce—Miss H. Sophia Loury—Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers—Effie A. Rogers—Miss Laura C. Birge—Hugo B. Froeblich—Harvey J. King—The Decorative Art Society—Otto Beck—Miss Mary Burrowes—The Misses Edgar—Valentine H. Swartz—Early Architecture—Daniel Waymire—Joseph Peters—Recent Architecture—Leon Beaver—Peters and Burns—Charles I. Williams.

ONE of the first literary celebrities of Dayton was John Whitten Van Cleve. At an early age he exhibited marked proficiency in the classics, and was equally remarkable for his proficiency in the acquisition of a knowledge of mathematics. In 1828, he purchased an interest in the *Dayton Journal*, and assumed editorial control of the paper. This position he retained six years, at the same time contributing to other papers and magazines. During the memorable presidential campaign of 1840, he contributed a series of caricatures to the *Log Cabin*, the caricatures being drawn and engraved by himself. A brief sketch of this paper may be found elsewhere in this volume. The caricatures made the paper famous throughout the United States. Mr. Van Cleve was an active member of various societies, literary, scientific, etc. He was one of the founders of the Dayton Library Association. He was very fond of the study of botany and geology, and is known as an authority in many of the leading botanical and geological works. He was a superior linguist, thoroughly understanding both the French and German languages. He translated from the German the first volume of "Goldfuss," and Schiller's "Robbers," besides numerous comedies and fairy tales. He compiled and had lithographed a map of the city of Dayton in 1839,

and in 1846 he compiled a map in book form for the city. He died of consumption September 6, 1858, at the age of fifty-seven years.

William D. Howells was also connected with the early literary history of Dayton. He was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and was a son of an active country editor. He learned to set type in his father's office. After the inauguration of President Tyler, in 1849, his father sold the *Hamilton Intelligencer* and purchased the *Dayton Transcript*. The proprietor and his sons labored faithfully and hard to build up the paper, but the load was too heavy for them. But in the hour of disaster the family pluck was unshaken. "We all went down to the Miami River, and went in swimming," says Howells.*

Maskell E. Curwen was a Dayton writer of merit, his principal work being a "History of Dayton." This is a small volume of sixty-four pages, two editions of which were published—one in July, 1849, and the other in August, 1850, the publisher being James Odell, Jr., of Dayton. Although written in great haste, it is in many respects a valuable work as it is a well written one. It is now out of print. It contains a brief outline of Indian history, the names of the earliest settlers of Dayton, together with a brief account of each, a description of the first town plat, topography of the city in 1799, when there were but nine log cabins on the present town site, habits and customs of the early inhabitants, the growth of the city from time to time, the first incorporation of the town, its first newspapers, the War of 1812, the great flood of 1847, several tabular statements, statistics, etc.

Another work of rare merit is "Rosecrans' Campaign with the Fourteenth Army Corps," by W. D. Bickham, volunteer aid-de-camp on Rosecrans' staff with rank of major, who was one of the best army correspondents connected with any portion of the Union army, and who is now editor of the *Dayton Journal*. The work commences with the removal of General Buell and the accession of Rosecrans to the command of what at that time was "The Army of the Ohio," but which was immediately changed by Rosecrans to the "Fourteenth Army Corps," and subsequently was changed to the "Army of the Cumberland." It goes into details sufficiently to present a vivid portraiture of the men under Rosecrans and a striking portrayal of the battles in which they were engaged. It is written in very picturesque language and treats quite as fully as could be desired the perfidy of Southern ladies in their dealings with the officers of the Union army, of those who were still in favor of the "Union as it was," and of every phase and variety of army life.

* From *The Story of Ohio*, by Alexander Black.

Rosecrans' preference for youngsters on his staff and elsewhere where prompt and efficient action was an essential to success, the correspondence between the rebel General Bragg and General Rosecrans regarding the uses to which a flag of truce had been put up by soldiers in the command of the former general, and with reference to the exchange of prisoners of war, including General Bragg's violation of the cartel, are clearly presented, as are also the movements preceding, during, and subsequent to the battle of Stone River. Taken altogether, the little work is a valuable contribution to the literature of the war.

Isaac Strohm was prominently identified with the literature of Dayton, his chief work, if not his only one, being entitled "Speeches of Thomas Corwin, with a Sketch of His Life." It was published in 1859, by W. F. Comly & Company, of Dayton. The sketch, though brief, is interesting and the work contains all of the speeches of Mr. Corwin from that against corporal punishment, delivered in the general assembly of Ohio, December 13, 1822, upon the bill to introduce public whipping as a punishment for petty larceny, to that on "Current Political Issues," delivered at Ironton, Ohio, August 19, 1859. This collection contains, of course, Mr. Corwin's great speech on "The Mexican War," delivered February 11, 1847, in the Senate of the United States. It was this speech that decided Mr. Corwin's fate as a public man. The book is now out of print, but is very valuable.

Miss Gertrude Strohm, daughter of Isaac Strohm, has compiled the following books: "Word Pictures," published by D. Lothrop & Company, 1875; "Universal Cookery Book," White, Stokes & Allen, 1887; and "Flower Idyls," Estes & Lauriat, 1887; and the following miscellaneous works: "Scripture Exercises for Use in Sunday-school Concerts," United Brethren Publishing House; "Scripture Reward Cards," by New York firms; and "Social Games for Home Amusement," of which three were published by Milton, Bradley & Company, one in Boston, and one in New York City.

The Hon. George W. Houk has attained distinction through his literary labors and acquirements, as well as in his profession, the law. His literary labors, however, have been performed mainly for the sake of diversion and the pleasure derived therefrom, rather than for sake of gain or fame, and what he has achieved in this kind of labor has not been done at the expense or to the neglect of the legal profession. He has faithfully studied the English classics and the best current English literature. Some of Mr. Houk's more noted productions are, "An Address on Religion and Science," delivered at the Music Hall, Dayton, before the Young Men's Christian Association, in March, 1875, in which

he shows that, inasmuch as religion and science occupy altogether different fields of thought, they are therefore not in conflict; an address delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the birth of Humboldt; an address delivered in Dayton, in September, 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; and an address delivered in Dayton, April 30, 1889, on the celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as first president of the United States. Besides these, Mr. Houk has contributed frequently to the newspapers and other periodicals as occasion demanded or seemed to render advisable.

The following extract from "An Address on Religion and Science," shows its spirit and tone as well perhaps as any that could be selected:

"Before passing, then, ladies and gentlemen, from this Mosaic account, let me present this brief summary: It professed upon its delivery to be a revelation from God. It assigns to light an existence anterior to that of all other created forces. It describes the progressive development of organic life which scientific discovery has substantially verified. Although it is now asserted to be of but moderate antiquity, it was announced some fifteen hundred years before the rise of Greek philosophy with Thales, who was the first to attempt a logical solution of material phenomena, and to account for the beginning of things. It was already an ancient record when the arms of the Macedonians diffused over Egypt and Asia the language and learning of Greece, and when the Ptolemies gathered at Alexandria the wisdom and culture of the ancient world. It has survived the rise and fall of systems of philosophy as it has of States, empires, and phases of civilization. It was held sacred and preserved as divine truth through the two thousand years before the birth of Christ, during which Tyre and Sidon, Nineveh, Babylon, and Palmyra rose, flourished, and fell. It is now, and has been for nineteen centuries, accepted in accordance with its assumption of inspiration, as a portion of the Divine revelation, embodied in a theological system, which characterizes the civilization of the most enlightened portions of the human family. It yet remains the most widely known, conspicuous, and influential legend ever given to the world. It has beamed, lo! these many thousand years, with the steady effulgence of a Zodiac in the firmament of human thought. And what standard of comparison can we find among the illustrious of our race for that capacious brain in which Divine inspiration generated conceptions that embraced a vision of the origination and development, through countless ages, of all the forms of existence—to which time, eternity, and even Deity itself seemed alike familiar. Well might the master sculptor of the modern world take for the model of his colossal

Moses that form which Phidias, the sculptor of the gods, gave to Olympian Jove himself!"

Mrs. George W. Houk (*nee* Eliza P. Thruston) was born in Dayton, October 23, 1833. Her father, Robert A. Thruston, who died in 1839, was one of the most brilliant and promising young members of the original Dayton bar, and her mother was Marianna Phillips, daughter of Horatio G. Phillips, deceased, and now the wife of Colonel John G. Lowe.

Mrs. Houk graduated at Cooper Female Seminary in 1851. Early in her married life she developed a decided fondness for systematic and extensive reading, the fruit of which has been a number of literary productions of varied character and decided merit. Only two of these productions have found their way into print—the first a poem entitled, "Puritan," in seven cantos, embracing two hundred and forty-five stanzas, in the Spenserian verse, a measure but little used in modern times, owing to the extreme difficulties it imposes upon the composer.

"Puritan" is accurately historical in character, and typifies the brave, earnest spirit of Puritanism, its religious fervor and love of liberty, in the person of the hero of the poem. The character of this poem, of which a small edition was published some years ago by Robert Clarke & Company, of Cincinnati, may be well judged by the following stanzas in the opening portion of the first canto, entitled "The Voyage":

I.

What quivering craft braves ocean's stormy deep?
 What daring will bears on in such a gale?
 The boreal winds, fierce, unobstructed sweep,
 The autumnal clouds drop low and darkly veil
 The pointed mast's damp cords and tattered sail;
 There thro' o'erwhelming wave appears the bow!
 In racking trough, a feather were less frail;
 The upper works rise torn to fragments now!
 Yet onward course she holds, with bold unwavering prow.

* * * * *

III.

He leans against the creaking mast and feels
 The ocean's pulse in every trembling beam;
 The wind holds him fast bound, and now reveals
 Beneath his long dark pilgrim's gown, the gleam
 Of sword and corselet; and his eye doth seem
 To pierce thro' mists and clouds, and view beyond
 The land of hope and promise; for no dream
 The precious words that he but now hath couched;
 Tho' wet, wind-torn, each page forbids him to despond.

The incidents of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, the hopes and aspirations of its devoted, heroic band are related through the rest of the canto which closes with this splendid stanza:

XXVIII.

A day and night upon that rock-bound coast!
 Another morning 'round that yearned-for land!
 A headland bold, and narrow, for the most
 Dense wooded to the shore, nigh such a strand,
 The vast and furious ocean passed, doth stand
 The knight, brave, proud, inspired to lead the van
 Of hosts that dared to follow his command,
 And in the light of faith unfold a plan
 Conceived nor carried out by mortal man—
 Needs it proclaim this daring hero—PURITAN.

The second canto recounts all the "celebrated voyages," from that of the bold Argonauts under the lead of Jason, in search of the Golden Fleece, down through that of Menelaus, Ulysses, Æneas, Seleneus, Alexander Magnus, Patrocles, Onesecritus, and Solomon in ancient times, to the time of the chivalrous King Arthur, the era of Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish discovery, Columbus, DaGama, the Cabots, Magellan, and the rest, closing with this happy reference to the first circumnavigation of the globe by "Successful Cano:"

—"Bold Magellan sought
 To compass this great earth; he onward pressed
 Thro' his famed fret, in midstest ocean brought
 To untimely end, by savage imps untaught.
 Successful Cano, bearing westwardly
 That unsought glory through great suffering found;
 His monarch proud that all the world might see,
 Wrote "*Primus omnium circumdedisti me,*"

XXIX.

Upon his shield; and set the globe beneath;
 A vaunting emblem, highest boast of fame.

The third canto is "The Landing;" the fourth a "Retrospect," being a sort of historical review of the rise and progress of Puritanism; the fifth is the "Settlement" and contains thirty-four stanzas; the sixth is entitled "Labors in England," and exhibits more than any other in the poem stateliness of versification and dramatic power. The seventh and last canto records in thirty-nine stanzas the achievement of the "Final Success" of this onerous enterprise.

XXXVII.

"This work of human hands—by dauntless will
 Encouraged and directed, fills the world
 With wonder; far-off nations gazing still,
 To mark how Puritanic race has hurled
 The gauntlet of achievement, and unfurled
 Its standard, Liberty, with power and pride!
 Where human progress all the past has periled,
 Here an advancing flood—deep, swift and wide—
 What can withstand the power of the willful tide?"

The other production of Mrs. Houk, to which allusion has been made as having found its way into print, is an essay of a purely scientific nature, which was read at Portland, Maine, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its annual meeting in August, 1873. It was written in demonstration of the theory first propounded by Mrs. Houk, of the gradual diminution of the water upon the surface of the earth, and its slow, but continuous conversion into permanent solid forms.

The argument which is closely logical and well sustained throughout the five distinct chapters of the essay, is as follows;

1. The decrease of water surface.
2. Transformation of terrestrial matter.
3. Chemical and geological changes.
4. Water changed into solid forms by acidification, alimentation and respiration.
5. Change in species, and in human history and development.

This remarkable and most interesting paper concludes with the following paragraph, which may be regarded as a fair specimen of its style.

"The thought of the gradual diminution of water, the most wonderful, glorious, beautifying and gladdening of all terrestrial substances, can but be painful to us, constituted as we are. But the same Almighty and Omniscient Power that has continuously controlled and molded the adaptations of the physical universe to the perceptions and welfare of sentient beings, opening to us even in our own short lives new and unconceived-of scenes of pleasure, with the development of our physical, intellectual and spiritual faculties, will doubtless continue to preserve between the living races of his creatures and external and physical conditions, that perfect adaptation that has always existed and that seems to be an endless and progressive amelioration.

"That matter has thus developed through countless ages, under his own immutable laws, with faultless precision, in the vastest operations of the stupendous universe, and unerring perfection in the minutest details of everything, is one of the most glorious proofs of his wisdom and omnipotence. And we cannot doubt that this revelation will become more and more glorious even to the far distant future foretold eighteen hundred years ago by the beloved disciple, who saw a new heaven and a new earth; . . . and there was no more sea."*

Besides these published works, Mrs. Houk has finished, in manuscript, a poem in the same style and stanza of "Puritan," entitled, "Virginus," as widely different, however, as the Virginians were different in history and antecedents from the Puritans. It is far more voluminous,

* Revelation 21:1.

comprising eighteen cantos, and six hundred and seventy-four stanzas, making a volume of two hundred and twenty-five pages.

She has also produced two five-act dramas (both yet in manuscript, but finished some years ago) of the time of the Reformation—one entitled, "Martin Luther," and the other, "The Three Lovers." In addition to these, she has written and completed two unpublished love stories—one entitled, "Aemil and Elea," the other, "The Lamarks; or, Marriageable Women."

"*Virginus*" is an allegorical history in verse, after the manner of the "*Faerie Queen*," and in the same stanza, extending from the time of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first patent in 1578, to 1619-1620, when the guaranties of a written constitution gave permanence to colonial institutions. The knight, *Virginus*, is the embodiment of the spirit of the enterprise—at times identical with a single individual, Gilbert, Raleigh, or Smith, when the labors of the adventure seemed especially to press upon them; then, again, maintaining an individuality through changes and confusion of characters, indispensable to the unity and interest of a poem—where facts give force to rather than fetter the imagination.

Another poem, somewhat similar in idea, but altogether different in measure and character of treatment, entitled "*Mauritius*," has been in part written by Mrs. Houk, and is intended to commemorate the colonization and settlement of New York and the spirit of commercial enterprise.

It has been deemed only just in a work of this character to allude thus at length to a lady so well known for her many estimable qualities, and who has so unostentatiously performed so vast an amount of excellent literary labor.

Mrs. L. B. Lair has written sketches for the periodicals of the day, this line of writing being followed more during the war than since. She has also written some poetry, and essays on various occasions.

Miss Mary D. Steele has for several years been a regular contributor to some of the best newspapers and magazines in the country, among them the *New York Evangelist*, the *Magazine of Western History*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover is also a valued contributor to several periodicals, and Miss Leila A. Thomas has written some commendable poetry, two of her pieces being "*In Medias Res*" and "*Liber Fatalis*," the latter written for a certain celebration at Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts. Samuel C. Wilson's poetry is also worthy of note, a few of his poems having more than ordinary merit being "*Sleep and Rest*," "*A Course of English Reading*," and "*A Lament for My Alpenstock*," the latter being in a fine vein of humor.

Rev. M. P. Gaddis was the author of a number of books, among which were "Foot-Prints of an Itinerant," "Sacred Hour," "Saintly Women and Death-Bed Triumphs," and "Last Words and Old-Time Memories."

Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D., for many years editor of the *Religious Telescope*, is the author of "Journeyings in the Old World; or, Europe, Palestine, and Egypt." This book is highly commended by all critics. Mr. Hott has also contributed introductions to numerous volumes of other authors.

Professor A. W. Drury, D. D., is the author of two valuable volumes—one being the "Life of Philip William Otterbein," founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. In this work many facts of great historic interest are presented to the public for the first time. The other work of Professor Drury is the "Life of Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, D. D."

Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., is the author of the following works: "Discourses on the Resurrection," "Divine Providence," "Doctrine of Universal Restoration Carefully Examined," and other publications. He is also the editor of a volume on "Christian Doctrine; a Comprehensive Treatise on Systematic and Practical Theology," by numerous writers.

Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., B. D., is one of the most prolific authors to whom Dayton can lay claim. A large number of his productions are Sunday-school music books, which are mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. His other volumes are: "Gospel Worker's Treasury," "Getting Ready for a Revival," "The Coming Revival," and "Christmas Selections." He has also contributed to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and other publications.

Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., is the author of the "Otterbein Birthday Book" and a "Hand-Book for Workers." Rev. L. Davis, D. D., has written a "Life of Bishop David Edwards, D. D."

Rev. W. J. Shuey and Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., wrote "Discourses on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects," published in 1859. Mr. Shuey is the author of several pamphlets, was a contributor to the *Unity Magazine*, and has been for years a frequent writer for the *Religious Telescope*. Mr. Flickinger has written several volumes on missionary work.

John Lawrence wrote "The Slavery Question" and the "History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ," issued in 1860.

Rev. D. Berger, D. D., the editor of *Our Bible Teacher* and other periodicals, has contributed to numerous publications. He has also

edited a series of Sunday-school library books, and has published a pamphlet on "The Bible in the College and Seminary."

Professor J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., has been a contributor to the *Old Testament Student*, and to various publications of the United Brethren Publishing House.

Mrs. Isadore S. Bash wrote "Brickey Sorrel; or, the Twin Cousins," a fascinating temperance story, and was for some time an interesting special contributor to the *Dayton Journal*.

E. L. Shuey, A. M., is the author of a "Hand-Book of the United Brethren in Christ," and of services for special occasions.

All the above books, beginning with "Journeys in the Old World," have been published by the United Brethren Publishing House, of this city.

Rev. Daniel H. French, D. D., has written "From Eden to Glory, or Footsteps of Mercy," published by A. D. F. Randolph & Company, New York City, 1889.

Rev. E. Herbruck, Ph. D., editor of the *Christian World*, is the author of "Under Eastern Skies. The Record of a Pleasant Journey Through Bible Lands," issued by the Reformed Publishing Company, of this city, 1889.

Dr. J. C. Reeve is one of the leading contributors to the medical periodicals of the day. His work has been chiefly in the line of the review of new books, and some of these published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, a periodical noted for the excellence of its review department, have attracted considerable attention. He began literary work by the translation of Flouren's "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood." He has written no independent work. He has been called upon to contribute to several encyclopedias of medical science. He wrote the article on "Chloroform and Other Anæsthetics" for the American edition of "Holmes' Surgery," three volumes, Philadelphia. He also wrote the article, "Anæsthetics," for "Wood's Reference Book of the Medical Sciences," seven volumes, New York; the article on "Anæsthetics in Labor" for the "American System of Obstetrics," two volumes, Philadelphia, and an important chapter upon a subject relating to the diseases of women, in "Pepper's System of American Medicine," five volumes, Philadelphia.

Dr. W. J. Conklin has contributed quite largely to the literature of his profession, and has also prepared several of the leading articles for "Wood's Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences," recently issued.

Edward B. Grimes graduated at Otterbein University in 1833, and has the distinction of having published a book before graduating. The book referred to is entitled "Poems, by Edward B. Grimes." It consists of about one hundred pages, and the entire edition was either sold or given away in a very short time after its appearance.

The most noted poems of this little volume are "The Old Lamp-lighter," "A Model—A Cook," and "Bother and his Castle." "The old lamp-lighter" consoles himself with the thought that by lighting lamps he is of use to a portion of his fellow-men. He says in reply to a question as to whether he does not suffer from the rain and the cold:

"Though I know my lot is lowly,
And my talents are but few;
Yet I light the way for others,
'Tis the best that I can do."

In "A Model—A Cook," different kinds of wives are compared, or rather contrasted. One class consists of those wives who are thoroughly educated in music or the classics, to the neglect of useful things, and the other consists of the wives who can cook. All kinds of misery come to the families of the former class, while an ideal happiness is the lot of the family of the wife that can cook. It contains an excellent lesson for young women who desire a happy home after marriage.

"And see as they meet at the table,
How healthy and happy they look;
And listen, for Dan is now saying,
'My wife is a model—a cook.'
So girls, 't is a lesson worth learning,
To know how to cook is an art—
An art that will bring you a husband,
And conquer and soften his heart."

"Bother and his Castle" is the most pretentious poem in the collection. It deals rather severely with that class of people who are continually bothered with their tasks, and seldom or never take hold of their duties with a heart and a will.

"Fancy said this was a lesson,
Given to each doubting man,
Who is always calling *bother*,
But is never saying *can*."

"'Weak and feeble,' whispered Fancy,
'Man at first may seem to be,
But if he will seek the zenith,
All he sought he'll surely see."

"'And his work all well completed,
Like the crimson, setting sun,
'Cross his course it will be written,
'Well and bravely hast thou done.'"

Dr. Carl H. Von Klein is one of the distinguished writers of Dayton. He is the author of numerous books, pamphlets, papers, etc. The titles of his books are as follows: "Vaginal Diseases of North America," Leipsic, 1874; "American Physicians and Surgeons," Leipsic, 1875; "Hand-Book for Coroners," Cincinnati, 1882; "Anatomical Osteologia," 1883, and "Editio Emendata," 1885, both Cincinnati; "Pharmaceupolistical Lexicon," New York, 1880, second edition, 1884. Dr. Von Klein is also author of the following pamphlets and papers: "Medical Jurisprudence on Homicides," "Surgical Remarks and Practical Observations," both in German, the first published in 1878, the latter in 1879; "Points on Medical Jurisprudence" (German), Koenigsburg, 1879; "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," Hamilton, 1882; "Jewish Hygiene and Diet," from the "Talmud" and various other Jewish writings hitherto untranslated, Chicago, 1884; "Medical Jurisprudence in Divorce," delivered before the Ohio State Bar Association, 1885; "Voice in Singers," Columbus, 1885; "Rhinclogy of the Past and Future," 1886; "Address on Rhinclogy," 1888; "Unhealthy Dress of American Women," 1881; "Eruptions of the Skin, by Various Causes," 1882; "On the Utilization of Sewerage for Burning Material," 1884; "Examinations of Throat and Nose," 1888; "On Medical Education," 1883. Dr. Von Klein is a regular contributor to various medical journals, as the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, the *Philadelphia Medical Register*, the *St. Louis Medical Journal*, the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, the *Sanitarium*, the *New England Medical Monthly*, the *Medico-Legal Journal*, etc. Dr. Von Klein's latest work is a translation of the "Medicine of the Talmud, with Rabbinical Commentaries of Ancient and Latter Ages."

Robert W. Steele has done much literary work. He has written largely for the newspapers, and has published numerous essays on educational and horticultural subjects. He has also written a history of the public schools of Dayton, of the public library, of the cemeteries in the city, and the early history of Dayton from the beginning down to 1840, the four latter topics appearing in this work.

Pearl V. Collins is another of Dayton's noted writers, his principal work being a novel, entitled "A Baton for a Heart."

The Dayton Literary Union was founded in September, 1876. It grew out of the feeling on the part of a number of citizens interested in the intellectual welfare of the place, as well as of themselves, that the united effort of such a body would be productive of good in the way of stimulating inquiry into many subjects of literary, scientific, artistic, and

social interest. The first officers of the union were George W. Houk, president; A. D. Wilt, vice-president; A. M. Powell, secretary; George R. Young, treasurer. The union was divided into sections of ten members and upward, each section named according to the particular course of study pursued by it. At first these different sections were as follows: *belles lettres*, Robert W. Steele, chairman; sociological, General T. J. Wood, chairman; German, Dr. A. Scheibenzuber, chairman; scientific, A. Humphreys, chairman; historical, L. P. Thompson, chairman.

The officers for 1877-1878 were as follows: A. D. Wilt, president; J. A. Robert, vice-president; John H. Thomas, secretary; A. J. Miller, treasurer. By this time the number of sections had been increased by the addition of a French section and an art section, thus making seven sections to the union. The chairmen of the first three were the same as the year before; Dr. H. S. Jewett was chairman of the science section, and the other three sections were without chairmen.

The Union had an apartment in the Winters' Block, Number 118 East Third Street. Meetings of each section were held once in two weeks, and the work was so systematically arranged that each member of the various sections was enabled to take part in the proceedings according to his capacity and inclination. It was found difficult, however, to keep up the interest equally in the various sections, and the result has been that first one and then another section dropped off, until at the present time only the *belles lettres* section is in existence. Those who have been most prominently identified with the work of the Union are Professor J. A. Robert, E. M. Thresher, and John Hancock.

The Woman's Literary Club, of Dayton, Ohio, was organized in April, 1889. This club is divided into the following sections: General literature, history, art, and miscellaneous. The meetings of the club are held each alternate Thursday from ten to twelve A. M., except during the summer months, from the first week in June to the first week in October. Members are distinguished as close-working and non-close-working members, the former paying one dollar per year as a fee and the latter five dollars. The first and present officers of the club are as follows: Mrs. J. A. Marlay, president; Mrs. E. R. Stilwell, vice-president; Miss Mary Reeve, recording secretary; Miss Anna Rogers, corresponding secretary; Miss Martha Perrine, treasurer; Miss Electra C. Doren, critic; executive board, Mrs. W. D. Bickham, Mrs. Harry Lytle, and Miss Florence Gebhart; Mrs. Frank Conover, chairman of the general literature section; Mrs. J. B. Thresher, chairman of art section; Mrs. A. D. Wilt, chairman of history section, and Miss Carrie Brown, chairman of miscellaneous section. The programme committee is as follows: Mrs. J.

A. Murday, Mrs. Frank Conover, Mrs. J. B. Thresher, Miss Carrie Brown, and Mrs. A. D. Wilt.

The first musical society in Dayton was organized in 1823 and called the Pleyel Society. John W. Van Cleve, who had great talent for music and could play on a great variety of instruments, was elected president.

In 1836, the Dayton Philharmonic Society for the study of sacred music was formed. Stephen Fry was the teacher and C. Hayden secretary. This society gave several concerts in the churches for the benefit of the poor of the city.

In 1840, the vocal and instrumental societies of Dayton, with L. Huesman as conductor, gave a series of concerts, which were very popular.

Mr. Louis Huesman was organist, pianist, and teacher in Dayton fifty years ago. He was of the stately German musical scholarship, and his taste might be voted slow in this sensational age, but he helped to lay the strong foundations which have made the larger musical growth of to-day possible.

In the special line of instrumental teaching, Mr. Huesman was followed by Charles Rolfe, Charles Rex, Adolph Carpe, and W. L. Blumenschein. The music in the public schools has been at different times in the care of Charles Sochner, James Turpin, W. B. Hall, W. H. Clarke, and F. C. Mayer.

The leading teachers of vocal music have been James Turpin, Leon Jasciewicz, H. B. Turpin, and W. L. Blumenschein.

George W. Pearson was for many years a leading teacher of the violin. Mr. Dennewitz, J. D. Brunner, Lucius Cook, Paul Habenicht, and G. H. Marsteller, have since been prominent and efficient teachers of various orchestral instruments.

The prominent vocalists have been Clara Turpin, Mrs. S. W. Davies, Kate Wagoner, Mrs. J. A. Jordan, Mrs. E. J. Kneisley, Agnes Stout, Ella Brusman, Mrs. W. N. Hunter, Belle Ralston, Lydia Stout, Mrs. A. B. Shauck, soprano; Mrs. James Turpin, Mrs. P. H. Gunkel, Emma Mercèr, Fannie Favorite, Mollie Spindler, Anna V. Zeller, contralto; J. F. Boyer, Park Willard, W. H. Boyer, John N. Bell, S. F. Phelps, H. H. Binn, S. E. Kumler, W. J. Baltzell, tenors; W. L. Bates, W. J. Comly, William Burkitt, John L. Burkitt, Philip Mehlburger, George Hessler, H. B. Turpin, Judge J. A. Shauck, basses and baritones.

James Turpin, John Zundel, Charles Rex, N. Metz, John A. Schenck, Joseph Schenck, A. Ebel, A. T. Wittich, W. F. Gale, C. H. Lyon, S. B. Hurlburt, Robert Ayers, James A. Robert, Howard Peirce, and W. L. Blumenschein have had prominence as church organists.

The leading piano players now are Howard Peirce, Mrs. E. J. Kneisly, Mrs. James Anderson, Nannie Williams, Theodore Scheerer, Thomas Leheeler, F. L. Eyer, and W. L. Blumenschein. John Lytle, Dr. L. E. Ouster, and Frederick Kette, performers upon various instruments, are worthy of special notice.

In the special department of musical composition, Mr. Blumenschein and W. J. Baltzell have achieved a high reputation and success. Mr. F. C. Mayer has published a book for the use of pupils. Rev. W. H. Lanthurn was the editor of "Hymns for the Sanctuary and Social Worship," a fine collection of standard hymns for church services, issued by the United Brethren Publishing House in 1874. He was also the composer of numerous hymns appearing in this and other publications, and joint author with Rev. E. S. Lorenz, of "Praise Offering," published in 1876.

Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., has been a prolific writer and editor of church and Sunday-school music. He has written much of the music for, and edited in whole or in part, "Praise Offering," "Songs of the Cross," "Pilger Lieder," "Heavenly Carols," "Songs of Grace," "Gates of Praise," "Songs of Cheer," "Songs of the Kingdom," "Holy Voices," "Songs of Refreshing," "Notes of Victory," "Notes of Triumph," "Garnered Sheaves," "Missionary Songs," "Songs of the Morning," and numerous services for special occasions, all of which, with one exception, have been published by the United Brethren Publishing House, since 1876.

The Dayton Philharmonic Society was organized in the fall of 1874, the principal projectors of the movement being the following gentlemen: J. A. Shauck, John N. Bell, James Breneman, John L. Burkitt, H. V. Lytle, C. F. Snyder, and James A. Martin. Mr. W. C. Herron was the first president, and Leon Jasciewicz the first musical director. The first few seasons the society met in the building north of the courthouse, known as the *Journal* building. Later on in its history meetings were held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, and for the past few years at Huston Hall, on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. The musical directors have been Mr. Jasciewicz, above mentioned, who served two seasons; Otto Singer, of Cincinnati, who also served two seasons, and W. L. Blumenschein, who has been director for eleven successive years. The chorus has kept up a steady grade of membership, with a yearly average of nearly one hundred members. In all, up to the close of the season of 1888-1889, fifty-three concerts have been given, covering a large range of choral and orchestral works, prominent among the former being the "Messiah," "Creation," "Elijah," "Last Judgment," "Judas Maccabeus," "Hymn of Praise," "Athalia," "Crusaders," "Fair Ellen," "Feast of Adonis," "Erl King's Daughter," and many shorter works.

The solo parts to many of these works have been sung by local singers, and singers of known reputation from other cities have also been heard. Many fine instrumental performances have been brought here to aid in the concerts also. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that a local society can have achieved so decided an historical success. Usually such organizations fall a victim to local jealousies, lack of enthusiasm, or meager financial support, but the Dayton Philharmonic Society has always weathered such storms, thanks to a wise policy on the part of its officers and the tact of its present director.

Mr. A. B. Shank is the present presiding officer, with W. B. Sullivan, W. J. Kuhns, E. L. Bone, S. E. Kumler, and other well-known gentlemen as his coadjutors.

The Harmonia Society was formed of a consolidation of the Sociale Sængerbund and Frohsinn, which was effected on November 1, 1861, and the name Harmonia adopted. The first officers were: President, Daniel Leonhard; vice-president, Dr. Palm; treasurer, John Stoppleman; first secretary, George Hoffman; second secretary, A. Froendhoff.

The articles of incorporation set forth as the objects of the society, the cultivation of literature and science, and the performance of musical and dramatic productions. In September, 1882, the third sængerfest of the Central Ohio Sænger Bezirk was held in this city, under the auspices of the Harmonia.

During its existence, operas and operettes have been produced by the society, as "Stradelle," "Haifisch," "Mordgundbruck," "Social-Democrat," Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," etc.

At present the society numbers two hundred members, and consists of two sections—musical and dramatic. Officers: President, G. C. Kellner; vice-president, Bruno Williams; recording and corresponding secretary, Emil Reichert; financial secretary, Angelo Mosbrugger; treasurer, Henry Hollencamp; musical director, Theodore Scheerer.

Beckel Hall, on Jefferson Street, has been the headquarters of the society since its organization. Singing rehearsals are held every Wednesday evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association Orchestra was organized in 1886 under the leadership of G. H. Marsteller. Mr. Marsteller was succeeded by John Lytle, W. J. Baltzell, and J. C. Eberhardt. Mr. Eberhardt re-organized the orchestra in the fall of 1887. It utilizes amateur talent, and has at present a membership of fourteen, giving a full instrumentation. A string quartette has been organized out of the orchestra. Prominent among its musicians are J. C. Eberhardt, leader; Pearl Sigler, cello; Harry Rock, flute; John Lytle, cornet; Dr. L. E.

Custer, viola, and Dr. Horace Hubbard, second violin. The orchestra meets once a week in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. Its work is of a high order, and its numerous public appearances at the Young Men's Christian Association entertainments and elsewhere have won for it the admiration of the public.

There are other musical societies in the city, among which are the Dayton Maennerchor and the Schwäbischer Sängerbund.

Charles Soule, Sr., one of Dayton's most distinguished painters, was born at Freeport, Maine, September 2, 1809. When he was two years old his parents died, and he was taken by an uncle, J. T. Moore, who lived at Chillicothe, Ohio, and who, being a man of taste and genius, became quite noted as an artist. There are many of his portraits in this and other Ohio cities. Charles Soule would often amuse himself with the use of Mr. Moore's pencil and brush on the sly, drawing and painting whatever he saw about him, and being often severely punished therefor. At the age of seventeen years he ran away from his uncle and came to Dayton. Here he worked at carriage and sign painting, and whatever he could find to do, utilizing his spare moments in practicing with pencil and brush. He began painting portraits for pastime, and soon his singular power attracted attention. By the advice of Mr. Dolley, by whom he was employed in painting carriages, he turned his attention exclusively to the painting of portraits, his first works being those of William Dolley and Tunis Conover, both of which are still in existence in this city. These works were so meritorious that he was soon crowded with orders. In 1836 or 1837, after a brief interval of inattention to his profession, he again resumed it, and painted portraits of several prominent people in Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and other western cities. From 1836 to 1843 he filled many orders from St. Louis. About 1857 he went to New York and New Jersey, and attracted much attention in those States, among those noticing him being Charles Elliott, who took frequent occasion to speak of Mr. Soule's wonderful power. Mr. Soule returned to the West and spent several years in Cleveland, painting portraits of numerous prominent people there. His skill in his profession consisted in his rare ability to paint people at their best, giving to the picture a peculiar *spirituelle* expression seldom seen even in the works of the greatest artists. Artists of far greater fame envied his success in his peculiar line, and sought instruction from him, but his faculty could not be inculcated or communicated to others. Among his best known portraits are those of T. J. S. Smith and wife, Dayton; Jonathan Harshman and wife, Dr. Clements and wife, Samuel Brown and wife, Valentine Winters and wife, Mr. Pruden and wife, Henry Stoddard and family, Dr.

Edwin Smith and family, J. W. Harries and family, Simon Gebhart and family, C. Herchelrode and family, T. S. Babbitt and family, William Huffman, Major-General Wood, John G. Lowe and wife, Hon. S. P. Chase, and numerous others.

Mrs. Clara Soule Medlar, daughter of Charles Soule, began painting portraits at Dayton. She spent considerable time at Lebanon, painting the portraits of the families of Mr. Corwin and Judge Dunlevy, and afterward went to Cincinnati and opened a studio, where she did a great deal of work, remaining there several years. She then went to Harper's Ferry, Cleveland, Lexington, Kentucky, and afterward returned to Dayton, where she was married and remained for many years. She now lives near New York and still wields her brush with the same enthusiasm and success as in former years.

Mrs. Octavia Soule Gottschall, another daughter of Charles Soule, is also an artist. She has had great success in painting in water colors and on porcelain, and has done much in copying and enlarging oil paintings. Of late years she has devoted much time to investigation into the mysteries of pigments in mineral colors, and takes great pleasure in the transformations of clay by heat, glazing, etc., taking the rude clay, fashioning it to suit her fancy, burning it herself, etc. She also paints flowers, fruits, animals, etc., and does excellent work in painting portraits of children.

Charles Soule, Jr., son of Charles Soule, Sr., is also an artist of much merit. He began carriage painting and ornamenting before he commenced painting portraits. Among the most noted of his portraits are those of Dr. James Bosler and wife, Thomas Clegg, William Huffman, Sr., Ziba Crawford, David Stout, J. T. Achey, Silas Simpson, Colonel Frank Taylor, of Portsmouth, and many at Ripley, Pomeroy, and Point Pleasant, Ohio, Maysville, Kentucky, and other places.

Among the prominent artists of Dayton in an early day was Edmond Edmondson. He was born in Dayton of Quaker parentage. While he was of great excellence as an artist, he was of such a retiring disposition that his merits were not appreciated at their true value. He was self-taught and first attracted attention by his faithful studies in still life. His first vegetable and fruit pieces were in such demand as soon to enable him to treble his prices. He was an honest painter and did not work to secure a fictitious reputation. In later years he turned his attention to portrait painting and met with admirable success. One of his best portraits is of President Garfield which hangs in Odd Fellows' Hall in Dayton. He went to California for the benefit of his health and there died.

John Insko Williams, one of Dayton's most celebrated painters, was

born May 3, 1813. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to an uncle, who was a house and carriage painter, at Richmond, Indiana. Young Williams soon began to think that this kind of art was not suited to his genius, and ran away from his uncle, walking the entire distance to Miamisburg. There he worked at anything he could find to do, for twenty-five cents per day, until he had managed to save up money enough to pay his way to Philadelphia, where he attended an art school. He remained three years, painting all day and studying in perspective and anatomy at night. Here he formed the acquaintance of the eminent artist, Thomas Sully, and at the present time General Cadwalader has two paintings, one by Sully and one by Williams, either of which he values equally with the other.

About this time the first panorama that had ever been heard of made its appearance, being of an American river. Mr. Williams immediately conceived the idea of painting a panorama of Bible history, as that, he thought, was an exceedingly rich field for such a work. His painting represented sacred history from the creation to the fall of Babylon. This panorama was exhibited in Dayton from about May 30 to June 6, 1849, at the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, at the corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets. It had previously been exhibited at Cincinnati, and the exhibition at Dayton was accompanied with lectures on the various scenes represented, by the Rev. Mr. Chase, of that city. In 1850, this panorama was destroyed by fire in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. He then went to Cincinnati, and commenced another panorama on a larger scale, the latter one covering four thousand yards of canvas. His success with this panorama was something wonderful. He exhibited it in all parts of the United States, but found the most appreciation of his work in the Southern States. This panorama was afterward spoiled by a flood in Baltimore, which washed off nearly all the paint. Mr. Williams then came to Dayton and repainted it, and again exhibited it; and, after his death in 1870, it was destroyed by fire. Besides this great work, Mr. Williams painted a large number of portraits, and was a most noted painter in this line. A few of his finest pictures only can be named. Among them were the "Magdalen Repentant," the "Hiding of Moses," and "Ogarita." The latter represents an Indian girl in "The Sea of Ice." Mr. Williams' fame rests mainly on his portraits, which were in great demand.

Mr. Williams' wife was also a distinguished painter, she having painted a remarkable ideal picture called "Bleeding Kansas," representing that territory in the coils of the serpent, slavery. His children are also especially gifted in different lines of art. His eldest daughter,

Mrs. Eva Best, is a story writer, poet, music composer, dramatist, and painter. She commenced writing for the papers in 1871, encouraged so to do by W. D. Bickham, of the *Dayton Journal*. In 1872 she began contributing to the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*, and afterward for the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, under the *nom de plume* of "Saturn." She then wrote for *Godey's Magazine*, for T. S. Arthur's *Home Magazine*, for *Peterson's Magazine*, and for *Frank Leslie's Magazine*. Still later she became a contributor to the *Detroit Free Press*, and for Kellogg's newspaper syndicate. Mrs. Best writes a great deal in dialect. The dramas she has written are named "An American Princess," "Sands of Egypt," "Gemini," and "The Banshee," the latter an Irish play. One of Mrs. Best's peculiar advantages in the writing of stories is her ability to sketch such illustrations as she may require to elucidate her thoughts, and in her dramatic work she composes both the songs and the music with which her dramas are interspersed. She often paints landscapes, flower pieces, and fruits, and is also extremely apt and original in the art of designing.

Another daughter of Mr. Williams is Mrs. Lulu Williams Buchanan, of Sioux City, Iowa, who was formerly of Dayton. At the exposition at New Orleans, in 1885, she had on exhibition, by request, a flower picture, as a representative of Iowa art, which was awarded one of the eleven bronze medals given to the ladies of the United States, for such work.

T. Buchanan Read was among the artists who have become famous, who were at one time identified with Dayton. He came here in 1838 at the age of sixteen and remained a few years. He had been in the office of some sculptor in Cincinnati, but afterward determined to try his hand at painting. While in this city he began portrait painting and a few of his early efforts are still in existence, one of them being a portrait of Adam Houk, father of D. A. Houk and George W. Houk, and another of D. W. Wheelock. Upon leaving Dayton, he went to New York and afterward to Philadelphia, and in the latter city became a valued contributor of poetry to the columns of the *Philadelphia Courier* and other papers. His subsequent career is matter of national fame.

Mrs. Mary Forrer Peirce, daughter of Samuel Forrer, began the study of art at the Cooper Institute, in New York, in 1860, giving attention for the most part to landscape painting. She returned to Dayton in 1861, and devoted her time to teaching in connection with the Cooper Academy for about three years, under Mrs. Galloway, and afterward she had classes at her own home for about four years. In 1874, she went abroad and pursued her studies there for a year, and upon her return to Dayton, she again became connected with the Cooper Academy

as teacher of art and remained in that connection until 1882, when she was married to J. H. Peirce. Since that time she has done but little in the way of teaching, having a few pupils at her own home. Her painting consists mostly of flower pictures and landscapes, in which lines she has met with more than ordinary success. She paints in water colors, oil colors, and on china, her water colors being specially worthy of mention on account of their superior delicacy. She has also given considerable attention to modeling in clay and to wood carving.

Miss H. Sophia Louny began the study of art with Miss Mary Forrer and afterward studied with Miss Laura Birge. She paints in both water colors and oil, and has devoted herself mostly to flowers, fruits, and game. She also does work on china and in India ink. One of her noted pictures is a basket of lemons, which, being left in the rooms of the Art League in New York City, was so highly esteemed by them as a work of art that after her return home she received a ticket of admission to the rooms of the league.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers commenced painting about the year 1870. She was one of the most successful painters of flower pictures ever in this country. This line of painting she followed until 1880, when Professor Broome came to Dayton, and then, under his instructions, she commenced the work of painting on china and continued it until her death in 1886. She painted both in water colors and in oil, and devoted herself mainly to painting flowers from nature. Her work was distinguished for the beauty of its tints and the perfection of its colors, and she is spoken of by all as having had but few, if any, superiors in her specialties.

Effie A. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, is also identified with this city as one of its artists. She learned the painting of flower pieces from her mother and china painting from Professor Broome. She was one of the first to fire china successfully in this city. She worked in both water colors and in oil, and also did a great deal of original designing. Rebecca Rogers, another daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, was also a Dayton artist. Her specialty was children's portraits, but she also painted flower pieces and used both water colors and oil.

Miss Laura C. Birge is a native of Seneca Falls, New York. She commenced learning to draw with Miss Clara Soule, being a pupil of hers two or three years. She then went to New York City and took a course of lectures under Professor Rimmer, a celebrated artist, on the anatomy of art. She then studied in Cincinnati some time and afterward went to Europe, where she remained three years, a portion of the time in Munich and a portion in Paris. On the continent she studied oil painting, but for a few months she was engaged in the study of water colors

in England. She returned to the United States in 1876, and has since, so far as her health would permit, been devoted to her profession. Miss Birge does not limit her efforts to any one kind of subjects, but paints all kinds, animate or inanimate. Though a resident of Dayton, her work has been mostly for Cleveland, Buffalo, and Chicago people, and she has always on hand more work than she can do.

Hugo B. Froehlich commenced the study of art under the tutorship of Valentine H. Schwartz, one of Dayton's best artists. His principal line of study has been that of portraiture. In 1884, he went to Cincinnati and studied there a few years, when he went to New York, remaining there one and one half years, in the meantime doing considerable lithograph work. In 1887, he returned to Dayton, and has been engaged here in portrait painting ever since, devoting his time mainly to crayon work, though giving some attention to oil painting, with the view of making that his leading pursuit.

Otto Beck is a young Dayton artist of much promise. He is a son of Walter C. Beck, gardener at the National Soldiers' Home, and is at present in attendance at Munich, pursuing the study of painting. In April, 1887, he received a prize for the production of an allegorical painting representing "Evening," and is the first American for the past eight years to be thus honored. The representation of "Santa Claus," in the Christmas number of *Harper's Weekly* for 1888, was his work, and he has also prepared another picture of Santa Claus for the Christmas number for 1889, which has been accepted.

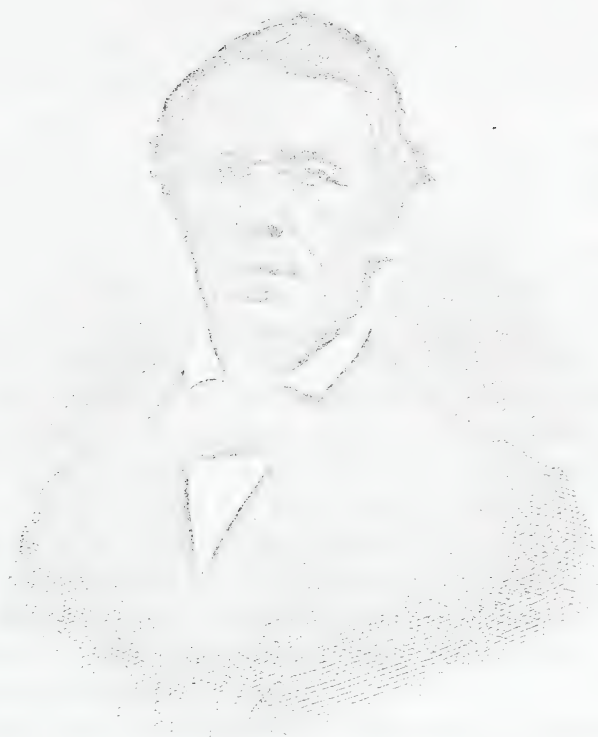
Miss Mary Burrowes studied with Mrs. J. H. Peirce and Professor Broome, and is a meritorious artist. Her work is limited, from choice, to the painting of flowers and fruits, in water colors and oil.

Miss Jeanne A. Edgar and Miss Isabel R. Edgar, daughters of John F. Edgar, are two of the lady artists of Dayton. The former makes a specialty of water colors and china colors, and has devoted much time to wood carving, having taken lessons in this branch of art work of Henry L. Fry, of Cincinnati. For a panel, which is part of a mantel in her own home, she received a diploma from the committee of the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. She has also devoted much time to designing, which is an art in itself. Miss Isabel R. Edgar commenced the study of drawing with Miss Wright at the Cooper Seminary, and has since taken lessons of some of the best artists in Boston, Massachusetts, and in New York City. Of recent years she has made specialties of landscapes and portraits in water colors. Her portraits of children are specially noted for their excellence. For the past three years she has had a studio in New York City, where she has a large class and an excellent reputation as an artist.

Valentine H. Schwarz was born in Schleswig-Holstein. He studied art in Munich, Dresden, and other German cities, and came to the United States in 1857. He was in Cincinnati for a few years, and then came to Dayton, which, with the exception of two years spent in St. Louis, has since been his home. He excels in portrait painting, frescoing, and scenic painting. Mr. Schwarz is a versatile artist, his forte, however, being frescoing. He is an artist of great excellence in portraiture, more especially in oil. He is also an original designer, an art in which few excel.

Harvey J. King has for several years engaged in various kinds of art work. His paintings are mostly of still life—animals, birds, game, etc. Recently, however, he has been giving his attention more to the decoration of the interiors of private residences and public buildings. His work is of a high order and in excellent taste.

One of the most effectual efforts in the way of developing a love for art that was ever made in Dayton, was in 1880, when a few ladies, deeply interested in such work, organized a Decorative Art Society. Mrs. O. M. Gottschall was president of the society; Miss Mary Forrer, vice-president; Mrs. Martha Perrine, treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Thresher, recording secretary, and Miss Carrie Brown, corresponding secretary. Teachers were employed in different branches of art, and classes formed. In September of the same year they secured the services of Professor Broome, of New Jersey, a man of rare versatility as a teacher. An old-fashioned, commodious residence with extensive grounds was leased, and large classes pursued their studies in china painting, modeling in clay, light and shade, and composition both in water and oil colors. Professor Broome was a practical potter, and the society furnished him with the kilns—one under-glaze and one over-glaze—and also all the appliances and materials for making china-ware for decorating. This "art-ware" made by Professor Broome was called "Miami pottery," and is a semi-transparent body, with a beautiful hard glaze, unsurpassed by any ware made in the West. Many fine specimens of it are in the homes of Dayton people, handsomely decorated by modeled work in relief, or artistically painted by the ladies who were pupils in the Decorative Art Society's classes. For two years Professor Broome gave excellent service to the society, but was induced to go into the pottery business on a larger scale, and therefore severed his connection with the Decorative Art Society. He took from them the lease of the property they held and converted it into a pottery for commercial ware. For one year after Mr. Broome retired the society had classes, conducted by Miss Rebecca Rogers, in the Cooper Academy, after which they made no further effort in that line. A well-



Engr. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Mr Dickey

directed enthusiasm on the part of a few of the members has sustained the society through nine years, a small number meeting regularly to work together, and they have kept up an interest in art work. Several of the members have kilns for firing china at their homes and are very successful in their firing. While the Decorative Art Society did not continue long in the brilliant career of the first few years of its life, yet it is conceded that by the efforts of the society an impetus was given to the love and study of art, and a great improvement was made in the manner of studying, so that great good was accomplished for Dayton through its existence.

For several years the officers of the society have been: Miss Carrie Brown, president; Mrs. O. M. Gottschall, vice-president; Mrs. D. A. Houk, treasurer; Mrs. W. F. Gebhart, recording secretary.

The earliest architecture of the city was in keeping with the pioneer character of the times. The log cabin, constructed of hewn logs,—barely sufficient to afford partial shelter to the hardy settler,—was the prevailing type. A specimen still exists in the first "courthouse" of Dayton—a two-story log cabin, standing on the southwest corner of Main Street and Monument Avenue. It has been covered with weather-boarding, and few would now suspect that it is the oldest house in the city.

It was not many years after the first settlement before substantially built houses began to be erected. The accumulation of wealth and the development of the resources of the community, prepared the way, in time, for the building of good houses for the many, and of what may properly be called mansions for some of the leading citizens, together with a number of notable public buildings.

Among these older buildings still standing, may be mentioned the residences of R. W. Steele, J. D. Phillips, Valentine Winters, Harvey Conover, T. S. Babbitt, and George W. Shaw; and the following public buildings: the old jail (now the city workhouse), the old courthouse, Cooper Female Seminary, the Second and Fourth District schoolhouses, and the Phillips House.

The old courthouse, on the corner of Main and Third streets, deserves special mention. Its architect was Henry Daniels, then of Cincinnati, and its superintending architect was Daniel Waymire, of this city. It was completed in 1850. An exceptionally fine reproduction of Grecian architecture, it was at the time of its erection the finest building in the State, and is still regarded as one of the notable buildings of the city.

Among the early architects was Daniel Waymire, the superintending architect of the courthouse. For many years previous to 1861, when he

was engaged to superintend work elsewhere, he was the most prominent architect in the city. The Phillips House, the residence of Valentine Winters, the Park Presbyterian Church, and many other prominent buildings of his time were the products of his design.

Joseph Peters, who came to Dayton in 1844, and is still engaged in the construction of buildings, was his successor. He superintended the erection of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, the First Presbyterian Church, the Third Street Presbyterian Church (all designed by non-resident architects), and designed and built Christ Episcopal Church, Memorial Presbyterian Church, and the spires of two German Lutheran churches.

The recent architecture presents the attractions of the more elaborate designs which are now so extensively used in all parts of the country. Attractive buildings are not confined to a single portion of the city, but may be seen here and there in almost every quarter. Elegant private residences are numerous, and old business houses and public buildings are giving place to new and well-planned blocks, which are ornaments to the city.

Among the prominent public buildings of recent, or comparatively recent construction, may be mentioned: The new courthouse, the county jail, the Public Library, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, First Presbyterian Church, Third Street Presbyterian Church, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Kuhns Building, Jefferson Block, Fourth National Bank Building, Firemen's Insurance Building, Eaker Block, Callahan Building, Pruden Block, Barney Building, Lafce Building, Odd Fellows' Temple, Simms Block, Huffman Block, Hollencamp Block, Central Block, Ware Block, Dover Block, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth District school buildings, and Main Street Engine House.

Leon Beaver was a prominent architect for about twenty years, and removed from the city only a few years ago. His principal buildings are: The new courthouse, Callahan Building, D. L. Rike & Company Building, Legler, Barlow & Company Building, Pruden Block, Ninth District School, residence of C. L. Hawes, residence of Edward Cauby, Emmanuel Catholic Church, and the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Luther Peters, the son of Joseph Peters, began his work in Dayton about 1870. In 1879, he became associated with Silas R. Burns, the present firm being Peters & Burns, who are the architects of the following buildings: Dayton Public Library, Firemen's Insurance Building, Fourth National Bank Building, Kuhns Building, Barney Block, Jefferson Block, Twelfth District, Seventh District, Dayton View, and

Browntown schoolhouses, Linden Avenue Baptist Church, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Baptist Church, Church of Christ (now being erected), engine houses, and other buildings in the city, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, and numerous buildings in other parts of the country. For some years they have been the architects of the Central Branch of the National Soldiers' Home, and more recently of the Pacific Branch, California, and the Marion, Indiana, Branch.

Charles I. Williams began business in Dayton in 1880. In 1888, the present firm of Williams, Otter & Dexter was formed. Mr. Williams' principal buildings are: The Young Men's Christian Association Building, Sacred Heart Church, Hollencamp Block, Simms Block, United Brethren Publishing House (new building), and the residences of R. I. Cummins, J. P. Wolf, W. H. Simms, C. G. Stoddard, J. Lane Reed, H. V. Lytle, I. L. Baker, and Howard Friend.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Press—Early Newspapers—The *Repertory*—*Ohio Centinel*—*Ohio Republican*—*Ohio Watchman*—The *Gridiron*—Other Early Papers—*Daily Journal*—*Log Cabin*—*Daily Transcript*—*Daily City Item*—*Gazette*—*Democrat*—*Volkszeitung*—*Daily Herald*—*Monitor*—*Religious Telescope*—*German Telescope*—Other Religious Papers.

THE first newspaper published in Dayton was by Noah Crane, formerly from Lebanon, Ohio, who began its publication in July, 1806. After issuing a few numbers, however, he abandoned the enterprise on account of being attacked with chills and fever, and returned to Lebanon with his press and type. No copies of his paper have been preserved, so far as is known.

The next paper published in this place was the *Repertory*, number one of which appeared September 18, 1808. It was a two-column folio, 8x12 inches in size, and was published by William McClure and George Smith. Their office was on Main Street. The number of the paper mentioned contained an extract from Canning's great speech on American affairs and an account of the accession of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain, the latter bearing the date June 17th. With number five, issued October 21, 1808, the paper was suspended until February 1, 1809, when it re-appeared enlarged to a four-column folio, 12x20 inches in size, and with Henry Disbrow and William McClure as editors and proprietors. Notice was given that all letters addressed to the editors must be postpaid, or they would not be attended to. News items from foreign countries were four or five months old, and two enterprising merchants of the place advertised a stock of goods received from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia the fall before.

The paper was discontinued about January 1, 1810, which left the community without a paper until May 3, 1810, when the first number of the *Ohio Centinel* appeared, published by Isaac G. Burnet, "on a sheet of royal size," 11x19 inches in size, and a four-column folio. The subscription price was two dollars per year if paid in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year, and produce of almost all kinds was taken in payment at the market price. The motto of the paper was "With slight shades of difference, we have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles." The paper had a wide, if not large, circulation throughout the sparsely settled Northwest, as far as Detroit and Chicago,

and contained official announcements and legal notices for all that territory. Politically the paper was devoted to "Republican principles," and gave a variety of information on all kinds of subjects in which its readers were interested. During the war of 1812-1813 its patrons were kept thoroughly advised as to events transpiring in the North and East until May 13th, when, most of the men of the community being in the army, or in some other way connected with the war, and the women being fully occupied in the cultivation of the fields and the care of the family, the paper ceased to exist from want of patronage.

The *Ohio Republican* followed the *Ohio Centinel*, the first number appearing October 3, 1814. It was published by Isaac G. Burnet and James Lodge. The paper was similar in style and appearance to its predecessor, the same type and press being used in its publication. The subscription price was two dollars per annum if paid in advance, two dollars and fifty cents if paid within the year, and three dollars if paid at the end of the year. Its motto was: "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." It was devoted mostly to literature and foreign news, home news at that early day not being deemed of sufficient importance or interest to find a place in the columns of the papers. A month after the paper's first appearance, Mr. Burnet, having been elected to the legislature, sold his interest in it to his partner, Mr. Lodge, who conducted it until October 9, 1816, when he was obliged to discontinue its publication because his subscribers did not pay for their paper, two-thirds of the subscription list yielding him nothing. The people had not at that time been disciplined into paying for a newspaper in advance, the only method according to which a newspaper can be certain of success.

The *Ohio Republican* was succeeded by the *Ohio Watchman*, the first number of which appeared November 27, 1816. Robert J. Skinner was the publisher, he having purchased the materials and "good will" of the *Republican*. At first the *Watchman* was published every Wednesday, at the old stand of Burnet & Lodge. Its motto was, "Truth, equality, and literary knowledge are the three grand pillars of republican liberty." On the fifth of June, 1817, the motto was changed to "A free press is the palladium of liberty." At first the paper was a four-column folio, and its subscription price was two dollars per year in advance, two dollars and fifty cents at the end of six months, and three dollars at the end of the year. Upon starting the paper the editor announced that he intended to conduct it on genuine Republican principles; that he was partial to the administration then in power, but that he did not intend to permit party prejudice to blind his eyes, or to make his ears deaf to the principles of truth. The date of publication was changed to Thursday, on

January 30, 1817, and on the 9th of April, 1818, it was enlarged to a five-column folio, 12x20 inches in size of page. Its political principles were "genuine Republicanism," a phrase which probably meant something quite different from what the same phrase would mean at the present day. On December 25, 1820, the name of the paper was changed to that of the *Dayton Watchman and Farmers and Mechanics' Journal*. It was published by George S. Houston and R. J. Skinner. The office of publication was on Main Street, a few doors south of David Reed's tavern. The following articles were taken in payment for subscription to the paper: Flour, whisky, good hay, wood, wheat, rye, corn, oats, sugar, tallow, beeswax, honey, butter, chickens, eggs, wool, flax, country linen, and clean linen and cotton rags. On August 6, 1822, R. J. Skinner retired from the firm, and the publication of the paper was continued by George S. Houston & Company. In the winter following, A. T. Hays became one of the proprietors, and on January 15, 1826, George S. Houston sold his interest to A. T. Hays and E. Lindsley, who continued its publication until November 21, 1826, when it was discontinued. In April, 1823, the letter in the title was changed from Old English to script, and in the following September, this gave way to Gothic. On the 16th of March, 1824, the motto of the paper was enlarged by the addition of "Democracy, literature, agriculture, manufactories, and internal improvements, the pillars of our independence." At the time when Messrs. Hays & Lindsley commenced its publication they announced their intention to follow the same Democratic course that had been so successfully followed by Mr. Houston for the preceding four years; that they were opposed to "mending" the Constitution, and that they were in favor of the tariff of 1824.

The prospectus of the *Gridiron* was first published September 10, 1822. Its motto was announced to be

"..... burn, roast meat, burn,
Boil with oily fat, ye spits forget to turn."

It was to be neatly printed on good, medium paper in octavo form. The subscription price was to be one dollar per year, payable one-half yearly in advance. The *Gridiron* was to be devoted to the best purposes, and the publisher, in order to assure the people that he was in earnest, pledged his honor, liberty, and his life, if necessary, to its success.

John Anderson was the editor of the *Gridiron*, and published it for the purpose of correcting such abuses as he might see in society. He carried out his motto as literally as possible for nearly eighteen months, by "roasting" people who did not live up to his views of right and wrong; but as it could hardly be expected that those who were scored in the

columns of the *Gridiron* would continue to take the paper, and as there seemed a great many people who were more or less faulty in their lives, the paper failed to be sustained by public sentiment. T. B. Reed was one of the contributors to the *Gridiron*.

The *Miami Republican and Dayton Advertiser* made its appearance September 2, 1823. Judge George B. Holt was the editor and publisher. The paper was a weekly Democratic one, 11x21 inches in size, and was continued until September 7, 1826.

On the 10th of April, 1826, the announcement was made by William Campbell that he had purchased the establishments of the *Dayton Watchman* and the *Miami Republican*, and that he proposed to consolidate the two papers and publish them as one, the publication to commence as soon in the following fall as he could make arrangements to leave the farm, upon which he then resided in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The paper was to be a weekly issue, and to bear the name of *The Ohio National Journal and Montgomery and Dayton Advertiser*. In accordance with this announcement, the first number of the paper appeared November 25, 1826, and was continued by Mr. Campbell one month, when he sold it to Jephtha Regans. It was a paper 13x20 inches in size, five columns to the page, and its motto was, "Principles and not men where principles demand the sacrifice." In politics, the *Journal* was Whig. On December 4, 1827, Mr. Regans sold a one-half interest in the paper to Peter P. Lowe, and they two continued to publish it until January 15, 1828. On the same day that Mr. Regans took in Mr. Lowe as a partner, the name of the paper was cut down to simply *The Dayton Journal and Advertiser*. On December 2, 1828, John W. Van Cleve purchased a one-half interest in the paper, and from that time on until the death of Mr. Regans, the name of the firm was Regans & Van Cleve. Mr. Van Cleve then continued the publication of the paper alone until October, 1830, when Richard N. Comly bought the interest of the Regans estate in the establishment, and the firm became Van Cleve & Comly. This firm lasted until July 15, 1834, when Mr. Van Cleve sold his interest to William F. Comly, and the *Journal* was then enlarged to be the largest paper published in Ohio. It was made a seven-column folio, and the place of publication was removed in July, 1835, to the third story of Samuel Steele's new building, on the east side of Main Street. The firm name was changed to R. N. & W. F. Comly, and this firm struggled on for years with the single purpose of giving to Montgomery County the best paper that it was possible to make. In their commendable efforts they met with the success which they deserved, and were themselves well satisfied with their encouragement, and were looking forward to

reaping the reward of their labors, when, on the evening of May 5, 1863, their entire outfit was destroyed by a mob, on account of the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, under the order of General Burnside, who was then in command of this military department.

On the 16th of December, 1840, the first number of the *Daily Journal* was published by R. N. & W. F. Comly. The paper was a four-column folio, and was started as an enterprise. It was changed to a tri-weekly six months afterward, and continued as such until May 6, 1847, when the *Daily Journal* again appeared as Number 1, Volume I. The *Daily Journal* has been continued ever since, in connection with the weekly. In 1857, R. N. Comly withdrew from the paper, and John P. Comly became a member of the firm, which so continued until April, 1862, when, on account of the appointment of W. F. Comly as postmaster of Dayton, in 1861, the paper was sold to Lewis Marot and William H. Rouzer, the latter gentlemen giving their notes in payment for the paper. After the destruction of the office as mentioned above, W. D. Bickham took charge of the paper, and for some weeks issued a small daily, until it was possible to refurnish the office with presses and other necessary material, and this refurnishing took considerable time, as new printing presses were in great demand at that particular juncture. Mr. Bickham commenced his work here on May 11, 1863, and on July 28th following, issued the first number of the paper, which was of the usual size. This was a seven-column folio. Mr. Bickham has continued to conduct it ever since, and has made for the *Dayton Journal* a national reputation. Mr. Comly, since retiring from the post-office, has been continuously the associate editor of the paper; Captain Ashley Brown has been the telegraph editor since the spring of 1882; and John P. Pflaum, who learned his trade as a printer with the Comlys, has been foreman of the newsroom since 1863. The *Journal* has never given out any uncertain tone as to its politics. It has never gone off after false gods or false prophets, but has always been a staunch Republican paper, and has wielded great influence in the counsels of the party, because of its steadfastness. It probably did more to secure the nomination of R. B. Hayes to the presidency, in 1876, than did any other one influence or power connected with the Cincinnati convention, or than any other paper in the State. The *Journal* is the only paper in Dayton using the associated press dispatches, and thus has great advantage over its local contemporaries, and, though a secular publication, always strikes the key-note of sound religion and correct morals.

The *Log Cabin* was a four-column folio newspaper published during the presidential campaign of 1840. The first number appeared March 21,

1840. It was embellished with the picture of a log cabin with its chimney of logs and sticks, extending just to the ridge of the roof, and built, as was the custom then, on the outside of the house at one end. In front of the house was a cider barrel on one side of the door. The paper contained a description of the method of building a log cabin, taken from "Doddridge's Notes on Virginia," "An Invitation to the Log Cabin Boys to Old Tippecanoe's Raisin'," etc., etc. The border of each page was a frame of logs, as they would appear to a person looking down from a height directly over the cabin as it was in the process of erection. Number two appeared April 18th, number three, May 5th, etc. This paper contained much valuable statistical as well as general information, and carried the mottos, "One presidential term" and "Fair prices of labor and protection to domestic manufactures." The subscription price was twenty-five cents for the campaign.

As it may not be generally known what gave rise to the *Log Cabin* and hard cider feature of the campaign of 1840, it is not deemed inappropriate to introduce in this connection a brief statement of its origin. It was said contemptuously of General W. H. Harrison by a certain newspaper correspondent, that if the General could have a barrel of hard cider as a companion he could sit contentedly in a log cabin the remainder of his days. This was previous to the presidential nomination, and was intended to cast opprobrium on one of the leading candidates for that nomination, and thus what was intended to cast a slur or a reproach upon him, was taken up by his friends and converted into an antidote to the correspondent's poison by being made a party watchword or shibboleth and used in such an effective manner as to elevate the man to the presidency whom it was sought to degrade.

The *Dayton Daily Transcript* was established in January, 1841, by George C. McCuen and John Wilson. It was a semi-weekly paper, 11x17 inches in size. At the expiration of about eighteen months it was suspended for want of support. In October, 1842, the firm of McCuen & Wilson was dissolved, the interest of McCuen being purchased by J. Milton Sanders, who continued to edit the *Transcript*, revived, until October 4, 1843, when he retired. The paper was then enlarged to 12x19 inches in size, and was published for six weeks by E. Marot & Company, the firm being composed of E. Marot and John Wilson. Subsequently Mr. Marot retired from the firm, and Mr. Wilson continued the publication of the paper until July, 1845.

Up to the opening of the political campaign of 1844, the *Transcript* had been neutral in politics, but at that time it espoused the cause of the Whigs, and was published under the name of the *Dayton Transcript*

and Whig. John Macracon was one of the first editors of the paper, and was succeeded by A. M. Scott, who edited it until December 9, 1844, when he was himself succeeded by his predecessor, and the paper was then enlarged. In 1847, Ralph S. Hart and H. D. Stout purchased an interest in it, Mr. Wilson having previously retired. The firm name was H. D. Stout & Company, Mr. Hart being the editor of the paper and Mr. Macracon attending to the business department. Mr. Hart was editor eighteen months. M. E. Curwen was a frequent contributor, and for some time had charge of the editorial columns. Mr. Macracon retired from the paper in February, 1849, and was followed by A. M. Scott. The paper was finally disposed of to William C. Howells & Company, in May, 1849, who published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly editions, but discontinued its publication altogether in 1850.

The *Daily City Item* was established in 1852 by a quartette of journeymen printers. It was the first penny paper in Dayton. The four printers were Frank Anderton, Martin Shrenck, Charles Lewis and Frederick Emrick. The latter was at first the editor, but remaining only a short time, he was succeeded by John Z. Reeder, who purchased Emrick's interest. Mr. Reeder remained in this position eighteen months. Mr. Shrenck and Mr. Anderton sold their interests to Joseph Schmebly and J. S. Miller, and in this shape the paper was conducted over a year. About the time Mr. Reeder withdrew it became the property of Noah A. Albaugh, who succeeded to the editorship and also to the business management. At one time the circulation of the *Item* was as high as eighteen hundred copies, indicating great popularity for the times in which it was printed. Mr. Albaugh conducted the paper only a short time when it was discontinued.

The *Dayton Gazette* was established in 1840, and was edited at first by D. W. Iddings. This was an excellent paper, and in politics was Whig. It was owned and conducted by various parties until it was purchased by W. H. P. Denny, who conducted it until the beginning of 1860, when it was discontinued. For a considerable portion of the time it was a daily paper, but toward the last it was a weekly.

The *Dayton Democrat*, daily and weekly, is the lineal descendant of a long line of newspapers which had been established in Dayton by a large number of different editors, and which, as has been seen in the preceding pages, had all passed through great vicissitudes. Previous attempts had been made to establish a paper which should be Democratic in politics, as the word Democratic would be understood at the present time, but none of these attempts had met with the encouragement that had been fondly hoped for, if not expected. But in 1830

E. Lindsley, who has been mentioned as one of the successors of George S. Houston, in the publication of the *Ohio Watchman*, established the *Dayton Republican*, adopting the name of a paper which had been published previous to the *Watchman*, with the view of succeeding to the good will and patronage of that paper. In this connection, it may not be improper to remark that both the *Democrat* and the *Journal*, as they are published to-day, lay claim to lineal succession from the *Dayton Repertory*, the first number of which appeared September 18, 1808, and which was regularly followed by the *Ohio Centinel*, the *Ohio Republican*, and the *Ohio Watchman*, as has been already narrated. And in a certain sense this claim is true in each case, but in a different sense in reference to each paper, the *Democrat* succeeding to the Democratic politics of the *Ohio Republican*, while the *Journal* has succeeded to the politics which the name of the *Ohio Republican* would seem to indicate, the divergence in politics in the papers taking place about the time when the Whigs became a distinctive party in American politics.

The first number of the *Dayton Republican* appeared January 5, 1830, the publisher being E. Lindsley and the chief editor, William L. Helfenstein. In 1834, it was discontinued, and during the same year Mr. Lindsley started the *Democratic Herald*, and in January, 1842, that paper was succeeded by the *Western Empire*. Some years afterward the *Dayton Daily Empire* was started, authorities say in 1844, but Number 187 of Volume II. appears dated February 7, 1851, hence its appearance must have been irregular for some years. The terms upon which it was published were four dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Previous to the establishment of the daily edition, the paper had been edited by men who afterward acquired a national reputation. Among these were John Bigler, who became governor of California, and Delazon Smith, who was one of the first United States senators from Oregon. The *Daily Empire*, when it first appeared, was an evening paper. It was a five-column folio, and was published by Daniel G. Fitch and George W. Clason. On July 3, 1851, the size was increased to a six-column folio, and it was then published by Fitch, Clason & Tillinghast. This firm was succeeded April 27, 1854, by Fitch, Clason & Company, the "company" being D. Clark. On July, 1854, D. G. Fitch and D. Clark became the proprietors and J. Z. Reeder assistant editor. On November 27th, following, the size of the paper was reduced to a five-column folio on account of the necessity for retrenchment. September 3, 1855, D. G. Fitch sold his interest in the paper to David Clark, thus relinquishing a position which he had filled for twenty-three years, in connection with this and other papers. J. Z. Reeder then became editor for a short time and soon after-

ward associate editor, a position which he retained until August 17, 1857, when his connection with the paper ceased. David Clark retired from the paper April 21, 1860, having been with it since January, 1854. His successors were I. R. Kelly & Company, and J. F. Bollmeyer was placed in charge of the editorial department. William T. Logan became editor with Mr. Bollmeyer in 1862, and upon the killing of Mr. Bollmeyer November 1, 1862, by Henry M. Brown, Mr. Logan became editor of the paper and conducted it until the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham in 1863, when, on account of an article published therein, counseling resistance to such measures, he was also arrested and the paper suppressed.

A company was then formed under the name of the Empire Company, which started a new paper, having the same name, number one of which appeared August 19, 1863. William T. Logan edited the new paper until December 21, 1863, at which time the Hubbard Brothers succeeded to the proprietorship. H. H. Robinson became editor of the paper, with D. G. Fitch assistant editor, November 25, 1865. This arrangement lasted until January 26, 1867, at which time David Sheward purchased a one-half interest, and as a consequence Mr. Fitch retired. H. H. Robinson purchased an interest in the paper July 8, 1867, and on the next day J. McLain Smith became its editor. On this day the *Empire* was discontinued, and the *Dayton Daily Ledger* took its place. Afterward the proprietorship of the *Ledger* passed into the hands of J. McLain Smith & Company, and then into the hands of J. A. Cockerill & Company, this firm being composed of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and John A. Cockerill, the latter being now on the *New York World*. Mr. Cockerill sold his one-half interest to Dennis Dwyer and James Kelly, and after Mr. Cockerill's withdrawal, Judge Elliot edited the paper for a short period. Dwyer, Kelly & Vallandigham leased the paper for six months to J. C. Ely, Edward F. Schenck, and A. J. Hiller, who changed the name of the daily to the *Herald*. Pending this lease the establishment was purchased by John G. Doren, who changed the name to that of the *Herald and Empire*, and published it under that name until it absorbed the *Dayton Democrat*, which had been started by J. McLain Smith and George Neder, in 1874. Since that time both the daily and weekly editions have been published by Mr. Doren.

The *Democrat*, no matter under what name it has been published, has always been a Democratic paper. It has never swerved from the principles of that party as it has understood those principles. It has been also independent of the so-called party leaders, never wavering from what it considered true Democracy for the sake of pleasing some individual. This is true of all the editors of the paper, hence to mention any one as

having followed this line would be invidious and unjust to those not mentioned. As the *Journal* has always been a staunch, unwavering Republican paper, so the *Democrat* has always been the leading and reliable Democratic paper of the county.

The *Dayton Volkszeitung* was started April 26, 1866, by George Neder. It was a six-column four-page paper, 22x32 inches in size. In June, 1866, a semi-weekly issue was printed in addition to the weekly, and in October following the semi-weekly issue gave place to a tri-weekly issue. This gave place to a daily paper about the 1st of September, 1876, since when both a weekly and a daily have been continuously published. From the time it was started until 1874 the *Volkszeitung* was published in the United Brethren Publishing House, and in that year it was moved to the Osceola Mills Building, where it has been published ever since. On the 15th of April, 1882, a stock company was formed with a capital of ten thousand dollars, the officers of which have been ever since the organization of the company, George Neder, president, and Otto Moosbrugger, secretary and treasurer. The other directors are at the present time Edward Neder, Max Neder, Kuno Moosbrugger, and Angelo Moosbrugger. The paper has always been independent in politics, supporting either the Democratic or the Republican party, according to circumstances.

On the 17th of April, 1882, the *Anzeiger* was absorbed into the *Volkszeitung*. The *Anzeiger* was started September 1, 1876. It was Democratic in politics, and was owned by Otto Moosbrugger and Charles Schenck, when first started, but Mr Schenck sold his interest to Kuno Moosbrugger, and the two Messrs. Moosbrugger carried on the publication of the paper until it was consolidated with the *Volkszeitung*.

The *Dayton Daily Herald* was started February 7, 1879, by Ferdinand J. Wendel, as an independent journal. At first it was published on Fourth Street, but in about two years it was removed to its present location, on the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. The paper was for the first six months a seven-column folio, and then it was made an eight-column folio. At the end of about a year it was enlarged to a nine-column folio, and on Saturdays, a nine-column quarto. Ferdinand J. Wendel was sole proprietor until November, 1887, when the Herald Publishing Company was incorporated, with a capital of forty thousand dollars, the incorporators being Ferdinand J. Wendel, Edward B. Grimes, George L. Grimes, Alonzo Eaton, and Samuel Kehoe. The officers of the company at first were Ferdinand J. Wendel, president; George L. Grimes, secretary, and Edward B. Grimes, treasurer. Charles J. Geyer became secretary in November, 1888, and has since been secretary and

business manager. The president and treasurer remain as at first. The *Weekly Herald* was established at the same time as the daily, and is a nine-column quarto. The *Herald* has been one of the most successful newspaper enterprises ever established in Dayton, and the circulation of the daily is now six thousand, and that of the weekly four thousand, five hundred. Politically, the *Herald* remains as at first established, independent, though it has a strong leaning toward the protective tariff principles of the Republican party, and advocated those principles during the presidential campaign of 1888.

The *Monitor* was started as a weekly paper in 1886 by G. C. Wise, C. W. Faber, and J. E. D. Ward. In the following October the *Daily Monitor* was started, the intention being to run merely a campaign paper. At the end of three months, however, such had been the success with which the enterprise had been crowned that a company was organized under the name of the Monitor Publishing Company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. G. C. Wise was general manager until May 1, 1889, and up to that time C. W. Faber was editor. Since that time C. W. Faber has been general manager, with Harry Weidner assistant manager. The *Daily Monitor* has always been an evening paper, and in size up to May 25, 1889, it has been a seven-column folio. On that day it was increased to an eight-column folio, except that on Saturdays it was made an eight-column quarto. The paper is Democratic in politics, aims to be a good newspaper, and on Saturdays has a special literary feature which renders it a very popular publication.

The *Religious Telescope*, the chief organ of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, was established in Circleville, Ohio, in 1834, the Publishing House of the Church having been founded at the same time for the special purpose of publishing this paper. The first number of the *Telescope* was issued December 31, 1834, with a circulation of eleven hundred and ninety-seven. The editor was the Rev. William R. Rhinehart, and the first printer was Lewis Twining. The paper from the first was respectable in size and character, and it at once became a favorite in the Church. Even if sometimes unwise in its utterances, it was bold and powerful. Early in its history it was confronted with the question of the abolition of American slavery. The *Telescope* discussed the question with fiery and scathing language. This course of the paper was not altogether satisfactory to some of its patrons, but Mr. Rhinehart was in favor of the free discussion of the question and defended it in the columns of the paper. With the issue of May 1, 1839, he resigned his editorship. In his valedictory he expressed his enthusiasm on this subject in the following words:

"It is better, ten thousand times better, that this nation should put away the accursed thing, slavery, than that we should fall into the hands of an angry and avenging God."

The vacancy in the editorship, caused by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Rhinehart, was filled by the appointment, by the Scioto Annual Conference, of the Rev. William Hanby to the position. The first number of the *Telescope* under Mr. Hanby appeared May 15, 1839. He was reelected in 1841. In April, 1843, Mr. Hanby said, with reference to the publication of the *Telescope*, that it had waded through a variety of trials for the previous seven years, and had been passed by with heedless indifference by those who years before should have embraced it as a messenger of peace.

Times changed, however, the next year, and there was a marked improvement in the condition of the *Telescope*. There was still further improvement in 1845 and in subsequent years by reason of the adoption of the cash principle.

The Rev. D. Edwards was elected editor of the paper in May, 1845, and reelected in 1849. He, however, immediately tendered his resignation, and Mr. Hanby was again elected to the place. Early in 1850 the trustees elected the Rev. John Lawrence as assistant editor, which relation he sustained until the early part of 1852. At this time Mr. Hanby resigned and Rev. Mr. Lawrence succeeded to his place. In the following year 1853, the *Telescope*, with the Publishing House, was removed to Dayton, Ohio, from which place it has since been issued. Mr. Lawrence retained the position of editor until April 29, 1864, when the Rev. D. Berger took charge. Mr. Berger remained editor until May 20, 1869, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Milton Wright. In May, 1873, the conference determined upon having two editors and elected Mr. Wright and W. O. Tobey, who jointly assumed control of the paper July 2, 1873. In 1877, the General Conference determined to elect one editor and to give him an assistant, and elected Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D., editor, and W. O. Tobey, assistant editor. Rev. Mr. Hott was reelected editor in 1880 and again in 1885, serving until 1889, when he was chosen bishop and was succeeded in the editorship of the *Telescope* by Rev. I. L. Kephart, D. D. Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., was chosen assistant editor in 1881, in which office he continues at the present time. The present circulation of the paper is twelve thousand, four hundred and fifty.

The size and form of the paper have frequently been changed. It was originally a folio, issued semi-monthly. July 30, 1845, it was changed to a weekly and has remained a weekly to the present time. It is now a sixteen-page quarto, and in size, appearance, and contents, ranks high among the religious journals of the country.

Its columns have contained vigorous discussions of many current subjects, which have agitated the Church, and among its editors have been a number of able men.

Bishop Jacob Erb, writing from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under date of September 24, 1839, first suggested to the United Brethren Publishing House the printing of a German religious paper. The first difficulty to be overcome was the securing of German type for the office, as it was thought that the establishment could not then afford to buy it. To overcome this difficulty it was suggested that the money be collected either by subscription or donation. Bishop Erb, approving of this suggestion, set the example by himself subscribing ten dollars toward the fund. He also found that nearly all the brethren were willing to aid the subscription in this way. In addition, the bishop offered to go security for the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Baltimore, that they together would contribute three hundred dollars, provided that other States and cities, where there were churches of this denomination, would aid the cause in due proportion.

Rev. John Russel began the publication of a German paper in 1840 at Baltimore, Maryland. It was a monthly periodical and named the *Busy Martha*. The first number appeared March 7th. The General Conference of 1841 took steps toward the establishment of a printing office in Baltimore, Maryland, and John Russel, C. Staley, and H. Wigang were appointed trustees. Bishop Jacob Erb was appointed editor. One third of the subscription list of the *Religious Telescope* was ordered turned over to this new paper. Mr. Russel's paper, *Busy Martha*, was merged into this enterprise, and the first number of the paper under Bishop Erb appeared July 1, 1841. The paper was soon discontinued, however, from want of patronage.

In October, 1846, there appeared a paper called the *German Telescope*, by Rev. N. Altman. It was issued from the office at Circleville, Ohio. In 1847, Rev. D. Strickler was elected its editor. It was an eight-page paper. After three years, or in 1849, its name was changed to the *Busy Martha*. In 1851, Rev. Henry Straub became its editor, and the name *Busy Martha* was changed to *The Froehliche Botschafter*. The first number under this name appeared November 11, 1851. This paper continued under the control of Rev. Mr. Straub until August 17, 1855, when he resigned, and Julius Degmeier was chosen to the place. In December, 1858, Mr. Degmeier resigned, and in 1859 it was resolved that the paper be reduced from a weekly to a semi-monthly on account of loss of money to the office in its publication. Rev. Solomon Vonneida was appointed editor, and occupied the position until August 28, 1866. The

paper was changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly, January 1, 1866. At that time it was removed to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and for a time edited by Rev. E. Light. The General Conference of 1869 ordered it back to Dayton, and elected Rev. William Mittendorf editor. To this position he was reelected in 1873, 1877, and 1881. In 1885 the Rev. E. Light again became editor, which position he retained until 1889, when Rev. Mr. Mittendorf was again placed in charge.

The *Unity Magazine* first appeared in November, 1853. It was established according to the order of the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, and was issued from the Publishing House. It was at first called *The Unity with God, and Magazine of Sacred Literature*. It was especially devoted to the promotion of Christian holiness. In 1854, the name was changed to the *Unity Magazine*, and still later the name of *The Unity Magazine and Ladies' Companion* was adopted. At the time of this change there was a change in editors from Rev. D. Edwards to the Rev. Alexander Owen. Under Rev. Mr. Owen's management, the name was changed to the *Christian Repository*. Its publication was continued up to the January number of its sixth volume, and in his valedictory the editor declared that the magazine had never been known to smile.

The first number of the *Children's Friend*, a semi-monthly Sabbath-school paper, appeared May 5, 1854, from the United Brethren Publishing House. It has always continued a semi-monthly, and is handsomely illustrated. Its editor up to July 15, 1857, was the Rev. D. Edwards. He was then succeeded by Rev. Alexander Owen, who remained editor until January, 1859, when he resigned. He was followed by the Rev. Solomon Vonneida, who was succeeded in May, 1869, by the Rev. D. Berger, D. D., who was reelected in 1873, 1877, 1881, 1885, and 1889, and is still the editor. It has a circulation of thirty-eight thousand, one hundred and sixty-six.

The *Missionary Telescope* was established in January, 1858, as a monthly periodical. It was the organ of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ, and was issued from the United Brethren Publishing House. Its financial maintenance devolved upon the missionary society, but it was soon ascertained that much as a missionary paper was needed, it could not be published on the plan then followed without loss to the society. For this reason its publication was discontinued in November, 1861.

The first number of the *Missionary Visitor* appeared July 8, 1865. Rev. D. K. Flickinger, the corresponding secretary of the missionary society, was the editor. It began as a semi-monthly Sabbath-school

missionary paper and has continued as such ever since. It has always been handsomely illustrated, and has been the means of accomplishing much good. Rev. Mr. Flickinger ceased to be its editor in 1885, and was followed by Rev. Z. Warner, D. D., who remained until 1887, when the Rev. William McKee succeeded him. It is now edited by Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., elected secretary of the missionary society in 1889. Its circulation is thirty-three thousand, three hundred and seventy-five.

The *Jugend Pilger*, an illustrated semi-monthly German Sabbath-school paper, was first issued in 1870. It was published by the United Brethren Publishing House from 1870 to 1885, and was edited by Rev. William Mittendorf. In 1885, Rev. Ezekiel Light became editor, continuing until 1889, when he was succeeded by the former editor, Rev. William Mittendorf.

Our Bible Teacher was first issued from the United Brethren Publishing House in April, 1873, its first editor being the Rev. D. Berger, D. D., who has been continued in the office ever since. It is a monthly magazine for Sunday-schools and families, and contains comments on the international Sunday-school lessons. Originally, it contained twenty-four pages, but in 1878, its size was increased to thirty-two pages. It has a fine reputation as a scholarly and helpful lesson commentary.

The publication of *Lesson Leaves* for the Sunday-schools was commenced January 1, 1873, with the introduction of the international series of Sunday-school lessons. A *Lesson Leaf* was issued for every Sabbath in the year.

In 1873, *Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly* was first issued. This contained, with some additions, the same matter as the *Lesson Leaves*.

In 1882, the *Lesson Leaves* were succeeded by *Our Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, intended for a younger class of scholars. They are very popular, and now have a combined circulation of 147,500. These lesson publications have been edited from their first establishment by Rev. D. Berger, D. D., and issued from the United Brethren Publishing House.

The first number of *Lessons for the Little Ones* was published April 2, 1876. It is a weekly paper, and is beautifully illustrated with original cuts from drawings prepared especially for its pages by one of the best American artists. It is designed to furnish instruction and illustration upon the Sunday-school lessons, as well as general literature for the youngest classes of readers. In 1880, its circulation was 17,840, and its circulation at the present time is 45,665. This paper has always been edited by the Rev. D. Berger, D. D., and issued from the United Brethren Publishing House.

The *Woman's Evangel* was established in 1881, in accordance with

the following resolution, adopted by the board of trustees of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ, at Western, Iowa, in 1881:

Resolved, That the books be opened for voluntary contributions, and that when, in the judgment of the executive committee, a sufficient amount be secured, and one thousand subscribers be obtained, the executive committee be authorized, in conjunction with a committee appointed by this body, to publish a paper or magazine in the interest of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ."

The first number of this paper appeared early in December, 1881, bearing date January, 1882, with a subscription list of twelve hundred. By the time of the meeting of the board it had reached seventeen hundred, and from the beginning, it has paid all expenses of publishing and editing. The publishing committee is composed of Mrs. Benjamin Marot, Mrs. L. K. Miller, and Mrs. L. R. Keister. Mrs. Keister has been the editor of the paper ever since it was established. Since 1888, Mrs. L. K. Miller has been assistant editor. It is issued from the United Brethren Publishing House. Its circulation is 2,800.

The *Christian World* was established in 1848, the first number of that paper being issued October 6th, of that year, the name at that time being *The Western Missionary*. This was, however, only a sample copy issued to aid in securing subscribers, about eight hundred having been secured by the time the second number of the paper appeared, on January 15, 1849. Rev. Jeremiah H. Good, D. D., was the first editor of the *Missionary*, and served in that capacity until 1853. By the time of the annual meeting of the Synod in October, of the same year, the number of subscribers had reached fifteen hundred. The plan of publication of the paper was that it should appear semi-monthly so long as the number of subscribers was below eighteen hundred, but after that number had been secured it should be published weekly. The paper was published until October 15, 1850, at Columbus, Ohio. It was then published at Tiffin, Ohio, until October 15, 1853, at which time Dr. Good resigned his editorship, and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Williard, D. D., the first number of the paper under his charge appearing November 10, 1853, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in pastoral work. The paper was published at Columbus until October 25, 1855. From November 8, 1855, to January 1, 1867, it was published in Dayton, the editor having been called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church of this city. Under Dr. Williard the paper was changed in January, 1865, from a semi-monthly to a weekly, and otherwise improved and adapted to the wants of the Church. Dr. Williard

resigned the editorship in 1866, upon being elected to the presidency of Heidelberg College. His resignation took effect January 1, 1867, and his successor, Rev. Theodore P. Bucher, who was elected *ad interim* by the board, entered upon his editorial labors January 1, 1867, and remained in the position until October 28, 1869. With the first issue of the paper in 1868, the name was changed to the *Christian World*, and its form to that of a quarto. During a part of 1867 it was published in Cincinnati, and during the whole of the next two years, the subscription list having reached about forty-two hundred. Rev. Samuel Mease, D. D., having purchased the interest of Rev. Mr. Bucher, he was elected editor of the paper October 16, 1869, and assumed editorial management November 4th, following. The publication of the paper was continued at Cincinnati until August 29, 1879, when it was transferred to Dayton, the first number being issued here September 5th. In November, 1879, the entire interest in the paper passed into the hands of George N. Whipp and George W. Shearer as publishers, but Dr. Mease, by private arrangement with the publishers, was retained as editor, in connection with an editorial committee, until the last week in March, 1880.

Rev. Isaac H. Reiter, D. D., having purchased Mr. Whipp's interest in the *Christian World* and Sunday-school publications, and having become associated as publisher with Mr. Shearer, under the firm name of Reiter & Shearer, was elected editor *ad interim* by the board March 15, 1880, and was unanimously elected permanent editor by the Ohio Synod at Columbiana in the following October. In the beginning of 1881, Rev. Edward Herbruck, having purchased a half interest in the paper, became associated with Dr. Reiter as assistant editor. On the 8th of February, 1882, Dr. Reiter sold his interest to Rev. Michael Doncks, and on the 14th of March resigned his position as editor, the resignation to take effect April 1st. This course was taken with a view to establishing a printing department under the control of a firm with the requisite means for carrying it on. The result of this step was the organization of the Reformed Publishing Company, a short history of which may be found in another part of this volume.

The Herald of Gospel Liberty was first published in 1808, the first number appearing September 1st of that year. It was published every other Thursday evening at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by Elias Smith, at his house near Jeffrey Street; terms, one dollar per year, exclusive of postage. Daniel P. Drown was the publisher. October 27, 1808, it was published at Mr. Smith's house in Buck Street, and on July 21, 1809, at his house near Vaughan Street. On April 27, 1810, the place of publication was changed to Portland, Maine, and on July 5, 1811, to Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania. It was taken back to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 14, 1814. Several other changes in the place of publication were made, but it would be tedious, if not unprofitable, to note all specifically, but in 1862 it was being published at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where it continued until January 4, 1868, when it was removed to Dayton, and then became the successor of the *Gospel Herald*, which under various fortunes had been published for many years, and which, on the 21st of December, 1867, ceased to exist. At the time the change was made, Rev. Henry Y. Rush, who had been for some time editing the *Gospel Herald*, became the editor of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, and was succeeded by Rev. N. Summerbell in January, 1877. Rev. T. M. McWhinney became editor August 10, 1878, and Rev. A. W. Coan in July 1, 1881, who retired March 25, 1885. Rev. Mr. Coan was succeeded by Rev. C. J. Jones, who had editorial charge until July 12, 1888, when he was succeeded by the present editor, Rev. J. P. Watson. The form and size of the paper have changed almost as frequently as the place of publication, the last change having taken place in the beginning of 1883. Each page is now 11x15 inches and contains three columns of matter, and each number of the paper contains sixteen pages. This is said to be the oldest religious paper in the United States, being now in its eighty-first year.

The *Gospel Herald*, mention of which was made above, first appeared October 2, 1843. It was devoted to the interests of the Christian denomination, and was published by the Ohio Christian Book Association, at New Carlisle, Ohio. The editorial committee consisted of Daniel Long, Matthew Gardner, and Amos Stevens. Volume III. commenced at Springfield, Ohio, November 1, 1845, with Isaac N. Walter as editor. With the commencement of Volume VI., James Williamson was the editor with J. W. Marvin as associate editor. In May, 1856, this paper was published at Columbus, Ohio, with James Maple as editor, and Levi Purviance and N. Summerbell as corresponding editors. Its place of publication was changed to Dayton, Ohio, May 7, 1859, and Elder John Ellis was then the editor. November 16, 1861, this paper became the *Gospel Herald and Christian Banner*, which name was carried one year, at the end of which time the *Christian Banner* was dropped and the name became again the *Gospel Herald*. Elder John Ellis remained editor until May, 1863, when he was succeeded by Elder E. W. Humphreys, who was succeeded by Elder Henry Y. Rush February 18, 1865, and who remained its editor until December 21, 1867, when the *Gospel Herald* ceased to exist, and was succeeded by the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Church History—First Presbyterian Church—Third Street Presbyterian Church—Park Presbyterian Church—Fourth Presbyterian Church—Memorial Presbyterian Church—United Presbyterian Church—First Regular Baptist Church—Wayne Street Baptist Church—Linden Avenue Baptist Church—Zion Baptist Church—Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—Raper Methodist Episcopal Church—Davisson Methodist Episcopal Church—Sears Street Methodist Episcopal Church—First German Methodist Episcopal Church—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church—St. Paul's—Wesleyan—Christ Church—Ascension Chapel—First United Brethren—Second United Brethren—Third United Brethren—Summit Street United Brethren—High Street United Brethren—Oak Street United Brethren—Broadway Christian—Brown Street Christian—Emmanuel Church—Evangelical Association—Wayne Avenue Evangelical Association—First Reformed—Second Reformed—Trinity Reformed—Hebrew Congregation—First English Lutheran—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran—St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran—First Orthodox Congregational—The Catholic Churches—Dayton Ministerial Association—General Boards of the United Brethren Church—Young Men's Christian Association—Woman's Christian Association.

THE First Presbyterian Church, of the Presbytery of Washington, Synod of Kentucky, was organized in 1799. During the rest of that year, and the early part of the next, religious services were held in Dayton in the block house which had been built at the head of Main Street some time during the same year, in which the Presbytery above named was organized. In the same year, also, the initiatory steps were taken toward the erection of a meeting-house, which, when completed, stood on lot 134, at the corner of Main and Third streets. It stood on four short posts, one at each corner, which raised it about two feet from the ground. It was 18x20 feet in size, seven logs high, without chip-chinking, yellow clay daubing, and clap-board roof held down with weight-poles. It had rough slab flooring and log seats, and was thus in all respects a pioneer log cabin meeting-house, even to the entire absence of windows. It was approached from the roadway, or Third Street, by a winding pathway through clumps of hazel bushes, which hid the little church from the passer-by on Main Street.

On the 14th of April, 1801, a petition was presented to the Washington Presbytery, requesting that occasional supplies might be granted the little congregation, and in response to the petition, the Rev. James Kemper was appointed to preach one Sabbath. At this time there was also a log cabin meeting-house at Beavertown, which was occupied by the Beulah Church, by a New Light congregation, and perhaps by a Baptist congregation. The Beulah Church was supplied by the Rev.

William Robinson, who lived about three miles east of Dayton, on Mad River. He also owned a mill, which he operated to accommodate his neighbors and to supply his own bread, during the week. On Sundays he preached to the Beulah and Dayton congregations, and also to others as opportunity presented or necessity required. The two churches, Beulah and Dayton, were then really but one congregation, and the former soon was dropped from the records, the Dayton Church only remaining. Here there were occasional supplies until the spring of 1804, when the Rev. James Welsh was called as the regular minister. Rev. Mr. Welsh remained for a period of eleven years, or until 1817, about the time of the completion of the second church building erected by this congregation. A congregational meeting was held October 23, 1804, at which John Miller, Robert Edgar, David Reid, John McCabe, and John Ewing were elected trustees. The little log meeting-house was used by the Presbyterians until 1805, and also by the Methodists occasionally, when it was sold for \$22. In the meantime a subscription had been raised, amounting to \$300, and the whole amount, \$412, loaned to the county commissioners with which to build a courthouse, with the understanding that the use of the new courthouse, when completed, should be permitted for religious services until the money was refunded. The courthouse stood on the corner of Main and Third streets, and was completed in 1806. While it was in process of erection the services of the church were held at various places, and from 1806 until 1817 in the courthouse. During this year the new brick church which had been in process of erection for several years, was completed at the corner of Second and Ludlow streets. This building cost \$5,794.12½. It was a two-story brick, 42x50 feet, with a gallery on three sides of the room. It had two front doors on Ludlow Street, two entrances and one cross aisle. The pulpit was on the west side, was about eight feet high, and was approached by a flight of winding steps. On the lower floor were thirty-eight single and four double pews, and in the gallery were thirty-two pews. The precentor's desk was under the pulpit, and was entered from the cross aisle. A difficulty, however, sprang up as to the precentor's leading the singing from the position assigned him, and in 1821, the question having been referred to the trustees of the church, they, in order to settle the matter, resolved that the front seats, middle block in the gallery, should be reserved for the musicians, and that persons who were acquainted with the rules of singing have leave to occupy the seats. Some years afterward, the question arose as to the propriety of allowing the use of the base viol in church, which was at length settled by its use being permitted probationally.

The pews of this new church were offered for sale October 4, 1817, and brought \$2,980, and were occupied the Sunday following in public worship. The entire cost of the lot and the improvements upon it were \$6,961 62. Thirteen years had elapsed since the movement for the erection of this building had been inaugurated, and its final completion was hailed with proportionate delight. Others who had only a general interest in the subject of religion, also shared with the members of the congregation the pleasures of the final completion of the building.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Welsh, although desired by some, and was in fact caused by their opposition to him, was not altogether satisfactory to all. These latter wished him to continue on in the relation of pastor, and their feelings found expression in a call for a congregational meeting of all who desired the organization of a second Presbyterian church in Dayton. The meeting was held, and there being more than twenty members of the First Presbyterian Church present who were favorable to the organization of another church, it was resolved to constitute the meeting by the appointment of Dr. Welsh, moderator, and F. Gosney, secretary. Officers were then elected as follows: Henry L. Brown, Henry Robinson, and Andrew Hood, trustees, and F. Gosney, clerk. The meeting also directed that legal notification of the action of the meeting be filed with the recorder; and this being done, no further action was taken with reference to the organization of a second church at that time.

The church was incorporated April 6, 1812, with the following trustees: D. C. Cooper, John Ewing, Andrew Hood, J. H. Williams, John Miller, James Hanna, and William King, with Mr. McClure, treasurer, David Reid, clerk, and Matthew Patton, collector. Upon the final organization of the board, James Hanna was chosen chairman and John Ritchie clerk.

Up to the time of completing the first brick church building, the trustees of this church were as follows: John Miller, Robert Edgar, David Reid, John Ewing, John McCabe, D. C. Cooper, James Hanna, Andrew Hood, William King, J. H. Williams, Hezekiah Robinson, Matthew Patton, James Steele, H. G. Phillips, Isaac G. Burnet, G. W. Smith, and David Lindsley; clerks, David Reid, Rev. James Welsh, Benjamin Van Cleve, Job Haines, and James Steele; treasurers, W. McClure, Obadiah Conover, and John Folkert; collectors, Matthew Patton, A. McFadden, R. Wilson, John King, Daniel Pierson, and A. Darst; elders, John McKaig, John Ritchie, James Hanna, John Miller, and Robert Parks; pastor, Rev. James Welsh.

Rev. Backus Wilbur, a licentiate from New Jersey, visited and preached for this congregation several months during the summer and fall of 1817, and on August 13th received a call to become pastor of the church. Mr. Wilbur soon afterward paid a visit to New Jersey and did not return to Dayton until June, 1818. At this time he commenced his ministry and was installed August 27th. On the following Sunday he preached his first and only sermon for this church. The next Sunday he filled an appointment to preach for and administer the communion in the Second Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati. While in that city, he was taken sick and returned to Dayton, where he died on September 29, 1818, in the thirtieth year of his age. His remains were deposited in Woodland Cemetery. From the commencement of his short ministry until his decease, fifty-one members were added to the church, and in 1819 there were ninety-four communicant members on the roll.

In December, 1818, the Rev. Ahab Jenks was invited to preach for the congregation, and on February 2, 1820, the officers of the church were authorized to procure his settlement as pastor as soon as practicable at a salary of six hundred dollars per year. Mr. Jenks accepted the call, was installed pastor, and remained in that relation until the fall of 1821. During his ministry fifty-one members were added to the roll.

During the winter of 1822-1823 the Rev. William Graham preached for the congregation, and in March of the latter year he was elected pastor at a salary of four hundred dollars per year. On May 8th, following, he was ordained and installed, and remained pastor until February 6, 1826. During his pastorate there were ninety-seven additions to the membership.

In September, 1827, the Rev. F. Putnam was requested to supply the pulpit for a time. In April, 1828, he was engaged as stated supply for one year at a salary of four hundred dollars. He remained until 1836. The entire number of additions to the membership during Mr. Putnam's ministry was three hundred and forty-two.

May 30, 1836, the Rev. James C. Barnes, of Kentucky, was invited to preach for the church one year as stated supply at a salary of eight hundred dollars. The call was accepted, and in March following he was requested to accept the pastorate. This call was also accepted, and he was installed April 28, 1839. He remained with the church until April, 1845, when a dissolution of the relation was granted. During his ministry four hundred and fourteen members were added to the roll.

The congregation was so prosperous under Rev. Mr. Barnes and increased so largely in membership that a new house of worship became a necessity, and subscriptions were authorized for the erection of a new

building. The old house was taken down and a new one erected in its place at a cost of \$14,213.08. The building was enclosed and the basement occupied for public worship for the first time October 26, 1839. On April 18, 1842, the trustees reported the completion and cost of the building, as stated above; that the appraised value of the seats was \$16,080, and recommended that sale of the pews be made on the 30th, in accordance with the terms of subscription. At the sale forty-seven pews were sold for \$12,011, and the main audience room was occupied for religious worship on the following Sunday. During the early part of Mr. Barnes' ministry there arose, in the Presbyterian Church, a controversy which finally resulted in the division of the church into the old and new school branches. The schism was, of course, felt in Dayton, and in 1838 the First Church contributed a colony to the new school branch. This colony consisted of about seventy-five members, with Peter Odlin and Dr. John Steele as leaders. This colony became the Second Presbyterian Church of Dayton. As was perfectly natural and as is usual in such cases, the seceding branch claimed an interest in the property of the parent church which gave rise to a serious disagreement. The difficulty was, however, amicably adjusted by the First Church paying to the Second fifteen hundred dollars. This compromise was brought about through the moderation and wisdom of Dr. Job Haines and Dr. John Steele. This sum was raised by individual subscription without touching the property of the corporation and without any acknowledgment by the trustees of corporators that the claim was a legal one.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes was succeeded in the pastorate of this church by the Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., who began his ministry February 1, 1846. Before the close of his pastorate there arose a very general sentiment in favor of establishing a new colony in the eastern part of the city, and a committee was appointed for the purchase of a lot suitable for a house of worship for the new congregation. This committee consisted of Dr. Job Haines, Herbert S. Williams, and Henry L. Brown. This was in February, 1849, and about the same time Dr. Anderson's health became so much impaired by chronic throat trouble that the session readily assented to his proposition to make a tour of Europe, hoping that thereby his health might be fully restored. During his absence his place in the pulpit was filled by the Rev. F. T. Brown, of Madison, Indiana. Rev. Mr. Brown remained with the church until September 1st, when he accepted a call to another field of labor. Dr. Anderson returned from Europe about this time, but his throat trouble was not sufficiently relieved to permit of his remaining in the ministry, and he therefore resigned. He was afterward called to the presidency of Miami University, at Oxford,

Ohio, which position he filled for several years. He served in other important stations until his death, August 28, 1870.

The next pastor after Dr. Anderson was the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, then of Indianapolis, who entered upon his ministry November 6, 1849. He remained with the church until January, 1854, when he accepted a call to what is now the New York Avenue Church, Washington, D. C. He remained in Washington until his death, which occurred September 30, 1868. In the second year of his pastorate in Dayton the question of the mission church in the eastern part of the city, brief mention of which has already been made, was again revived. When the time came for entering upon the work, twenty-three members of the First Church formed the colony, which was headed by Joseph Barnett, John F. Edgar, and John Morehouse. The church organized by this colony was called the Third Presbyterian Church. But, notwithstanding the formation of this new Presbyterian Church, the accession to the membership of the First Church during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Gurley was greater than in any preceding one in the history of the church.

The Rev. James H. Brooks, a recent graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, and a man of more than ordinary endowments, was elected pastor of the church April 20, 1854. Under his ministry the membership of the church grew largely, and in November, 1856, a new colony went out under the lead of William King, Sr., Herbert S. Williams, and Daniel Osborn, which was organized into a new church, the Fourth Presbyterian, now at the corner of Summit and Fifth streets. Notwithstanding this depletion, the First Church continued to grow, and the old building becoming too small, plans were considered for its enlargement; but as the members were not in full accord regarding some of the suggestions of the architect, the improvements were not made. About the same time Dr. Brooks received a call from the First Church, St. Louis, and resigned his pastorate here, preaching his farewell sermon February 14, 1858.

Dr. Brookes was succeeded almost immediately by the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, then of New Albany, Indiana, who, on the 12th of April, 1858, began what proved to be a remarkable pastorate in this church. Dr. Thomas was in many respects a remarkable man. The agitation of the slavery question at that time threatened not only the destruction of the government, but also the disruption of the church. It was becoming clear to the people of the slave-holding States, that the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was so strengthening and crystallizing that the further extension of the system into the territories of the United States must ultimately be prevented, and they well knew that the entire

abolition of slavery must be the result. Many people of the free States sympathized with people of the slave States in what they believed the threatened loss to the latter of their constitutional rights. And it became necessary for all who believed that a firm, if not an uncompromising attitude with reference to the great question at issue, should be maintained by all who were opposed to the extension of slavery, to boldly stand by the country, no matter what might be the course of the Southern States. Dr. Thomas was one of the many able public men who took a deep interest in public affairs, and was recognized everywhere as a fearless champion of human liberty. It is a remarkable fact that previous to the War of the Rebellion, almost every ecclesiastical body in the United States maintained a conservative attitude regarding American slavery. The doors of almost every Presbyterian church in the country were closed against those preachers who denounced the sinfulness of slavery and advocated its abolition. It was dangerous to be an active Abolitionist in many portions of the free States. Dr. Thomas received his full share of the persecution and obloquy of the times. His zeal, however, never flagged, and his courage never wavered until the stain upon the national escutcheon was removed.

Though the excitement incident to the Civil War was prejudicial to the spiritual interests of all the churches, the First Church, which, with the rest, felt the depression to a considerable extent, yet, on the whole, prospered under Dr. Thomas's ministrations. In 1869, more members were added to the roll than in any previous year, with the single exception of 1844, under Dr. Barnes. In the spring of 1867, the question of enlarging the church or of building a new one was agitated again. March 4th, Dr. Thomas, as chairman of a meeting called for the purpose of considering this question, announced the amount of the subscriptions obtained, and on the motion of Major-General McCook, it was voted to reconsider the action of a preceding meeting, which was decided in favor of enlarging and improving the old building, and the entire matter of repairing or of rebuilding was placed in the hands of a committee of ten persons, as follows: T. A. Phillips, H. Stoddard, Jr., C. McDermont, Isaac Haas, John G. Lowe, J. W. Stoddard, T. O. Lowe, J. D. Phillips, E. A. Parrott, and Samuel Craighead. Afterward D. W. Stewart and C. Wight were added to the committee.

On the 6th of May, the trustees formally authorized the building committee to remove the old edifice, and in place thereof to erect such a building as will, in their judgment, meet the demands of their congregation, and at the same time placed at the disposal of the committee all funds that had been or should be subscribed for the purpose. The general

plan of the new building was prepared by Dr. Thomas, and the work was carried on under the superintendence of Isaac Haas, one of the elders of the church, without compensation. On entering the eastern vestibule of the church, a handsome tablet attracted the attention, on which were inscribed the names of Thomas Ebenezer Thomas, D. D., and Isaac Haas, with a brief reference to the part each performed in the construction of the building. The walls and roof of the church were completed in 1869, and the Sunday-school room was finished and used for public worship, but owing to the general depression of business throughout the country, the main audience room was not finished until seven years afterward. The total cost of the building, exclusive of the materials used from the old church, was about one hundred thousand dollars.

Before the completion of the building, Dr. Thomas was elected to a professorship in Lane Theological Seminary. Accepting the position, his pastoral relation was dissolved in July, 1871. On account of the preëminent fitness of Dr. Thomas for his position, and the strong attachment his congregation had formed for him, it was an extremely difficult thing for the church to agree upon his successor. Several calls were extended and rejected, and it transpired that in most of the cases where the call was rejected, it was because the parties called were distrustful of their abilities to fill the pulpit acceptably. Dr. Thomas died February 2, 1875, at Walnut Hills, the seat of Lane Seminary, and his remains rest in the cemetery near Dayton, the scene of his most important labors.

The Rev. John McVey, of Lebanon Springs, New York, accepted the second call extended to him by this congregation, and began his pastoral duties September 18, 1872. His relations with this church as pastor were dissolved by the Presbytery October 17, 1874, to take effect on the last Sunday of the month. The Rev. George A. Funkhouser, a professor in the Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton, was then engaged to preach and administer the sacraments, and remained in the pulpit somewhat more than a year. His ministrations proved highly satisfactory to the church. On the 4th of June, 1876, he was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin B. Warfield, who had just completed a theological course at Princeton. A unanimous call was afterward extended to him to become pastor of the church at a salary of \$2,500 per year. The call was declined by the advice of his physician, on account of a serious throat trouble with which Mr. Warfield was affected. An invitation was then extended to the Rev. Leigh Richmond Smith, of Bordentown, New Jersey, to accept the pastorate. The invitation was accepted, and he began his pastorate November 12, 1876. His first engagement was for

six months, but before its expiration the congregation extended to him a unanimous call to the pastorate with an assured stipend of \$2,500 per year. Rev. Mr. Smith remained pastor until September 28, 1880, when the relation was dissolved. The church called the present pastor, Rev. Prentiss de Veuve, D. D., October 16, 1881, and he was installed April 20, 1884.

The Third Street Presbyterian Church was established in 1838, as has been stated in the history of the First Church, on account of the division in the Presbyterian Church at large into the old and new schools. This new church organization in Dayton became a new school church, and its first session meeting was held March 11, 1838. Rev. Mr. Graves was appointed moderator, and Dr. John Steele and Peter Odlin elders. Steps were immediately taken to erect a church. Ground to the extent of 100x200 feet was purchased on the southeast corner of Third and Ludlow streets for \$2,700, and a two-story brick building was commenced in 1838 and finished in 1840 at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The church was dedicated March 25, 1840, by Dr. Lyman Beecher, then of Lane Seminary. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Randolph Stone, who was succeeded by Rev. John Hall who served from 1840 until 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. G. P. Tyndall who remained until 1857. The pulpit was then supplied for about two years by Drs. Allen, Smith, and Day, of Lane Seminary. The next pastor of the church was Rev. S. G. Spees, and following him was Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, who remained until 1870. Rev. J. H. Montgomery, the present pastor, began his labors with the church in 1871. In 1874, a chapel was erected in the rear of the church. It is of stone, of the Gothic style of architecture and cost sixteen thousand dollars. In April, 1880, the old church building, which had been enlarged and repaired several times at considerable expense, was torn down and the present imposing edifice commenced. It is of stone and of the old English Gothic style of architecture. The floors gradually incline toward the pulpit, and the seats are arranged in circular form. The building cost about sixty-five thousand dollars, and is one of the handsomest church edifices in the State. At one corner of the building is a massive tower, surmounted by a tall spire; within the tower is hung the bell from the old church. The seating capacity of the auditorium is about seven hundred and fifty. The present membership of this church is four hundred and fifty, and the Sunday-school has two hundred scholars.

Park Presbyterian Church was organized in 1851, by a colony of thirty members, who had withdrawn from the First Church, November 13, 1851. In the same year a lot was purchased on Second Street, near

Madison, and a church was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. It was a two-story brick edifice, and was dedicated March 13, 1853, by Rev. Mr. Kemper. The name Third Presbyterian Church was adopted the same month. The pastor, until January 6, 1852, was Rev. P. D. Gurley, and at that time the Rev. James T. Kemper was called, accepted the pastorate, and served until 1872. In 1857, the church sold its lot on Second Street, and began the erection of a two-story brick edifice on a lot on St. Clair Street, donated by Joseph Barnett. It is sixty feet wide by eighty long, and was completed at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about four hundred. Rev. J. R. Russell served as pastor from 1872 to 1876; the church was without a pastor from 1876 to 1878, when Rev. J. W. Walden came and remained until 1882. He was followed by Rev. Alexander N. Carson, who remained until 1886, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. W. F. McCauley. The membership of the church is now three hundred and sixty, and that of the Sunday-school two hundred and fifty.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church was organized November 25, 1856. It was the result of the establishment of a mission school in 1854, in Miami City. The organization was effected in Davison's chapel, with the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami City. Services were at first held in the brick college then used as a military institute. Both church and Sunday-school met in this building until 1859, when the basement of the new church which the organization was erecting was ready for occupancy. From the time of the organization of the church until April, 1857, the pastor was Rev. James H. Gill, who was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Grimes. Mr. Grimes remained until February, 1858, and was followed by Rev. A. C. Kemper, who remained until May, 1859. Following is a list of the ministers who have since filled the pulpit of this church: Rev. Mr. McKeehan, John Hancock, C. B. H. Martin, Dr. Findlay, R. T. Drake, A. M. Junkin, John H. Graybeil.

The church building occupied at the present time was erected at a cost of about \$20,000, and was dedicated in May, 1874. It stands on the corner of Fifth and Summit streets. In 1871, when Miami City became a part of the city of Dayton, the name of this church was changed to the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The membership at the present time is a little over one hundred and sixty, and the number of scholars in the Sunday-school is about one hundred and seventy-five.

Memorial Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1868, by a committee from the Dayton (New School) Presbytery. The ground upon which the church building was afterward erected was purchased early in 1867, at a cost of one thousand dollars. A frame building was erected

during the spring and summer following, which cost about one thousand five hundred dollars, and was 28x40 feet in size. It was dedicated July 7, 1867. A Sunday-school was organized the next Sunday, and Lambert Woodhull was made the superintendent. There were fifty-eight scholars present on that day, and as Sundays came, the numbers so increased that it soon became necessary to enlarge the building. Two rooms were therefore added, and on the 29th of October, 1867, it was determined to have preaching in the chapel. Rev. Joseph B. Little was selected as the preacher, and he entered upon his duties November 10, 1867. The name under which the church was organized was the East End Presbyterian Church of Dayton. Fourteen persons, most of them members of the Third Street Church, presented certificates of dismissal from that church which had been granted them that they might unite in the organization of this church. Rev. Mr. Little labored with the church twenty-three months, and in October, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. James R. Hughes, of the Presbytery of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, then the old school. He began his labors November 28, 1869, was installed April 23, 1870, and remained pastor of the church until the present time.

The membership of this church is now two hundred and ten, and the number of scholars in the Sunday-school is nearly four hundred. In 1871 it was determined to erect a new and larger church building, and friends of the enterprise in the Third Street Church contributed fourteen thousand dollars, and about three thousand dollars was contributed by members of the church itself and their friends. On October 13, 1872, the first story was occupied and dedicated. The Ladies' Society of the church contributed the carpets, gas fixtures and chairs. As a memorial of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, and of the liberality of those who had contributed so liberally toward the erection of the church edifice, the name was changed to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, of Dayton, Ohio. This was upon a petition which was granted in May, 1872. The total cost of the church and ground was about nineteen thousand dollars. There are several societies connected with this church.

The Riverdale Presbyterian Mission was established as a Sunday-school, under the care of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, in 1884, in a building on North Main Street. In 1885, a beautiful one-story frame building was erected on the north side of Herrman Avenue, just east of the hydraulic.

The United Presbyterian Church was regularly organized November 23, 1860. An attempt had been made to organize such church in 1853 by a few of those who held to the views of the old Scotch Covenanters,

but it was not successful. The effort which did succeed in the organization of the church, was made in 1859. In May of that year, Rev. J. W. Bain was appointed stated supply and served one year. There had been a church building erected on the southwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets in 1841 by the First English Lutheran Church which was purchased by the United Presbyterians, and this still serves them for a house of worship. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. J. B. Foster, E. Creny, W. S. McClanahan, Robert Stewart, W. S. Owens, T. A. Hutchinson, D. H. French, the present pastor. The church at the present time has fifty members, and one hundred and fifty scholars in its Sunday-school.

The First Regular Baptist Church. But little is known as to who were the first Baptists to settle in Dayton or its vicinity. In 1806, an application was made by Charles Roe for land on the southeast corner of Main and Third streets as a site for public worship. The application was made on behalf of the "Baptist Union Congregation of Dayton." This land had been donated to the town for public purposes by D. C. Cooper. Some time afterward the petition of this church, which was then called the "Anabaptist Church," was granted, but no use appears to have been made of the grant, and that the claim of the Anabaptist Church to the land was never perfected, is evident from the fact that this particular piece of land was afterward conveyed by Mr. Cooper and his heirs.

About 1823 certain Baptists moved to Dayton from the vicinity of the Lebanon church and other places, and at their request ministers occasionally visited them and preached to them. Among these visiting ministers were Rev. Stephen Gard, of the Elk Creek church, in Butler County, and Rev. Wilson Thompson, of the Lebanon church. The church at Dayton was organized May 29, 1824, by a small council, which assembled here to draw up the constitution of the church. Elder Jacob Mulford, of the Wolf Creek church, drew up the articles of faith. The church council held its first meeting on the porch of William Huffman's house, on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where the Beekel House now stands. After services on the next Sunday, Mrs. Huffman was baptized in the river a little east of the head of Main Street, and this was the first baptism ever witnessed in Dayton. In September, 1824, the church was received into the Miami Association, and for the next two years was supplied once a month by Elders Thompson, Gard, Martin, and others, and in 1826, Rev. S. D. Burnett was called to the pastorate. Large additions were made to the congregation, and a house of worship was erected on the west side of Main Street, between Water and First streets. This structure was used during the war as the young

men's gymnasium. At the end of Mr. Burnett's second year there were eighty-four members in the church. The young minister, becoming deeply interested in the teachings of Alexander Campbell, carried most of his church over with him to the neglect of everything like articles of faith or creed. The final step was taken March 24, 1829, and thus the church became what was then called a Campbellite Church. This portion of the church held the property, and the remaining members of the First Regular Baptist Church were for a time without a house of worship. There were only seven who remained true to their original faith, and they met in the house of Elizabeth Crowell and passed a resolution to "keep the stand of the First Baptist Church in Dayton." At a subsequent meeting they excluded the pastor and those of the church affiliating with him, from the Baptist Church of Dayton, notwithstanding those thus excluded constituted a large majority of the church and had already excluded the small minority which found it necessary to take this action, merely as it may be supposed, for their own satisfaction. The minority also petitioned the supreme court for possession of the property, but their petition was denied. The little undaunted band continued to hold prayer and conference meetings at private houses, and occasionally used the old courthouse. They had preaching for two years by Elders Thompson and Mulford, Elder Thompson and Elder Gard having done much to hasten the division in the church by the preaching of "sound doctrines," which at that time to them meant "election and limited atonement," and opposition to "educated ministers, Bible and missionary societies, and all human institutions."

In 1834, several additions were made to the little devoted band by letter, and the members rented a small church building from the United Brethren congregation, standing on Main Street. Rev. Samuel R. Clark was invited to the pastorate, and, accepting the call, preached half the time for this church, and the other half for the church at New Carlisle. Rev. Mr. Clark died September 11, 1835, the membership having at the time of his death reached thirty-eight.

At this time came the anti-mission into the Baptist Church, the "old school" being opposed to spreading the gospel in any other way than by preaching, while the "new school" favored missions, Sunday-schools, etc. The Dayton church cast its lot with the new school, and in 1837 Elder Martin E. Cook became pastor of the church. On February 25th, this year, the church was incorporated. Elder John L. Moore came to Dayton in the summer of 1838, and in January, 1839, became pastor of this church. The membership of the church at the time was only fourteen males, and less than fifty, including females. While they altogether paid

taxes on less than \$10,000, yet for the purpose of erecting a church they subscribed over \$2,000. A lot was purchased on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets for \$1,350, and a church building commenced, the basement being ready for occupancy in December following. The building was not completed until 1842, and cost \$5,164.50. The feeble membership could not have built this church without outside assistance, which was given them with liberal hand; and to those who, though not belonging to their church, yet contributed to the erection of their building, they have always felt very grateful. The names of these contributing non-members were as follows: Thomas Clegg, Joseph Gilmore, D. M. Curtis, Joshua Clements, Charles Anderson, Robert C. Schenck, Peter Aughinbaugh, J. D. Loomis, Joseph Barnett, Samuel Doyle, G. J. Curtis, George B. Holt, Dover & Cullum, P. P. Lowe, E. E. Brown, William Raymond, Elijah Reeves, James McDaniel, J. R. Wagoner, G. A. Hatfield, R. N. and W. F. Comly, F. C. Estabrook, E. Fowler, Samuel T. Harker, John Mills, John Garner, D. W. Wheelock, David Stevenson, G. W. Bomberger, John H. Achey, Dickson & George, William Davie, E. Favorite, Thomas Parrott, J. Patterson, H. A. Fry, William Ogan, B. F. Ells, David Stone, Cozad & Brown, P. Voorhees, J. D. Phillips, Thomas Brown, Samuel Forrer, Simon Snyder, Lewis Lindsley, Samuel McPherson, Richard Green, Oliver Kittridge, C. Koerner, William Parrott, A. Pruden, John W. Harries, and Henry Bacon.

In 1840 Elder S. S. Parr became pastor of the church and remained until December, 1843, when he was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Snyder, who remained until 1850. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Foljambe, who resigned at the close of 1855. He was followed by Rev. Samson Talbott, who came in June, 1856, and remained until July, 1863, when he accepted the presidency of Dennison University, at Granville. During this year the old church was disposed of, a lot purchased on Main Street, 100x200 feet in size, and the present beautiful, commodious, and massive edifice erected. The church and lot together cost \$45,856, of which sum the church cost \$37,000. It was dedicated free from debt October 25, 1863, by the Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., of New York. Professor H. Harvey, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, was then called to the pastorate, accepted the call, and preached for the church on the 20th of December, 1863, although he could not enter on his pastorate until the following April. Rev. H. Colby succeeded to the pastorate in 1867, and has been the able and efficient pastor until the present time. The membership of this church is now six hundred and eighty, and the number of scholars in the Sunday-school is five hundred and twenty.

The Wayne Street Regular Baptist Church was organized December 29, 1848, by forty-four members of the First Regular Baptist Church, who had sought and secured letters of dismissal therefrom. On January 9, 1849, they were publicly recognized as a regular Baptist church by a council of delegates from the Baptist Church, called for the purpose of considering the question of their recognition. For several weeks the church was known as the "Oregon Regular Baptist Church of Dayton." The first officers of the church were J. B. Turner, J. McCammon, and John Washington, deacons; J. H. Thomas, clerk; John Ewing, treasurer; J. B. Turner, S. P. Clarke, and John Clarke, trustees. For some time the congregation held religious services in the church owned by the Dunkards, and afterward in the Oregon engine house, which was soon found to be too small; consequently, on February 27, 1849, they resolved to build a church edifice of their own. For this purpose ground was purchased of E. Thresher for three hundred dollars, Mr. Thresher giving one half of the ground, as it was valued at six hundred dollars. The condition of this partial donation was that the lot should be devoted exclusively to the purposes of erecting thereon a Baptist church. A brick building, 40x60 feet in size, was begun, but while it was in progress the cholera broke out, and, in consequence, the work on the building was greatly delayed. The basement, however, was completed in time for occupancy January 1, 1850. The exercises of the occasion were conducted by Rev. F. Snyder, of the First Regular Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. J. L. Moore. The auditorium was completed and dedicated in 1853.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. S. Gorman, who remained until May, 1852, when he was succeeded by Rev. Marsena Stone, who remained but a few months. In April, 1853, Rev. J. Chambers became the pastor, and remained one year. He was followed by Rev. Nicholas S. Bastian in October, 1854, who remained until the spring of 1856. During the winter of 1855-1856 there was a great revival in the church, which was conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. D. E. Thomas, who was stated supply for several months during the summer of 1856. There were added to the membership, as a result of this revival, six by letter, five by experience, and seventy-four by baptism; eighty-five in all. In October, 1856, Rev. E. W. Dickinson became the pastor, and remained until August, 1861. During his pastorate, in the winter of 1858-1859, there was another revival in which the First Regular Baptist Church united. As a result of this revival, there were made fifty-six additions to the church. Rev. Mr. Dickinson was followed by the Rev. E. F. Strickland, who served one year. The next pastor was the Rev. D. F.

Carnahan, who began his services with the church in the summer of 1863. Rev. William D. Bunker was pastor from July, 1865, to July, 1868; Rev. P. M. Weddell from September, 1868, to the fall of 1873; Rev. Hugh A. Marshall from January 1, 1874, to April 1, 1874; Rev. H. A. Delano from December 21, 1874, to April 17, 1876; Rev. H. M. Dean from December, 1876, to the latter part of March, 1878.

From that time to August 12, 1878, the church had no pastor, and was engaged in making arrangements with the Baptist Union, of Dayton, for the surrender of its property and debts to the union. On August 12, 1878, it voted to disband, and to give letters of dismissal to all in good standing who should apply for them previous to November 12, 1879, when the disbandment should be complete.

The Baptist Union secured the services of Rev. H. H. Bawden, who began his labors with the "Central Baptist Union, of Dayton," November 20, 1878. In the early part of 1880, the union sold the old meeting-house and lot, and paid off the debts of the church, which amounted to a little more than four thousand dollars. When the debts were all paid off, the union had in its possession a lot on the corner of Clay and Van Buren streets, 65x32 feet, with a brick dwelling-house upon it, which cost \$8,500, and they had besides \$3,386.36 in cash.

J. B. Thresher, E. M. Thresher, and Albert Thresher offered to pay each one thousand dollars toward a new church building for the mission, provided a house should be built to cost not less than ten thousand dollars, and which should be free from debt. The offer made by the Threshers led to the securing of a subscription amounting to nearly eleven thousand dollars, and in addition to this, E. E. Barney offered to become responsible for four thousand dollars in cash. The beautiful church edifice which now stands on the corner of Clay and Van Buren streets is the result of these various efforts. It is a two-story brick, with a seating capacity of over five hundred. It was dedicated May 4, 1882, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. King, of Cleveland, Ohio. The entire cost of the building was fourteen thousand dollars. Rev. H. H. Bawden remained pastor of this church until 1886, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Icenbarger, the present pastor. The membership of this church is now about one hundred, and the number of scholars in the Sunday-school, two hundred and seventy-five.

Linden Avenue Baptist Church was organized September 20, 1872, with fifty-seven members, of whom thirty-five were from the First Regular Baptist Church, twenty from the Wayne Street Baptist Church, and two from elsewhere. Rev. Frederick Chatworthy was the first pastor. He was ordained October 18, 1872, and served the church until

September, 1878. Rev. J. H. Parks became pastor December 1st of the same year. Not long after the organization of the church, ground was purchased of W. P. Huffman, at the corner of Linden Avenue and May Street, upon which a church edifice was erected. The auditorium is 46x86 feet, and occupies the entire upper floor of the building except ten feet at one end which is taken up by the vestibule. It has a seating capacity of six hundred persons. On the first floor are the Sabbath-school room, the Bible class room, and rooms for kitchen and pantry. The lower story was completed and opened for service in the evening of December 30, 1873, and was then dedicated by the Rev. A. J. H. Behrends, of Cleveland. The auditorium was dedicated December 12, 1870, the sermon on this occasion being preached by the Rev. Dr. John Peddis, of Chicago. In 1881, the membership was one hundred and seventy-five. Rev. J. H. Parks was succeeded in 1884 by Rev. E. W. Lounsbury, who is pastor at the present time. There are about three hundred and seventy-five members in this church and five hundred scholars in the Sunday-school.

In addition to the churches above mentioned, there are the Brown-town Mission on Kirkham Street, between Hartford and Albany streets, which was established in 1886, and of which Rev. L. D. Morse was pastor for some time; the West Dayton Chapel located on Third Street, between Broadway and the railroad; and the East End Mission, situated on the south side of Third Street, east of Findlay Street.

The First German Baptist Church was organized in June, 1852, by twelve persons, who had been members of a society in Berlin, Prussia. There were present at the organization of the church, Rev. A. Heinrich, of Rochester, New York; Rev. M. Stone, Rev. Samuel Foljambe, of Dayton; Rev. J. L. Moore, of Springfield; B. C. Cane, of Carlisle; O. B. Stone, of Xenia, and J. G. Brown, of Cincinnati. The first meeting of the church was held at the Wayne Street Baptist Church, after which they met at the Sixth Street engine house until 1854, at which time it was decided to build a church edifice. Ground for this purpose, situated on East Fifth Street, was purchased of William Huffman for five hundred dollars, upon which a church building was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. It consisted of one story and a basement. In 1861, Rev. Henry Koehler, of York, Pennsylvania, became pastor of the church. In 1855, Rev. G. Eisele became pastor, and remained until 1877.

In 1872, a division occurred in the church, sixty members leaving it. These members worshiped at Rocky Mission Chapel until 1878, when the Rev. G. D. Menger having been recalled to the pastorate, they all

returned. Rev. A. Griep has been pastor of this church since 1882, and it has one hundred and twenty members. The Sunday-school has one hundred and fifty scholars.

Zion Baptist Church (colored) was organized November 30, 1870, at the house of Humphrey Moody, in Miami City. The original members of this church were Humphrey and Elizabeth Moody, Albert Matthews, Sarah Anderson, and William Lenyer. Rev. Albert Matthews was the first pastor of the church. At first services were held in the house of the pastor of the church, then in a hall on Wayne Street, and in the Baxter Street engine house. In the fall of 1876 a lot on Sprague Street, in West Dayton, was purchased for four hundred dollars, on which a one-story brick church was erected at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars. Since the retirement of the first pastor, Rev. Albert Matthews, the pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Spencer Young, Rev. Albert Matthews, second term, Rev. William Harris, Rev. Henry Roberts, Rev. James Shoecraft, Rev. H. Rockhold, Rev. J. T. Olive, and Rev. Charles M. J. Clark.

Shiloh Baptist Church (colored) is located on Hawthorne Street, between Fifth and Fitch streets. It was established in 1887, with Albert Matthews as pastor.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church has a history extending back to the very beginning of the settlement of the town. A class was formed in 1797 by William Hamer, which met for worship at his house three miles up Mad River. In 1798 Bishop Francis Asbury sent John Kobler to organize the Miami Circuit, and in the prosecution of this work Mr. Kobler preached in Dayton August 12th, that year. Rev. Mr. Kobler in his diary mentions William Hamer as a local preacher. Rev. Mr. Kobler preached again on August 26th; and in reference to the effect of the preaching of the word, which he said in his diary was brought to bear upon the company with a powerful, quickening influence, he noted that "All appeared to be struck under conviction, and some made inquiry, 'What shall I do to be saved?'" Rev. Mr. Kobler preached again in Dayton on January 1, 1799, and on April 2d, class meetings were held at various places in the surrounding country and at Aaron Baker's in the village. On the 22d of September, 1811, Bishop Asbury preached to about a thousand persons in the courthouse. Rev. John Collins, who had been appointed with two others to the Mad River Circuit, preached in Dayton on two successive Sundays soon afterward. Soon after this he urged upon the people the necessity of erecting a "meeting-house," and three subscription papers were started to raise a fund for that purpose. On December 26th following, the trustees were appointed, and it

was found that \$457.55 had been subscribed toward the fund. In the winter of 1813-14 the church was incorporated by the legislature, and lot No. 155 was donated to the society by D. C. Cooper. On the east half of this lot they built their first church, a frame one-story building, 40x30 feet in size. It was occupied for the first time in 1814, previous to which time meetings had been held in the open air in the log cabin of the Presbyterians and in the courthouse. In 1815 George S. Houston was steward of this church, which was then named the Dayton Methodist Episcopal Church, and had a membership of forty. In 1818 there were sixty-three members, and two classes were formed. The Sunday-school was organized this year. The frame church erected as above narrated was used until 1828, when the work of erecting the second church building was begun, and completed the next year. This building was of brick, 50x40 feet in size, and twenty-four feet high. Owing to the short terms of the pastors in the early history of the Methodist Church, there were many pastors here before the erection of this second building. In 1830 the Rev. Mr. Dyche became the first regularly stationed preacher of this denomination in Dayton. In 1832 he was succeeded by the Rev. Arza Brown. Subsequently the following ministers preached for this church: William D. Barnett, 1833-1834; William Simmons, 1834-1836; J. A. Waterman, 1836-1838; William H. Lawder, 1838-1839; Samuel Latta, 1839-1840; David Whitecomb, 1840-1841; Joseph A. Waterman, 1841-1842; William Herr, 1842-1844; J. W. Weakley, 1844-1846; Cyrus Brooks, 1846-1847; John S. Inskip, 1847-1849; George C. Crum, 1849-1850; William P. Strickland, 1850-1852; William H. Sutherland, 1852-1854; E. G. Nicholson, 1854-1856; William I. Fee, 1856-1858; J. M. Leavitt, 1858-1860; J. F. Marley, 1860-1862; Charles Ferguson, 1862-1864; Asbury Lowrey, 1864-1865; William L. Hypes, 1865-1869; W. W. Ramsey, 1869-1871; J. F. McClelland, 1871-1872; M. A. Richards, 1872-1875; T. H. Pearne, 1875-1877; A. B. Leonard, 1877-1879; William L. Hypes, 1879-1884; R. H. Rust, 1884-1886, and B. F. Dimmick, 1886-1889.

During the pastorate of Rev. John S. Inskip, 1847-1849, a new brick church was erected on the old location on Third Street. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, April 10, 1848. This building was 55x82 feet in size, and had a tower in front. In 1866, more room was needed by the congregation, and a lot was purchased on the southeast corner of Fourth and Ludlow streets. The corner-stone of the new building erected on this lot was laid July 2, 1866, and the completed building was dedicated March 27, 1870, by Revs. E. O. Haven and John S. Inskip. The present membership of this church is six hundred and fifty, and there are two hundred scholars in the Sunday-school.

Raper Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1841. On the 9th of August a committee was appointed to estimate the cost of the new "meeting-house." On August 12th, J. W. Griswold was made a committee to convey lot Number 101, on the east side of the canal, to the trustees of the church. The lot had previously been purchased and conveyed to him for the purpose of erecting thereon a new church building. Mr. Griswold made the conveyance immediately to the trustees. On August 14, 1841, the trustees named the new church Finley Chapel, in honor of Rev. James B. Finley. On the 2d of September, a contract was made with Daniel Coffin and Daniel Waymire to erect the building for \$763, and on the 15th of December, a contract was made with the same parties to seat the building and make the altar and pulpit for one hundred dollars. The building was a one-story frame, which was afterward moved to the corner of Wayne and Short streets. The new church grew in membership much more rapidly than was expected, and in 1851 it became necessary to erect a larger building. This new edifice was erected and completed in 1852, and was named Raper Chapel, in honor of a former pastor. The original cost of the new church was about ten thousand dollars, and improvements made on it since have cost about ten thousand dollars additional. A parsonage was built in 1862 at a cost of three thousand dollars. From 1841 down to the present time the pastors of Raper Methodist Episcopal Church have been as follows: Revs. Moses Smith, D. D., A. W. Musgrove, William H. Raper, Werter R. Davis, D. D., Thomas Gorsuch, William H. Lawder, Granville Moody, D. D., William I. Ellsworth, J. Ford Conrey, James T. Bail, George C. Crum, D. D., L. F. VanCleve, John F. Marley, D. D., Thomas Collett, William A. Robinson, Edward T. Wells, Lucien Clark, John N. Irvin, and Stanley O. Royal. The present membership of this church is about six hundred and sixty, and there are in the Sunday-school five hundred and fifty scholars.

Davisson Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1854. In January of that year Rev. W. Fitzgerald was appointed minister of the new church, and soon afterward a one-story brick church was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The name it bears was given to it in honor of Rev. D. D. Davisson, who was largely instrumental in having the church building erected. The church remained a mission until 1857. From this time on for two years Rev. G. H. Kennedy was pastor of the church, which together with the one at Ebenezer, constituted one charge, but afterward this church was self-supporting. During the conference year 1867-1868 it was connected with the Buckeye Street Mission. Some of the more recent pastors have been Rev. G. W.

Goudy, Rev. W. Williams, Rev. J. W. Gaddis, Rev. M. Kugler. The name of this church was changed to the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church in 1885, and since then the pastors have been Rev. Samuel D. Clayton and Valorous F. Brown. The membership of the church is now six hundred and of the Sunday-school five hundred and twenty-five.

Sears Street Methodist Episcopal Church was started in 1857 as a Sunday-school. This Sunday-school was organized October 11th, of that year, in what was then the Friend's meeting-house on Sears Street. Rev. Maxwell F. Gaddis was the first superintendent, and was assisted by the following officers: S. C. Emily, assistant superintendent; Charles Parrott, treasurer; Thomas B. Stevenson, librarian; and Charles Barvinger, secretary. The Sunday-school grew into what was for some time known as Gaddis Chapel, and afterward into the Sears Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This church was organized November 17, 1860, and was re-organized January 1, 1861, by the Rev. J. F. Chalfant. The first board of stewards was composed of John Birch, J. H. Cheever, Alexander McCandless, and J. Hicks. Among the preachers who delivered sermons to this congregation just previous to and immediately after the organization of the church were the following: Rev. J. J. Hill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waynesville, Ohio; Rev. John F. Marley, of Wesley Chapel, Dayton; Rev. Maxwell F. Gaddis, Bishop Matthew Simpson, Bishop Morris, and others. There was a great revival in this church in February, 1861, by which upward of one hundred new members were received into the church. Rev. Mr. Gaddis was the first pastor of the church, remaining in that capacity until 1862, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Marley, who was succeeded June 11, 1863, by the Rev. William Simmons. On the 24th of November following, the society purchased the Friends' meeting-house for nine hundred and fifty dollars. Rev. Mr. Simmons remained pastor of the church until 1866, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. F. Hill who remained one year and was followed by Rev. M. F. Gaddis. Rev. J. B. Ellsworth was pastor during the years 1868 and 1869, and Rev. A. Bowers during 1870 and 1871. Rev. G. H. Kennedy was pastor during 1872; Rev. William B. Polling, 1875; Rev. W. N. Williams, 1876 and 1877; Rev. J. W. Gaddis, 1878, 1879, and 1880, and Rev. J. Y. Lemming in 1881. In 1882, the church was disbanded for the purpose of forming the East Dayton Methodist Episcopal Church. The old chapel building was sold for two thousand dollars, and a lot on the corner of Huffman Avenue and May Street was purchased upon which to erect a larger and more imposing structure. The membership of the church at this time was one hundred and fifty-two.

The First German Methodist Episcopal Church of Dayton was

organized in 1840 with twelve members. In 1843, they built a church edifice on the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets. It was a one-story brick and cost nearly two thousand dollars. About the close of the war the building was sold and a lot bought on the corner of Clay and Van Buren streets, upon which the present church building was erected. It is two stories high and cost fourteen thousand dollars. It has a seating capacity of nearly six hundred people. Following is a list of the ministers of the church: Mr. Englehart, Mr. Riemeschneiver, Joseph Heber, John Kessling, Charles Shelper, George A. Bruenich, George Dancker, John Bier, Wilhelm Ahrens, John Hopon, Jacob Rhodweilder, Bouneville Braumiller, Christian Foegler, George Dancker, Charles Kissenger, Conrad Gohn, George Widman, Earhart Wunderlect, J. F. H. Pietrman, Edward Ulniet, Philip B. Weber, John Bier, F. W. Rhinehart, A. Kressley, John Swinefoot, Charles Bozenhard, George Schwinn, Charles Miltzer, J. C. Egly, and H. E. Wulzen. This church has now about one hundred and ninety members, and the Sunday-school has one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church is located on the west side of Valley Street, north of Chapel. It was established in 1884. Its pastors have been Rev. Lafayette Young and Rev. W. R. Dille. Its membership is two hundred and fifty, and there are nearly two hundred scholars in the Sunday-school.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church is located on the corner of Huffman Avenue and May Street. It was established in 1884. Its pastors have been Rev. Thomas Collett and Rev. J. P. Schultz. The membership of the church is now about four hundred and forty, and the number of scholars in the Sunday-school is five hundred and fifty.

Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) was organized in 1842. Soon afterward they bought a lot of the Daughters of Zion, a colored society, and upon this lot erected a one-story frame church building on Wilkinson, between Bruen and Ziegler streets. In 1854, they sold this building and erected a two-story brick church at a cost of about two thousand and five hundred dollars. The following ministers have had charge of the church: Shadrach Green, Charles Clemens, Robert Anderson, John Fall, William Jackson, Thomas Clinton, Benjamin Gardner, L. C. Kiner, and J. E. Artis. At the present time there are one hundred and forty members in this church and sixty scholars in the Sunday-school.

Eaker Street African Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. W. T. Maxwell, Rev. Philip Tolliver, and Rev. Alexander Smith have been the pastors of this church.

Buckeye African Methodist Episcopal Church is located on Hawthorne Street, between Fifth and Fitch. Rev. J. M. Payne has been pastor of the church since 1888.

Christ Church. The first services of the Episcopal Church in Dayton were held May 15, 1817, by Rev. Philander Chase, who was at the time on a missionary tour through Southern Ohio. Immediately a parish was organized and named St. Thomas. Only seven persons signed its articles of association. The organization, however, seems to have had but little vitality, as it was two years later when the Rev. Philander Chase, who had in the meantime been consecrated bishop of Ohio, held a second service in Dayton. This was in October, 1819. As a result of this second visit of Rev. Mr. Chase, St. Thomas Parish was re-organized November 27th following, its articles being signed by twenty-seven persons. Judge Joseph H. Crane and Warren Munger, Sr., were among the number. Although this organization was thus early effected, the parish was without a regular minister until October 19, 1821. At this time Rev. Spencer Wall, a deacon in charge of the missionary work at Piqua and Springfield, took charge of the congregation, preaching on alternate Sundays and serving until March, 1822. St. Thomas Parish had no other regular pastor. There were, however, other clergymen who held occasional services for several years. Among these ministers were Samuel Johnson, Thomas A. Osborne, Ezra B. Kellogg, Galen McMillan, and Alexander Hall. During these years services were held in the Lancasterian schoolhouse on St. Clair Street, in the churches of other denominations, in the courthouse, and in private houses. The struggle to maintain the church was, however, too great, and St. Thomas ceased to exist some time in 1827. From that time until 1830 there was no church, but on the 7th of October of that year the Rev. Ethru Allen, who was on a missionary tour of inspection throughout the southwestern portion of Ohio, visited Dayton and stated his mission to Judge Crane and Warren Munger, Sr., and proposed to hold services the next Sunday. Receiving no encouragement, however, he left town next morning, but returned October 21st, bringing with him letters of introduction, stating his mission. His services were this time accepted, and the use of the Presbyterian church secured. In this church, which stood on the corner of Second and Ludlow streets, two services were held October 24th. A subscription paper was started the next morning to raise money for the support of Mr. Allen, and fifty-nine persons pledged three hundred and twenty dollars toward his first year's salary. He entered regularly on his duties in the old courthouse on Sunday, November 24th. Articles of association for the parish were signed May 13, 1831, and in 1835, the

church was incorporated by a special act of the legislature under the name of Christ Church. On June 25, 1831, a subscription was started for the purchase of a lot and the building of a church. May 17, 1832, it was reported that eighteen hundred dollars had been raised and a lot was selected on South Jefferson Street, which cost four hundred and eighty dollars. The edifice erected on this lot was completed and opened for service by the rector. The general style of the building was Gothic and it was 65x45 feet. November 17, 1833, Bishop McIlvaine made his first visit to the parish and consecrated the church. In October, 1843, Rev. Mr. Allen resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Richard S. Killen, who entered upon his duties February 4, 1844, and resigned October 15th of the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. William W. Arnett, who remained five years. Rev. James B. Britton took charge of the parish November 12, 1849. In June, 1852, on account of the increasing congregation, a new front was added to the building at a cost of about five thousand dollars. Upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Britton in 1855, a call was extended to Rev. H. H. Morrell, who became rector in November, 1855, and remained until July, 1857. Rev. John Woart was the next rector. On May 12, 1859, a second parish was established in Dayton, which was named St. Paul's. This parish remained in existence until 1863, when its warden, John Powell, closed his report to the convention. In March, 1860, Rev. Anthony TenBroeck became rector and remained in charge until April 20, 1862. Rev. Edward H. Jewett became rector October 19, 1862, and remained eight years, during which time the membership and financial strength of the church largely increased. In April, 1868, a committee of the vestry and the ladies established a mission which resulted in the organization of Ascension Chapel, which was consecrated June 20, 1870. The Rev. Edward P. Wright, D. D., became rector in November, 1870, and during his rectorship the present brick church edifice was erected. It stands on First Street, between Main and Ludlow. The corner-stone was laid July 12, 1871, by Bishop Bedell, and the building was opened for worship March 22, 1874. It is in the Gothic style of architecture and is trimmed with Dayton limestone. It has a seating capacity of seven hundred persons, is 126x68 feet in size, and the extreme height of its steeple is 166 feet. The cost of this edifice, including the lot upon which it stands, was forty-seven thousand dollars. Rev. E. H. Jewett became rector of Christ Church for the second time May 18, 1873, and resigned in May, 1879. Rev. J. T. Webster became rector January 1, 1880, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Herbert J. Cook, in 1886. The membership of this church is now five hundred and twenty, and that of the Sunday-school is four hundred and ninety.

Ascension Chapel, as is stated in the history of Christ Church, was established as a mission Sunday-school in the eastern portion of the city in 1868. A lot, upon which it was the design to erect a church edifice, was purchased on the following Ascension Day, and hence the name of the organization. Finding soon afterward that the location was not suitable for the work of the mission, a lot was purchased in South Dayton, on the southeast corner of Monroe and Warren streets, upon which a building was erected and completed in 1870 at a cost of nine thousand dollars, including the cost of the lot. This lot was consecrated June 20, 1870, by Bishop Bedell. Rev. A. W. Seabrease was called to the rectorship December 23, 1870, but declined, and on July 18, 1871, a call was extended to the Rev. F. B. Bartlett, who likewise declined. This experience was of such a discouraging nature that for some time no further effort to secure the services of a rector was made, but the Sunday-school was kept up regularly and was the means of bringing many into the church. Rev. J. H. Logie became rector of this church in 1885 and remains in the pulpit to the present time.

The First United Brethren Church was organized in 1847 in a small upper room of the Oregon engine house, which stood at the southeast corner of Sixth and Tecumseh streets. This was not, however, the first movement to organize a church of this denomination in Dayton, an unsuccessful attempt having been made in 1840. Of the church organized in 1847, there were fifteen members, among them being John Dodds and wife, Daniel Keifer and wife, John W. Crabbs, and Mrs. Bowen. At first there was preaching every other Sunday afternoon, in connection with the Springfield circuit. The first pastor was the Rev. Robert Norris, who was assisted by Rev. William J. Shuey. For the first few years the chief obstacle to the growth of the society was the want of a house of worship. This obstacle was, however, at length overcome, the congregation being strengthened in 1850-1851 by valuable accessions from the country, and the erection of a church building was undertaken in 1852 at the corner of Sixth and Logan streets. This building was of brick and was completed that year. It was dedicated by Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, and served the congregation as a temple of worship until 1873. It is now used as a mayor's office and by the police court of the city. When the church building was erected, a parsonage was also erected adjoining the church on the west.

The first regular pastors of this church after the erection of this new building were the Revs. William R. Rhinehart and D. K. Flickinger, who served jointly, services being sustained both morning and evening on Sundays. A Sunday-school was organized, in which D. L. Rike and

E. W. McGowen were active workers. The growth of the church was slow but steady, and was aided in 1853 by the establishment here of the publishing house which gave valuable additions to the membership. In 1856, there were ninety-two names on the roll. At a revival in 1860-1861 one hundred and four persons were received into the church. A Young Men's Association was established, and the prospect was inspiring, but when the War of the Rebellion broke out, it swept away the young men into the army, and the association was broken up. In 1858, under the leadership of J. B. King and John Lawrence, a mission was begun among the colored people of the city, which resulted in the organization of the Third United Brethren Church on Ludlow Street.

The pastors during the first twenty years of its existence, while it occupied the Sixth Street property, were, besides those above mentioned, the Revs. John W. Price, L. S. Cliftenden, Henry Kumler, Jr., Alexander Owen, John Walter, William J. Shuey, S. M. Hippard, Jacob M. Marshal, D. Berger, W. H. Lanthurn, and C. Briggs. During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Briggs, the conviction seized upon a few of the members that further expansion and usefulness would be next to impossible in the old location, east of the canal. The discussion of this question resulted in the sale of the old property—church building and parsonage—to the city of Dayton for the purposes above mentioned, and the purchase of a site on Fifth Street, between Main and Jefferson, on which the church now stands. The old house was vacated January 1, 1873, and before the next Sunday a temporary place of worship had been secured in what is now St. John's Lutheran Church on St. Clair Street. In the meantime the trustees rented the Universalist church, on Main Street, at an annual rental of five hundred dollars. At this time the membership was two hundred. In 1873, a new church was erected on the site purchased in 1872. The basement was completed and opened November 20, 1873, and dedicated by Bishop Weaver, who also dedicated the auditorium on Sunday, December 17, 1876.

The Rev. Mr. Briggs served the church from 1870 to 1873, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Pruner, who remained one year. Rev. E. S. Chapman became pastor in 1874 and remained until March 1, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. A. Mowers. In 1888, Mr. Mowers was succeeded by Rev. L. Bookwalter, A. M., the present pastor. In 1874, under the Rev. Mr. Chapman, a new and upward career of the church began, which resulted in trebling the membership, the Sunday-school, and the stated congregations. For many years a mission Sabbath-school had been conducted on High Street by this congregation. A lot had been purchased and a frame building erected as far back as 1865. In 1878,

under Mr. Chapman's pastorate, a brick building was erected in place of the frame, and in 1881 the Conference was requested to organize a separate congregation at that place. This was accomplished in the fall of 1881, and the church is now known as the High Street United Brethren Church. In the spring of 1886, one of the members of this church suggested to the Dayton United Brethren Ministers' Association the establishment of a mission in the southern part of the city, between Wayne and Brown streets. A committee was appointed to examine the field and a member of the High Street United Brethren Church to canvass it. An encouraging report was made, and the committee continued with power to act. The First Church Quarterly Conference elected a board of five trustees from the various congregations. A lot was purchased on the corner of Oak and Bonner streets, and a chapel and parsonage erected at a cost of six thousand and five hundred dollars. With the exception of one thousand and twenty-five dollars given by the Annual Conference, the money was contributed by the First Church. The results of this mission work so far have been exceedingly gratifying. At its first session in the new building the Sunday-school numbered 279; at the third, 370; at the fourth, 360; and at the fifth, 377. The membership of the First Church in 1881 was 555; in 1887 it was 609, and in 1889 it is 630, and that of the Sunday-school, 475.

The Sunday-school of this church is in a very flourishing condition. Some of the statistics are as follows: The attendance for the three years 1883, 1884, and 1885, was more than eighty per cent of the enrollment. The average attendance of adult scholars per Sunday was 236, while for the year 1885 it was 252. The average attendance of the school was, for three years, 353, while for 1885 it was 381. The regular collections of the school for the three years amounted to \$1,603.07, or \$534.36 per year, while, in 1885, the regular collections amounted to \$544.60. In 1883, ten scholars united with the church; in 1884, thirty, and in 1885, thirty-five.

The Ladies' Aid Society of this church, first known as the United Brethren Sewing Society was organized in 1861. Its first meeting was held in a small room on the second floor of the *Telescope* building. Afterward its meetings were held at the houses of the members, then at the parsonage, and later at the church. The purpose of the sewing society was to secure, by donation or manufacture, articles of clothing for the needy poor of Dayton, and such other places as the society may determine. In 1872, the name of the organization was changed to the Ladies' Aid Society, the constitution was revised, and the work of the organization enlarged, its purpose now being "to supply the wants of

the needy in our church, and to urge children to come to Sunday-school; supply them with suitable clothing when necessary, and to do all in our power to induce the parents or guardians to become Christians." Originally, the society derived its revenues from fees of members, donations, and solicitations. Now the church is called on annually for a subscription to which it cheerfully and generously responds. Its labors have been directed in other channels besides that of helping the poor. In 1882, it raised, by subscription, \$514 for the purpose of relitting the lecture room of the church, frescoing the walls and ceiling, and carpeting the floor. An organ recital was given, under the auspices of the society, which netted \$218.50, and the society donated one hundred dollars toward paying for the new organ. The money for the pulpit furniture was given by the ladies. The society, in its quiet way, is doing a great deal of good, and its efforts are characterized by a spirit of humility and charity. The members are extremely thankful that the efforts of the society to do good have been uniformly crowned with success.

The Second United Brethren Church (German) was organized in 1853. The first pastor was the Rev. H. Staub, and the second was Rev. J. A. Sand. At first, worship was conducted in the lecture room of the First United Brethren Church, but in 1855 a one-story brick church edifice was erected on Wayne Street, near Jones. Rev. W. L. Craumer was the third pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. E. Light, G. Fritz, G. Schmidt, A. Krause, M. Bussdieker, C. Streich, E. Lorenz, Charles Schneider, Solomon Vonneida, Justus Moeller, Charles E. Schneider, George Schmidt, and Justus Moeller.

The Third United Brethren Church was organized in 1858 as a mission, under the care of the First United Brethren Church, for work among the colored population in the city. A brick building was erected a few years later, on South Ludlow Street, at the present entrance to Court Street. The church was disbanded in 1883, many of the members were taken into the other United Brethren churches, and the building was sold and removed. Four of its former members, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Gomer, and Rev. and Mrs. D. F. Wilberforce, have been for many years missionaries at Shaingay, West Africa.

Summit Street United Brethren Church was organized in 1871 by a number of members of Miami Chapel, a United Brethren church a short distance south of the corporation limits. It was then known as the Home Street Church. The house of worship, partially completed, was dedicated May 21, 1871, by Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner. The church building remained in an uncompleted condition until 1880. But this the congregation would have been unable to accomplish, had it not been

for a generous proposition made by John Dodds, to furnish all the money necessary to complete the work, after the congregation had itself raised three thousand dollars. A neat and commodious church edifice was the result of this proposition. The church will seat one thousand persons, and the entire cost was \$8,098.90. The Ladies' Aid Society gave \$513 toward the cost of the cupola. The church was dedicated April 30, 1882, by Bishop Glossbrenner. The pastors have been as follows: J. P. Landis, C. Briggs, A. W. Drury, William Dillon, different members of the faculty of Union Biblical Seminary and editors of the *Religious Telescope* who served in the interval when the church was without a regular pastor, William Beardshear, M. H. Ambrose, W. C. Day, and George M. Mathews.

High Street United Brethren Church was organized as a mission of the First Church in 1870, a Sabbath-school having been established in 1866. The pastor, in 1881, was Rev. George M. Mathews, who was succeeded by the Rev. E. S. Lorenz, and he by the Rev. J. W. Kilbourn, the present pastor of the church.

Oak Street United Brethren Church is located on the northwest corner of Oak and Bonner streets. It was established in 1886, with Rev. Lewis Bookwalter, A. M., as pastor. In 1888, Rev. E. A. Starkey, A. M., succeeded the Rev. Mr. Bookwalter. Its membership is now about two hundred.

Miami Chapel United Brethren Church is located east of Broadway and south of the corporation line. It is the oldest church of the denomination in this vicinity, and the parent of all the United Brethren churches in the city. Rev. E. F. Powell was pastor in 1882, and he has been succeeded by Revs. Edgar W. Bowers, George W. Arnold, M. R. Bair, and Henry Doty.

The Otterbein United Brethren Church (German) was organized in North Dayton, in April, 1889, with Rev. J. Sick as pastor. It is located on Chapel Street.

The Dayton United Brethren Ministers' Association was organized in 1886. Its present president is Rev. W. J. Shuey. It holds monthly meetings from September to May, discussing topics of general and special interest, and planning for the extension of church work.

The Broadway Christian Church was organized in 1828 with nine members. Not long afterward a church building was erected on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, which was known as the Union Meeting House. In 1848, the church was re-organized and a new covenant adopted, which was signed by twenty-one members, and a short time afterward seventeen other names were added. In 1849, a prominent

member of the organization died, having bequeathed the south half of lot number 206, upon which the meeting-house stood, to the church. In 1852, the church commenced receiving colored persons as members. Three years later the heirs of Mr. Bruen purchased the half-lot of the church for thirteen hundred dollars. From 1851 to 1857 the church was without a regular pastor, and was supplied by the conference. In 1858, it was again re-organized with thirty-nine members, and in 1859 two lots were purchased on the corner of what are now Broadway and Home Avenue. A building committee was appointed to erect a house of worship, and a one-story brick church with basement was erected, and the basement dedicated in June, 1860, by P. McCullough, who was then the pastor. From 1864 to 1867 the church, being again without a pastor, was supplied by the conference. In 1868, the auditorium of the building was completed and dedicated by Rev. J. W. Weeks. It has a seating capacity of four hundred. In 1872-1873 the debt of the church was paid. In 1874, the name was changed to the Broadway Christian Church. In 1876, an effort to unite with the Christian (Disciples') Church failed. Following is a list of the ministers of this church since its organization: Revs. T. S. Wells, E. W. Humphreys, J. M. Dawson, J. T. Lynn, P. McCullough, J. W. Weeks, J. Byrkit, H. Y. Rush, W. A. Gross, J. S. Jones, W. J. Lawrence, J. W. Nobles, C. D. Williamson, George Tenney, and Josiah P. Watson.

Brown Street Christian Church was organized at first as the First Regular Baptist Church, as has been set forth in the history of that organization. On the 21st of March, 1829, it became what was then known as a Campbellite Church and continued to worship in the church building on Main Street, between First and Second, until about 1850, when it transferred its worship to the corner of Brown and Sixth streets. While on Main Street, some of the pastors were Elders D. S. Burnett, David Gosney, William Pinkerton, L. H. Jemison, and J. R. Fraim, and the visiting ministers were Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, Aylett Rames, Samuel Hushom, and Joshua Swallow. From 1849 to 1862 the pastor in charge was Elder J. M. Henry, and his successors in the regular order of their pastorates were Elders John Errett, J. M. Long, D. E. Van Buskirk, J. H. McCullough, L. H. Frazier, Dennis M. D. Todd, L. R. Gault, and H. L. Willett, the present pastor.

There has recently been established another church of this denomination in Dayton View, called the Church of Christ. It is located on Salem Avenue, between Gilbert and Superior avenues.

Emmanuel Church Evangelical Association was established in 1840 by Rev. A. B. Schafer. The first meeting was held at the house of Peter

Schneiber in August, and in 1841 a class of twelve was formed and attached to Miami Circuit as a mission. In 1843, a lot on the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets was purchased for two hundred dollars, and a small brick church erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. This building was dedicated on the first Sunday in September, 1843, by Rev. A. B. Schafer. In 1849, a second church was erected in front of the old one, 38x50 feet in size. In 1851, this building was dedicated by the same pastor. In 1855, it became a station, and in 1857 it was added to the Indiana Conference. In 1870, a lot was purchased on Commercial Street, near Fifth, upon which a commodious house of worship was erected at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. It is a two-story brick, the auditorium being in the upper story, with a seating capacity of over five hundred, and the Sunday-school rooms and class rooms in the basement. The building was dedicated in 1870 by Bishop R. Dubs, D. D. Following is a list of the pastors of this church in the order in which they have served: A. B. Schafer, John Hall, Frederick Meyer, Jacob Burkert, Levi Hess, G. F. Spring, A. B. Schafer, John Nicholai, ——— Koag, A. Dreisbach, John Dreisbach, Darl Strohman, Leonard Scheurman, M. Steuffe, Philip Brech, F. Weithaupt, John Fuchs, J. M. Gomer, M. Hoehn, M. Steuffe, M. Klaiber, John Kaufman, J. E. Troger, J. M. Gomer, J. F. Hansing, Mathias Hoehn, Charles F. Hansing, Mathias Hoehn, and C. C. Beyrer. The membership of this church is now two hundred and ninety, and the scholars in the Sunday-school number two hundred and twenty. There is connected with this church a mission, having forty members, and its Sunday-school has three hundred and fifty scholars.

Wayne Avenue Evangelical Association was begun as a mission of the Emmanuel Church. In 1888, a frame building was erected on the southeast corner of Wayne and Xenia avenues, and a church was organized in June, 1888. The pastor is Rev. A. O. Raber.

The First Reformed Church was organized in 1833 with seven members. Rev. David Winters was one of the first ministers of this denomination to preach in Dayton, and it was as the result of his work here that this church was formed. Regular services were held for a time in the courthouse, but soon the Christian Church on Main Street was secured, and it was in this building that the church was organized. Some years afterward a number of German families were taken into the congregation, and services were held alternately in the English and in the German language. A charter was obtained for the church in January, 1837. On the 18th of April, 1837, the trustees purchased the ground now occupied by the church on Ludlow Street, between Second and

Third, for seven hundred dollars, and a fine brick church was erected on the lot the same year. The building was dedicated June 7, 1840, there being two sermons, one in English by Rev. Henry Willard and the other in German by Rev. George Weisz. In 1849, a German organization with ninety-five members was effected as an integral part of the congregation. In 1850, a division of the charge, which included three congregations besides Dayton, was made, and the pastor resigned. Rev. A. P. Freeze took charge of the Dayton church, and the Rev. David Winters of the other three congregations. Rev. Mr. Freeze retired in 1852 and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Phillips, who retired in April, 1853. In the following September, six families withdrew to organize the Mt. Carmel Church, three miles west of the city. On the 1st of January, 1856, Rev. George W. Willard, D. D., became pastor and retained the pulpit until December, 1860. Rev. Lewis H. Kefauver became pastor of the church January 1, 1861, and remained until July 1, 1863. He was succeeded in October by T. B. Bucher, who remained until January 1, 1867. In the meantime the church had been improved at a cost of nearly twenty thousand dollars. Rev. Dr. Van Horn then served the church as pastor from September 1, 1868, until 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Hale, the present pastor. This church has now six hundred members, and the Sunday-school has three hundred and forty scholars.

The Second Reformed Church grew out of a separation of a part of the members of the First Church from that body, as set forth in the sketch of that church. About thirty families withdrew, in order to have services in their own (the German) language. In 1859, they erected a church building at the corner of Clay and Cass streets, which was dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. H. J. Rutenek, of Cleveland, Ohio. The following have been pastors of this church: Revs. A. Tonsmeier, C. Becker, E. F. Luedders, W. Wittenweiler, George Rettig, Oswald J. Accola, C. H. Schoepfle, and the present pastor, H. A. Meier. Rev. Oswald J. Accola came first in 1866, and remained until 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Schoepfle, who remained two years, when Rev. Mr. Accola returned, and remained the second time from 1878 until 1886, when the present pastor came. Since then the congregation has erected a new brick church on the site of that erected in 1859. It is a one-story structure, 76x54 feet in size, and with a spire one hundred and ten feet high. When completed, it cost twelve thousand, five hundred dollars. The Sunday-school has one hundred and fifty scholars, and the church two hundred and fifty-six communicant members.

Trinity Reformed Church was organized December 12, 1886. It is

an organic part of the Miami Classis of the Reformed Church of the United States. Originally, there were forty-nine members in the organization. The first services were held on January 2, 1889, and the Sunday-school was organized on this day. The Rev. E. Herbruck was pastor in charge of the church from the date of its organization until August 28, 1887, when the present pastor, Rev. M. Loucks, came. Services have been held, so far, in Room 12, Central Block, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. The church has now two hundred members. The following have been elders of the church: G. G. Prugh, V. P. Van Horne, D. C. Liehliter, M. D. Myers, and G. W. Shearer; and the following have been deacons: G. G. Galloway, S. B. Hall, J. S. Crilly, John Blum, and W. A. Filbert. The elders and the deacons constitute the consistory of the church. The following is a list of the trustees: M. D. Myers, W. G. Miller, David Hawker, John Blum, and J. H. Dorfmeier. On the 5th June, the church held a congregational meeting, at which it was determined to raise thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a new church building, and that ten thousand dollars should be raised before any selection of ground upon which to build should be made. V. P. Van Horne has been superintendent of the Sunday-school ever since its organization. At first there were one hundred and thirty-two scholars enrolled, now there are four hundred and eight. It has a library of three hundred volumes, and G. G. Galloway is the librarian. Mrs. V. P. Van Horne is the president of the Ladies' Association; Mrs. Rev. M. Loucks, of the Mission Band; W. A. Blum, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; and Mrs. Rev. D. W. Ebbert, of the Missionary Society.

The Hebrew Congregation, *Kilo Kodish B'Nai Jeshurun*, was organized in 1850, with about twelve members. Among these first members were Jacob Schwab, Joseph Lebensburger, Abraham Ach, Simon Ach, Adam Lebolt, Morris Wertheimer, and Abraham Mack. For some time they met in what had been the old Dayton Bank building, on Main Street, which was afterward the residence of Joseph Bimm, and in other places. Some time in the early part of 1863, they purchased the church building standing on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, of the Baptists, put it in a good state of repair, and adapted it to the uses of their own congregation. It was then called the New Jewish Synagogue, and on the 28th of September, 1863, was described as nearing completion. The tables of Moses had been established above the ark of the covenant, and on either side of the ark were seats for the president and vice-president. In the center of the synagogue was a second altar, upon which was a desk, where the scroll was read on Sabbath days and

holy days. This new synagogue was dedicated October 7, 1863. A procession was formed at two p. m. The band headed the procession, and was followed by the city council, invited guests, little girls, young ladies, prominent members of the *Jeshuren* bearing the three scrolls containing the law, and male members of the Congregation. The Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati delivered a short address, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Demary, rabbi of the Congregation, and after the dedicatory address there was a song by the Cincinnati choir. Rev. Gotthilf Taubenhaus was pastor of the church until 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. Israel Saenger.

The First English Lutheran Church was organized July 6, 1839, upon which day the following article of agreement was adopted: "We, the subscribers, feeling the importance of forming an Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Dayton, Ohio, for ourselves and children, do hereby, in humble reliance on the great Head of the church, form ourselves into a Lutheran congregation. We acknowledge ourselves members of the Lutheran Church, and of course subject to the discipline and church government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States." This article was signed by the following persons: Henry Creager, Philip Beaver, John Prugh, Peter Baker, Frederick Gebhart, Elijah Ely, Samuel Keller, John Hoppert, and J. G. Hoppert. Of these persons the following were elected officers: Elders, Henry Creager and Philip Beaver; deacons, Frederick Gebhart and Peter Baker. A committee was appointed to secure the temporary use of the German Reformed Church, and the vestry was authorized to procure a lot suitable for the erection of a church building. In August, 1840, the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller was elected pastor of the new church, and in April following a lot was purchased on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. Upon this lot a brick church building was erected, 45x60 feet in size. In 1856, this house became too small for the congregation, and was sold to the United Presbyterians. A lot was thereupon purchased on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth. Upon this lot a large brick was erected in 1860 and dedicated January 20, 1861. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is 121x72 feet in size. The lecture room in the basement is 61 feet 6 inches by 43 feet in size, and contains 104 pews which will accommodate 416 people. Besides the lecture room, there are the infant class room, the young men's prayer meeting room, the Sunday-school room, and the library. There are also rooms for the use of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, three rooms for the sexton, and one for the pastor's study. The audience room above is 92 feet long by 61 feet 6 inches wide and the ceiling is 31 feet high. The pulpit is 18 feet wide

with a recess of 6 feet. The number of pews is 152 and the seating capacity of the room is 800. The cost of the church, as it was when dedicated, was \$31,000, and the tower, which was to be completed, was estimated to cost \$3,000. The ground upon which the building stands cost \$7,000.

The Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller served the church as pastor from 1840 to 1849, when he resigned and went to Hanover, Pennsylvania. He was succeeded by the Rev. P. Rizer, who had been pastor of the German Lutheran Church, at Cumberland, Maryland, and who remained until 1855. The next pastor was the Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., who remained until 1862. The Rev. D. Steck was pastor from 1862 to 1864; Rev. L. A. Gottwald, D. D., from 1865 to 1868; Rev. Irving Magee, from 1865 to 1872; Rev. J. B. Helwig, from 1872 to 1874; Rev. T. T. Everett, from 1874 to 1876; the Rev. G. F. Stelling, D. D., from 1877 to 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph H. Barclay. Mr. Barclay was followed by the Rev. Peter Born and the Rev. E. E. Baker, the present pastor. This church has now six hundred and sixty members, and the Sunday-school has four hundred and sixty scholars.

St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1864. At that time the Rev. D. Steck, D. D., was pastor of the First English Lutheran Church. His views on political questions not being in accord with those of the majority of the members, he was dismissed by the council, and on the 9th of December, 1864, the following "Church Notice" was published in the daily papers: "There will be a meeting of those members of the First Evangelical Church of Dayton who disapprove of the recent action of the council of that church in dismissing Rev. Daniel Steck from the office of pastor thereof, on Saturday, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 9:30 A. M., at Clegg's Hall, for the purpose of determining what action shall be taken by them in the premises." This notice was signed by Jacob Whitmore, Jacob Mumma, John Shafer, D. W. Reese, J. H. W. Mumma, J. C. Hoefer, Martin Smith, Daniel Kurtz, John Dieter, William Walker, Henry Bunstel, and A. Geiger.

The result of the action of these gentlemen was that on Sunday, December 18th, a large congregation assembled in Huston Hall to hear the deposed pastor preach. From among those present on this occasion a new congregation was organized under the name of St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rev. Daniel Steck was of course elected its pastor. Huston Hall continued to be the regular place of holding religious services until April 24, 1865. On the morning of that day the church hall was discovered to be on fire, and nothing was left standing but the walls. The loss to the church was an organ, the pulpit

furniture and the Sunday-school library. The congregation soon afterward secured Clegg's Hall for a place of worship, and continued to occupy it for several years. Rev. Mr. Steck resigned the pastorate in December, 1868. Just previous to his departure the church was incorporated, and application was made for reception into the District Synod of Ohio. About this time the society purchased its present lot on the west side of St. Clair Street. There was at the time a church edifice on the lot, which had been used for some time by the First Congregational Church, of Dayton. The congregation, as soon as in possession of its own church property, extended a call to the Rev. M. C. Horine, and he became the pastor. Soon afterward the church was received into membership in the District Synod of Ohio, in connection with the General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America. The Rev. Mr. Horine remained pastor of the church only about a year, and he was succeeded by the Rev. S. L. Harkey, who, after a short pastorate, resigned, and the congregation was again without a pastor. The church then remained for nine months without a regular pastor, depending on irregular supplies. These were, however, unable to assist the society to raise the mortgage of two thousand dollars on the property, and in March, 1873, the mortgage was foreclosed and the property advertised for sale. Application for assistance was then made to the Home Mission Committee of the General Council. The chairman, Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thereupon came to Dayton, gathered together the remnants of the congregation, collected the interest still due on the mortgage, and paid off the mortgage itself by securing a new loan from parties in the East, which loan, like the previous one, was secured by mortgage on the property. This trouble being thus settled, a call was extended in May, 1873, to the Rev. A. F. Siebert, who accepted the call and became the pastor of the church in the following July. Soon after he became pastor, the mortgage was canceled by means of a bequest from H. H. Hartman, who was for several years an officer in the church, and who died in 1875. The Rev. Mr. Siebert remained pastor until 1886, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Neifler, who is pastor at the present time.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the courthouse in 1838 or 1839, with a membership of about twenty-five families. July 18, 1840, this church body adopted a constitution, and in a year or two afterward it was incorporated as the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. At the time of the adoption of the constitution the pastor was Rev. Frederick Reiss. In 1840 a lot was purchased on Sears Street, upon which a one-story brick church was erected in 1841. In

1849 it was enlarged. In this church the congregation worshiped until the completion of a new church building, which was begun in 1869. The lower story of this building was dedicated in June, 1870. It was erected on the north side of Third Street, between Madison and Sears, and was almost totally demolished by a storm on July 9, 1871. Between three hundred and four hundred Sunday-school children and their teachers had assembled in the building for shelter from the storm, and as the walls fell inward, a number were injured, and the superintendent, Christian Thomas, Mrs. Theresa Randall, a teacher, and Leonhardt Weyranch, a child, were killed. The edifice was at once rebuilt at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. This new building was dedicated, the basement at one time and the auditorium at another, the latter in 1874. The auditorium has a seating capacity of one thousand persons. It is furnished with a fine organ, which cost five thousand dollars. The pastors of the church have been Rev. Mr. Grosskardt, Rev. Frederick Reiss, Rev. Randolph Bartels, Rev. Andrew Hordorf, Rev. T. E. Hertsch, Rev. Mr. Borhard, Rev. C. A. Fritze, Rev. Peter Born, and Rev. Carl Mueller. The name of this church was changed to what it is at present in 1852. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1852. A division occurred in opinion in St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church among the members on a question of church government, which resulted in the withdrawal of the pastor, Rev. Andrew Hordorf, and twenty-five families. For a time those who withdrew worshiped in the old Christian Church, on Main Street, but soon afterward purchased of Raper Methodist Episcopal Church, a one-story frame building, for \$1,350, which they used for church purposes until the erection of a building on the corner of Wayne and Short streets. The ground upon which it was erected was purchased in 1865 for \$5,250, and the foundation of the church laid in the fall of 1876. The corner-stone was laid in July, 1868, and the building dedicated August 15, 1869. Rev. Mr. Horndorf resigned the pastorate in June, 1859, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Zur Meuhlen, who remained until November 1, 1861. He was followed by Rev. Frederick Groth, who was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. Godfrey Loewenstein, who was followed by the Rev. A. H. Feldmann.

Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in August, 1881, as the result of the labors of Rev. O. S. Oglesby. There were seven members at first, and they worshiped at the corner of Commercial and Barr streets, in Union Chapel. Rev. M. L. Baum succeeded Rev. Mr. Oglesby in 1886, and is still the pastor. There are now about seventy

members in the church, and the Sunday-school has nearly one hundred scholars.

The First Orthodox Congregational Church of Dayton, Ohio, was organized in 1854, by Rev. James C. White, pastor at the present time of the Poplar Street Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Some of the names of the first members of this church were as follows: George M. Young, D. M. Curtis, S. B. Brown, William Clark, N. S. Lockwood, and William McGregor, and there were others up to about seventy-five. From thirty to forty of the first members were dismissed from the Third Street Presbyterian Church for the purpose of assisting to organize this Congregational church. Services were held at first for about a year in Phillips' Hall, on the corner of Second and Main streets, and then in Clegg's Hall, until some time in 1857, when the church purchased a lot on St. Clair Street, and erected a small chapel thereon, which was used as long as the organization maintained its existence, and is now used by St. John's English Lutheran Church. Rev. S. P. Fay became pastor in 1854, and remained with the church four years. There was then a period of supplies, and in 1861 Rev. Fayette Shipherd became pastor, remaining but little more than a year. He was followed, in 1862, by Rev. Justin E. Twitchell, who remained until the latter part of 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. James C. White, who remained until the disbandment of the church in the latter part of 1868, and was thus the last as well as the first pastor of the congregation.

In January, 1869, a petition was presented to the court for permission to sell the property, and for instructions as to how to invest the money realized from the sale. By order of the court, the property was sold, and in 1873 the money was turned over to the American Congregational Union, which is the church-extension society of the Congregational churches in the United States, the trustees of which pledged themselves to return the money to any Congregational church that might be organized in Dayton within ten years from that time. No church of that denomination was, however, organized in this city until in the early spring of 1889, so that the legal obligation to return the money is in all probability no longer binding. As to the moral obligation, that is a matter outside the province of this history.

As stated above, in the early spring of 1889, another Congregational church was organized in Dayton, in response to two independent notices which appeared in the *Dayton Herald* of January 26th of that year, one being inserted by J. W. Nichols and the other by Rev. Thomas Clayton, of Zanesville, who had come to the city at the invitation of W. W. Tyler, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing such a church.

Members of this denomination thereupon met in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association building and listened to preaching by Rev. Mr. Clayton between January 24th and April 1st, his congregations averaging forty persons. On the 3d of April a partial organization was effected by the adoption of a creed and articles of faith, and on the 17th of that month H. S. Doxsey was chosen clerk and B. N. Davis treasurer of the new organization. On the 14th of April Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, then pastor of the Eastwood Congregational Church, at Columbus, Ohio, preached his first sermon for the new church, and on May 12th took temporary charge of the enterprise. Soon afterward the church was organized with about forty members, and at present hold its services in Gravel Hall. This church was recognized June 25, 1889.

Emmanuel Church was the first Catholic church organized in Dayton. The first Catholic family to arrive in this city was that of Robert Conway, who came from Baltimore, Maryland, in the spring of 1831. His family consisted of himself, wife, and nine children, and was for some time the only Catholic family in Dayton. Mr. Conway was, however, extremely anxious to enjoy the privileges of religious worship, and made arrangements, in 1832, with the Rev. Father E. T. Collins, of Cincinnati, to become a resident of Dayton. Father Collins made the Conway residence his home, and for a portion of the time it was also used as a church. During the years 1832 and 1833, several Irish and German families settled in Dayton. Cincinnati had already become a bishopric, and although the bishop there had but few priests at his disposal, he sent out several of them to traverse the State. Some of these visited Dayton, among them being Rev. Fathers Thienpont, Juncker, Horstman, Henni, Tochenhaus, Wurz, Young, and Murphy. Other priests came at various times, and the Conway residence became too small to accommodate the numbers that would congregate from the city and the vicinity to hear taught what, to them, were the sacred truths of the gospel. The first church building used by these devoted Catholics was a one-story brick building, a portion of which was occupied at the same time as a bakery, and located on St. Clair Street, opposite the park. After a great deal of trouble and labor, it was at last made possible for the Rev. Father Emmanuel Thienpont to collect a permanent congregation, and to erect a church building, which was dedicated in November, 1837. This church was a one-story brick building, and it stood on Franklin Street, between Ludlow Street and Prairie Avenue. Father Thienpont was succeeded in the pastorate, in 1844, by Rev. Henry D. Juncker, under whom the congregation increased to such an extent that the church building had

to be enlarged. A large organ was purchased and three pure white marble altars. Rev. Mr. Juncker served as priest of this church until 1857, when he was elected bishop of the newly erected bishopric of Alton, Illinois, in which capacity he served until 1868, when he died.

In May, 1857, Rev. Father John F. Hahne, was sent to Dayton to succeed Rev. Father Juncker. He remained until his death in 1882. During his pastorate, he was assisted by the following priests: Rev. Fathers J. Schiff Vohn, Charles Hahne, and William Scholl. In 1869, it became necessary to erect a new church building, and a new one was erected on Franklin Street, just east of the old church site. The first stone of the foundation was laid September 8, 1871. The building is was of brick, and 166x84 feet in size. There are two towers in front, each 212 feet high, and one in the rear 150 feet high. The vestibule is 42x8 feet, and is entered by three doors, each 15 feet high. The audience room is 126x66 feet in size, and the ceiling is sixty feet from the floor. There are two galleries, one above the other. Opposite the main entrance is the sanctuary, and in front of the sanctuary is a low elliptical iron railing, with handsome gilt ornaments. The whole interior of the church is appropriately finished with canopy, inscriptions, altars, figures, etc., and the frescoing is both chaste and elegant in design. The pews are of black walnut and ash, and the seating capacity of the auditorium is one thousand five hundred people. The children's gallery will seat six hundred in addition, and the cost of the edifice was nearly one hundred thousand dollars. It was dedicated October 6, 1873, and the ceremonies connected with the dedication were of the most imposing character. It was estimated that there were seven thousand persons present from abroad, who took part in the ceremonies. At the church, Archbishop Purcell, with his attendant deacons and acolytes chanting the Litany of Saints, took in the circuit of the church, sprinkling the walls with holy water. Pontifical High Mass was then celebrated by Bishop Burgess, of Detroit, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Archbishop Purcell from the Revelation 20:2, 3.

Rev. Father John F. Hahne died February 21, 1882. At his funeral there were present thousands of people who had come to participate in and witness the last sad rites of respect to the dead, whom they had known and loved so well. He was succeeded in the pastorate by his brother, the Rev. Father Charles Hahne, and the Rev. Father William Scholl became his first assistant. Rev. William Scholl remained assistant pastor until May, 1885, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. X. Lasance, who has been the assistant ever since. At the present time there are about six hundred and fifty families connected with this parish, and the

annual revenue of the church is about ten thousand dollars. The present pastor of this church, Rev. Charles Hahne, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry in 1888, as his brother, John F. Hahne, had done before him in 1873.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was formed in 1846 or 1847 by the English-speaking Catholics withdrawing from Emmanuel Church and organizing themselves into a separate body. In the latter year a church building was erected by them on the northeast corner of Madison and Second streets. The building cost about six thousand dollars, but the tower remained unfinished. The two lots upon which it stands cost two thousand dollars. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Father Patrick O'Maley, who was succeeded in 1850 by his brother, Rev. Father Joseph O'Maley who remained until 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father O'Connor, who remained but a short time. The Rev. Father Thomas Bulger then became the pastor and remained until 1856, when he was followed by the Rev. Father David J. Kelly, who served the church until his death September 29, 1867. During the early portion of his ministry the tower of the church was completed, and there was hung therein the largest bell in the city, and there was also put in the tower a large clock. A year or so afterward the rear portion of the church was added at an expense of six thousand dollars. The building is plain but substantial, and with the exception of a small vestibule, the entire interior is one large audience room. In the gallery, which extends across the front and about half way down each side of the church, there is a large pipe organ. The seating capacity of the church is about one thousand.

The funeral of Rev. Father Kelly was largely attended. Archbishop Purcell delivered an appropriate panegyric upon the life of the departed clergyman, and among those present were Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio, and other dignitaries of the Church. The assistants of Father Kelly had been Rev. Fathers R. N. Young and William F. O'Rourke, the latter succeeding to the pastorate of the church upon his death. Rev. Charles Daugherty became assistant pastor to Father O'Rourke, who served until 1869 and was then succeeded by the Rev. Richard Gilmore, since then bishop of Cleveland. His assistant was the Rev. Father Francis Cubero. Father Gilmore was succeeded in April, 1872, by Father William M. Carey, who remained until the summer of 1879, and was assisted by Revs. O'Reilly, Murphy, Daly, and Grace. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father James O'Donohue, who was assisted by the Rev. Fathers James M. Carey and Hugh J. McDevitt. Father Donohue was succeeded in July, 1883, by the Rev. Patrick Henry Cusack, the present pastor. Since that time he has been assisted by Revs. Francis

Runnebaum, Roderick A. Finnerty, and Dennis M. Mackay, but at the present time he is without an assistant. There are now connected with the parish about four hundred and fifty families, and the annual revenue of the church is eleven thousand dollars. The congregation is composed of English-speaking Catholics who take great pains with the education of their children. The church building is centrally located, and is of easy access to all classes of those who belong to the parish, which is in a prosperous condition. In connection with this church are the following societies for men: St. Joseph's Society, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, the Hibernian Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Alonius Sodality, the Catholic Knights of America, and the Hibernian Rifles; and for the women: The Altar Society, the Young Ladies' Sodality, and the Children of Mary, the latter for girls under sixteen years of age.

The Church of the Sacred Heart was established July 3, 1883, by a number of members of St. Joseph's Church, the withdrawal being in part on account of the want of accommodations at that church. There were at first about one hundred families who formed this congregation, permission to form it having been granted by the Right Rev. William H. Elder, coadjutor of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, to the Rev. Father J. B. Donohue. The work of establishing the congregation was placed in the hands of Rev. Hugh J. McDevitt, at that time assistant pastor at St. Joseph's church. During his administration of the affairs of the new parish, the congregation worshiped in Gebhart's Hall, and ground was secured at the northwest corner of Fourth and Wilkinson streets, which cost nineteen thousand dollars, and while Father McDevitt was pastor of the church the number of families belonging thereto increased to two hundred and fifty. In the fall of 1887 the erection of the present magnificent structure on the lot already mentioned was begun, Rev. Father R. A. Finnerty taking charge of the parish in November of that year, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, June 17, 1888, by Archbishop William H. Elder. The building is constructed of Dayton granite and trimmed with Berea brown stone. It is 115x92 feet in dimensions, is two stories high, one story being a basement, and the upper one being what is known as a clear story. The entire height of this story is seventy-five feet. The building is an imposing structure, and is of the strictly Romanesque style of architecture. The furnishing of the building is almost entirely a donation, the magnificent windows, 22x36 feet in size, being donated by generous members of the parish, and costing about six thousand dollars. The three pure white marble altars, also a donation, cost seventeen thousand dollars; the rose window of the sanctuary, also a donation, cost

one thousand dollars; the steam-heating apparatus, the entire building being heated by steam, cost two thousand, five hundred dollars. The building is lighted with gas and electricity, and, in short, all the modern improvements applicable to such a structure have been introduced. The members of this parish, when their numbers are taken into account, have shown a most remarkable spirit of generosity toward the gigantic enterprise, and it is worthy of note that a considerable number of non-Catholic friends of the parish contributed liberally toward the construction of the building, which was ready for occupancy about the latter part of July, 1889. The parish now numbers about three hundred and fifty families, and the church building, it is already evident, will soon prove too small for the accommodation of those who will desire to join. The annual revenue of the parish is about twelve thousand dollars.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized in 1859 by members of Emmanuel Church, that congregation having again become too large for its accommodation. It is situated at the corner of Xenia Avenue and Allen Street. The ground upon which the church, pastor's residence, and schoolhouse stand, was donated by Albert McClure for church purposes. The lot is 150 feet front by 280 feet deep. The church building was erected in 1859-1860 at a cost of \$9,427. It is of brick, 110x50 feet in size. It has a tower and spire, and within the tower are three bells and a clock. The interior of the building is handsomely frescoed, and the ceiling is decorated with many scriptural scenes. A fine altar was placed in the church in 1881 at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. It is of Gothic design, and is made of black walnut with gold trimmings. The building itself was dedicated August 15, 1860, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Bishop Henry D. Juncker. Father Schiff was the first pastor of the church, remaining until 1869, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Henry L. Stuckenborg, who remains in the pastorate at the present time.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church was organized in 1860 by another off-shoot from Emmanuel Church. Ground was secured on the corner of Fifth and Bainbridge streets, upon which was erected a large one-story structure. It is 160x70 feet in size, is constructed of brick, with limestone trimmings, and has in the front center a massive tower, in which is placed a large clock and three bells. The church is supplied with a large and fine organ, which is in the gallery in the rear of the audience room. The interior finish of this church is equal to that of any other Catholic church building in the city, the frescoing representing scripture scenes, and the altars are seldom excelled in point of magnificence in more pretentious church edifices. The seating capacity of this church is about one thousand persons. The corner-stone was blessed and laid May 17,

1860, by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, archbishop of Cincinnati. The building itself was dedicated August 18, 1861, by Bishop Henry D. Juncker, of Alton, Illinois. Rev. Father F. J. Goetz was the first pastor of this congregation and remains with it to the present time. He was at first assisted by Rev. Father Kress, and afterward by Rev. Father J. B. Frohmiller, the latter of whom was installed as such assistant pastor in July, 1875, and served in that capacity until Christmas, 1888. The congregation is very prosperous, and is out of debt. It consists of over four hundred and fifty families.

The organization of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church was sanctioned by the Most Rev. William H. Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati, December 12, 1887. Ground was purchased on Hanover Street, North Dayton, of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Pritz, upon which the proposed church building was erected. Ground was broken April 30, 1888, and work begun. Services were held for the first time in the chapel on December 25, 1888. The church building was dedicated by the Rev. F. J. Goetz, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Dayton, Ohio, May 26, 1889. The building is of brick and of Dayton limestone. The foundations are massive and the walls are unusually heavy. It is 50x100 feet in size, and the height from the ground to the top of the cross is one hundred and ten feet. In the basement of the building is the heating apparatus; the first floor is used for school purposes, and the second floor for church purposes. The chapel has a seating capacity of between four hundred and five hundred; the tower contains a bell weighing over one thousand two hundred pounds; the cost of the building was about sixteen thousand dollars, and the congregation numbers about six hundred souls. The church building was dedicated on Sunday, May 26, 1889, by Rev. Father F. J. Goetz, assisted by all of the Catholic clergymen in the city, and by Rev. J. Wiazarek, of Toledo, Ohio; Rev. Peter Scheroek, of St. Elizabeth Hospital, and Rev. J. Isler and Rev. Mr. Weckesser, of St. Mary's Institute. Owing to the illness of Rev. F. X. Winsay, of Cincinnati, who had been invited to preach the dedicatory sermon, no sermon was preached, but the services were of a very impressive character and were participated in by a large assemblage of people.

The Dayton Ministerial Association is an organization of the Protestant ministers of the city for consultation and coöperation. It was first organized several years ago and re-organized in 1883. It meets on the first Monday of each month in the pastor's study of the First Presbyterian Church. A chairman is elected at each meeting. The secretary and treasurer is Rev. Prentiss de Veuve, D. D.

Six general church boards of the United Brethren in Christ have had

their headquarters in Dayton ever since their organization—the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, the Church-Erection Society, the Woman's Missionary Association, the General Sabbath-School Board, the General Board of Education, and the Church Historical Society. All except the Board of Education have their offices in the United Brethren Publishing House building, and all are incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

The Home, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Society was organized by the General Conference at Miltonville, Ohio, in 1853. Its first officers were: Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, president; Bishops H. Kumler, Jr., L. Davis, and D. Edwards, vice-presidents; Rev. J. C. Bright, corresponding secretary; Rev. John Kemp, Jr., treasurer; William Longstreet, Rev. D. Shuck, T. N. Sowers, John Dodds, and D. B. Crouse, managers.

Its corresponding secretaries have been: Rev. J. C. Bright, 1853 to 1857; Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., 1857 to 1885; Rev. Z. Warner, D. D., 1885 to 1887; Rev. William McKee, acting secretary, 1887 to 1888; Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., 1888 to the present. The treasurers have been: Rev. John Kemp, Jr., 1853 to 1869; Rev. William McKee, 1869 to 1873; Rev. J. W. Hott, 1873 to 1877; Rev. J. K. Billheimer, 1877 to 1885; Rev. William McKee, 1885 to the present.

The present board is composed as follows: Bishops J. Weaver, D. D., E. B. Kephart, D. D., LL.D., N. Castle, J. Dickson, D. D., and J. W. Hott, D. D.; and Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., John Dodds, Rev. W. I. Beatty, Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., Rev. J. L. Luttrell, Rev. W. M. Weekley, and Rev. E. Lorenz. The present executive committee are Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., Rev. William McKee, Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., John Dodds, and Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D.

Missionary work, under the direction of the society, is conducted in the United States, Canada, Germany, and Africa. The first foreign missionaries sent out by the society were Rev. W. J. Shuey, Dr. D. C. Kumler, and Rev. D. K. Flickinger, who sailed to the west coast of Africa in 1855, for the purpose of locating an African mission. Rev. W. J. Shuey has since been, for twenty-five years, in charge of the Publishing House in this city, and for a number of years a member of the board of missions, and of the executive committee. Rev. D. K. Flickinger became the corresponding secretary of the board in 1857, continuing in that responsible position until 1885, when he was elected foreign missionary bishop. He has made numerous voyages to Africa and Germany, in the interest of the work of the society. Four former citizens of Dayton are now employed as missionaries at Shaingay, West Africa—Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Gomer and Rev. and Mrs. D. F. Wilberforce.

The total number of home and foreign missionaries employed is three hundred and forty-six. The organ of the society is the *Missionary Visitor*.

The Church-Erection Society was organized in 1872. The incorporators were the following: Bishops J. J. Glossbrenner, D. D., D. Edwards, D. D., J. Weaver, D. D., and J. Dickson, D. D.; and Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., Rev. William McKee, Rev. John Kemp, Jr., T. N. Sowers, B. F. Witt, Rev. W. C. Smith, Jacob Hoke, and Rev. W. J. Shuey. Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner was elected president; Rev. D. K. Flickinger, corresponding secretary, and Rev. William McKee, treasurer. Until 1889 its officers were the same as those of the Missionary Society. In May, 1889, the society was re-organized by the General Conference, and its present officers are the following: The Board—Bishops J. Weaver, D. D., J. Dickson, D. D., N. Castle, E. B. Kephart, D. D., LL.D., J. W. Hott, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Snyder, Rev. C. I. B. Brane, Rev. G. F. Deal, Rev. J. W. Nye, and John Dodds; executive committee, Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., Bishop J. Dickson, D. D., John Dodds, Rev. J. Hill, and Rev. William McKee; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. Hill; treasurer, Rev. William McKee. The society has afforded assistance in building many churches since its organization.

The Woman's Missionary Association was organized in the First United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio, October 21, 1875. Its first officers were: Mrs. T. N. Sowers, president; Mrs. Z. A. Colestock, Mrs. M. H. Bridgeman, Mrs. S. Haywood, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. R. Keister, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. L. Rike, recording secretary; Mrs. W. J. Shuey, treasurer. Its present officers are the following: Mrs. L. K. Miller, M. A., president; Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, Mrs. Bishop Edwards, Mrs. M. H. McFarlan, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Marot, recording secretary; Mrs. D. L. Rike, treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Shuey and Mrs. E. S. Lorenz, other trustees. The work of the society has been in Germany, Africa, and among the Chinese on the Pacific coast. A mission in China is now projected. The organ of the association is the *Woman's Evangel*.

The General Sabbath-school Board was first projected by the General Conference of 1865. Its first officers were: Rev. W. J. Shuey, superintendent; Rev. I. Crouse, secretary; J. B. King, treasurer. Its secretaries have been Rev. I. Crouse and Colonel Robert Cowden; its treasurers, J. B. King, Rev. S. Vonneida, and Rev. W. J. Shuey. At present the board consists of the following: Rev. D. Berger, D. D., Rev. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., Rev. J. S. Mills, S. E. Kumler, and C. B. Rettew; secretary, Colonel Robert Cowden, who also has charge of the Bible

Normal Union and the Home Reading Circle; treasurer, Rev. W. J. Shuey.

The General Board of Education was organized in 1876. The first officers were: Rev. H. Garst, D. D., president; Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., secretary, and Rev. L. Davis, D. D., treasurer. The present board, elected in 1889, are: Rev. R. J. White, Rev. L. Bookwalter, A. M., Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Rev. H. Garst, D. D., Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., Rev. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., Bishop E. B. Kephart, D. D., LL. D., Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., B. D., and Rev. J. A. Weller. The secretary is Rev. L. Bookwalter, A. M., and the treasurer is Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D.

The Historical Society of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, May 4, 1885. Its first officers were: Bishop E. B. Kephart, D. D., president; Rev. H. Garst, D. D., Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, vice-presidents; Rev. A. W. Drury, D. D., secretary; D. L. Rike, treasurer; W. A. Shuey, A. M., librarian; managers (with above named officers), Rev. W. J. Shuey, Rev. L. Davis, D. D., Rev. Z. Warner, D. D., Rev. M. Wright, D. D., Rev. D. R. Miller, Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D., Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., and Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D.

Its present officers are: Bishop E. B. Kephart, D. D., LL. D., president; Rev. H. Garst, D. D., Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., and Rev. C. T. Stearn, vice-presidents; Rev. A. W. Drury, D. D., secretary; S. L. Herr, treasurer; E. L. Shuey, A. M., librarian; managers (with the above named officers), Rev. W. J. Shuey, Rev. L. Davis, D. D., Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., Rev. M. Wright, D. D., Rev. D. R. Miller, Bishop J. W. Hott, D. D., Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., and Rev. L. Bookwalter, A. M. The society has its office, museum, and library on the third floor of the Publishing House building. Excellent work has already been done in securing books, pamphlets, periodicals, records, letters, pictures, relics, etc., and a valuable collection already affords abundant material for the antiquarian and church historian.

The Dayton Young Men's Christian Association had its immediate origin in the great religious awakening of 1869-1870. To perpetuate the unity of feeling of that occasion, and to maintain the beneficial results by giving to young men opportunities for effort, the pastors and leading citizens called a meeting at the First Lutheran Church, Sunday afternoon, February 13, 1870. Mr. J. H. Thomas presided and Colonel F. W. Parker was secretary. A committee, with Judge T. O. Lowe as chairman, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for a Young Men's Christian Association. The formal organization occurred March

2, 1870, with the following board of directors: R. W. Steele, E. M. Wood, G. G. Prugh, J. E. Gilbert, C. G. Parker, J. H. Winters, Josiah Gebhart, J. C. Kiefaber, J. H. Thomas, H. E. Parrott, E. T. Sweet, T. O. Lowe, W. K. Eckert, Eugene Wuichet, J. A. Shauck, and G. W. Hoglen. The president was Mr. R. W. Steele, who from the beginning has been a warm friend of the association.

The object of the association, as set forth in its constitution, was "the physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual improvement of young men." With this in view, parlors, reading-rooms, amusements, entertainments, and religious services were provided for all young men. The religious meetings were open to all—men and women. The membership during these years included only Christian men. The associate membership was added later. The home of the association at this time was on the second floor of the *Journal* building, just north of the court-house.

In accomplishing its object, in addition to the attractions named before, it was thought best, during these early years and for many years after, to do general missionary work. The association therefore encouraged its members to assist in union efforts, especially in organizing Sunday-schools in the suburbs and in holding open-air services during the summer. At that time hardly a church maintained a mission school, but from these early efforts of workers of the association have grown some of the best schools and churches: Harshmanville school has become a Lutheran Church; Wagner, a United Brethren Church; Patterson Chapel in Browntown, a Baptist school, and Calvary Chapel in North Dayton is now Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The association was in these years a center of all forms of Christian effort, but as time passed it was found that the churches could do most of these things better in their regular channels, leaving to the association its proper work for young men. The period of this class of work continued till 1885.

Immediately upon its organization, in 1870, a secretary was chosen to direct the work. This officer was Mr. H. P. Adams, of Manchester, New Hampshire, who began work in May. Mr. Adams was a man of rare ability, and won many friends for himself and the association during his four years of service. In 1874, he resigned, to remove to Baltimore. In the interim that followed, Rev. James McNary and Mr. W. A. Wagoner served most faithfully. In June, 1874, the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was held in Dayton. The local board of directors found among the delegates the future secretary, Mr. D. A. Sinclair, of Hamilton, Ontario, who accepted the position in August, 1874. Since that date there has been no change in this office, Mr. Sinclair having, by his rare tact and Christian life, led the association

through all its changes. It is but a matter of history that the high rank and great usefulness of the association to-day are largely due to his efforts.

Soon after Mr. Sinclair's arrival, the need of larger quarters was realized; therefore, in the spring of 1875, funds were raised, property bought, and the building remodeled, furnished, and occupied, all within a single month. This happy result was attained very largely through the efforts of Messrs. John Dodds and C. V. Osborn. The property thus speedily utilized was the Dunlevy residence, 32 and 34 East Fourth Street, the site of the present building. The lot is 66x200 feet, and cost originally sixteen thousand dollars. A year later a large hall was built in the rear, and was used for general purposes until converted into a gymnasium in 1885.

The history of the succeeding ten years is varied. While doing all the work possible with its appliances, there were days of seeming failure and meagre support. At one time, in 1878, the board seriously considered the best means of doing the work without expense. At last one of the oldest members proposed to close the doors, and put up a placard, "Closed for want of support." This proposition not only aroused the friends of the association, but touched the pride of all citizens, who rallied to the support, and soon the advancement began. Since that time there has been no hesitation.

Among those prominent in these years of the association's history were men whom Dayton still delights to honor. No one forgets Mr. Henry L. Brown, so strong in Christian life; Mr. Patterson Mitchell, for thirteen years a member of the board of directors, and the devoted friend of Calvary Chapel; Dr. E. F. Sample, genial and warm-hearted, a leader of young men; Mr. L. M. Davis and Mr. Herman Darrow, two most active laborers; or Mr. Charles H. Crawford, a trustee of the association's property and its staunch friend. Mr. Valentine Winters and Mrs. Letitia Elaker have expressed their interest by generous donations, forming the basis of an endowment fund. Among others who have been identified with the history are R. W. Steele, E. A. Daniels, J. H. Winters, C. V. Osborn, D. E. McSherry, John Dodds, C. L. Hawes, W. B. King, and E. J. Barney.

As the plans were developed and the wants of young men better understood, the peculiar purpose of the association became more prominent. In 1885, the board of directors, after careful consideration, decided that it would conserve the interests of the association and bring it into more cordial relations with the pastors and people of the city, to restrict its activities to definite work for young men. At this time over three hundred of these young men agreed to pay ten dollars annually if the

association would introduce and maintain "appliances and agencies to meet the physical, social, and intellectual needs of the subscribers." The plans suggested were acted upon at once. Association Hall became a finely-equipped gymnasium, opened in the fall of 1885. This only demonstrated the necessity of greater facilities and a building adapted in every way to the wants of the association in its new life.

A brief canvass showed that there would be hearty coöperation on the part of Dayton's business men if a handsome building were undertaken and a reasonable pledge given that the work would be carried on in its particular line. The generosity of Dayton's citizens was seen at once, for in 1886 they contributed toward the new building, in sums of one dollar to five thousand dollars, over fifty-five thousand dollars. That building is one of the handsomest in the city and ranks among the best in the country. The old residence was vacated February 3, 1886, and the new building dedicated February 6, 1887. Governor J. B. Foraker laid the corner-stone July 7, 1886, in the presence of an immense audience. The property is valued at eighty thousand dollars. This handsome building, covering the entire lot, provides reading rooms for the members and their friends, social parlors and amusement rooms, class rooms for various evening educational classes, gymnasium and bath rooms for physical development, lecture room for religious meetings, and a beautiful hall for concerts, lectures, and general purposes. The enjoyment of all these privileges is conditioned only upon the payment of a small annual membership fee. The association employs a general secretary and his assistant, a gymnasium instructor, instructors in various educational branches, and numerous other helpers. The young men who are members carry out the details by their service on the various committees of the association.

As an indication of the difference in the interest under the earlier methods and those of to-day (1889), it may be noted that in 1883—a very prosperous year—there were 312 members, now there are 838; in the former year 47 served on committees, in 1888, 103; then 93 persons visited the rooms daily, in 1888, 235; then \$3,480 were expended for the work, now \$6,914; most of the money then received was in gifts, now it is largely from memberships and regular income. Then there were no evening classes, no gymnasium and bath rooms, few meetings for men alone; now these are all essential.

The management of the affairs of the association is in the hands of a board of directors, chosen annually by the active members. While any man may become a member, only members of evangelical churches can participate in the direction of its business.

The presidents of the association have been: 1870-1871, R. W. Steele; 1871-1873, E. A. Daniels; 1873-1874, H. E. Parrott; 1874-1876, C. V. Osborn; 1876-1878, John Dodds; 1878, W. C. Herron, three months; 1878-1880, D. E. McSherry, eighteen months; 1880-1882, J. C. Reber; 1882-1885, G. N. Bierce; 1885-1888, E. A. Daniels; 1888-1889, E. L. Shuey.

In 1889, the board of directors includes E. A. Daniels, John Dodds, G. N. Bierce, J. C. Reber, G. P. Huffman, Houston Lowe, J. R. Bealt, W. W. Smith, C. L. Hardman, W. G. Tamer, E. L. Shuey, F. W. Gebhart, F. A. Moss, W. H. Sunderland, W. A. Scott, V. P. Van Horn, A. E. Thomas. The trustees are J. H. Winters, John Dodds, C. V. Osborn, W. Webster, E. Canby. The general secretary is D. A. Sinclair, and the gymnasium instructor is W. E. Day.

Nothing has shown more fully the character of Dayton than its support of this institution, and nothing brings larger returns in good citizenship, strong character, and Christian life.

The Woman's Christian Association, of Dayton, was formally organized Saturday afternoon, November 26, 1876. The work talked of that afternoon was that its efforts might be in unison with the Young Men's Christian Association, helping them in visiting and relieving the poor. It was determined to ask contributions from women only. The Young Men's Christian Association, anticipating the need, freely offered the use of their rooms for the meetings. Volunteers were called for, and committees were formed for visitation and missionary work in all the wards of the city.

In order to receive the property of the old Orphans' Home, which was no longer needed for that purpose, and which had been by an act of the legislature through the special effort of the late Mrs. Nancy Bates, made transferable to a society for the support of widows and destitute women, this association became an incorporate body, adopting the name necessary: "Woman's Christian Association, of Dayton, Ohio, for the support of widows and destitute women." Hon. L. B. Gunckel kindly arranged the legal transfer.

The fiscal trustees appointed were: Messrs. J. H. Winters, Robert W. Steele, and Charles H. Crawford.

The first managers and officers were as follows:

President.—Mrs. J. H. Winters.

Vice-Presidents.—Mesdames J. B. King, William Herr, and H. N. Stephens.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. J. Harry Thomas.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Maggie Cox.

Treasurer.—Mrs. H. D. Carnell.

Managers.—Mesdames C. E. Corpe, A. L. Martin, C. L. Hawes, J. H. Brownell, Preserved Smith, M. E. King, Abia Zeller, Miss Joan Rench, Mesdames George Hoglen, David Gebhart, H. M. Van Doren, and Miss Ellen Brown.

Membership Committee.—Mesdames E. A. Daniels, John Achey, M. A. Hewens, J. R. Jacobs, and Miss T. R. Roberts.

Finance Committee.—Mesdames H. N. Stephens, J. E. Gilbert, Charles Parrott, H. M. Van Doren, James Turpin, E. E. Barney, T. S. Babbitt, and Miss Annie Harries.

The presidents of the association have been: Mrs. J. H. Winters, 1870-1882; in 1883, for six months, Mrs. J. Harry Thomas; 1883-1888, Mrs. C. E. Corpe; 1888-1889, Mrs. W. D. Bickham.

The present (1889) officers are:

President.—Mrs. W. D. Bickham.

Vice-Presidents.—Mesdames J. H. Winters, E. A. Daniels, M. H. Ramsey.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. D. H. French.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Virginia Whitmore.

Treasurer.—Miss Carrie Brown.

Managers.—Mesdames C. E. Corpe, Abia Zeller, John Shank, J. R. Young, J. V. Dicks, Leonard Moore, D. E. McSherry, G. W. Rodgers, J. D. Platt, G. A. Black, J. C. Kiefaber, L. B. Allen, A. C. Fenner, and J. M. Phelps.

Fiscal Trustees.—Messrs. J. H. Winters, Eben M. Thresher, and S. W. Davies.

The association has had but four treasurers: Mrs. H. D. Carnell, Misses Ruth Marshall, Mary Mitchell, and Carrie Brown.

Its recording secretaries have been: Miss Maggie Cox, Mesdames J. B. Thresher, John G. Doren, T. F. Marsh, James A. Robert, Miss Ruth Marshall, Mrs. George W. Hoglen, and Miss Virginia Whitmore.

The association began without a penny. To-day it owns three pieces of property, valued at fifty-three thousand dollars, with an endowment fund of thirty thousand dollars for the Widow's Home and of five thousand dollars for its general fund. Its rooms are in the west half of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Its work is varied in character. For thirteen years it has successfully conducted an industrial school, Saturday afternoons, of over two hundred little girls. Mrs. A. L. Connelly and Mrs. James Applegate were the founders. Young ladies of different churches assist in this grand work. A Widow's Home is sustained, with twenty-eight permanent inmates. A Woman's Exchange is well established, meeting a long felt need in

the city. The educational department holds evening classes for women and girls. A committee visits twice a month the Soldiers' Home hospital. Another committee twice a month conducts Sabbath services in the Soldiers' Home Church. It has also a jail committee, a work house committee, a nursery basket committee, infirmary, Chinese, employment, and reformatory committees, together with committees in every ward of the city for missionary work. Regular business meetings are held on the first Saturday of every month, at two p. m. All interested or willing to help are cordially invited.

In this limited space but a mere outline of this association's work has been given. Many touching incidents might be related, but it would be a breach of confidence to portray to the public these every-day home scenes to which these ladies have been admitted. What has been done by this band of the King's daughters, "In His Name," will be carefully noted by the recording angel. And the work will some day all be tried as with fire; the wood, the hay, and the stubble will all be cleared away, and only the gold and the silver will remain.

CHAPTER XXIV.

City Graveyard—Woodland Cemetery—St. Henry's Cemetery—Calvary Cemetery—Hebrew Cemetery.

THE first "graveyard" of Dayton was located at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. Mr. D. C. Cooper, the proprietor of the town, gave lots 133 and 134 on his plat to the Presbyterian Church, and as it was the custom at that day to connect the graveyard with the church, the ground was also used for burial purposes. It was soon manifest that these lots would be encroached upon by the town, and in 1805, Mr. Cooper donated to the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and the town, for a graveyard, four acres of ground on the south side of Fifth Street, between Ludlow and Wilkinson streets, each to have equal parts. Woodland Cemetery having been established, in 1849 the city bought a "potter's field" just south of the cemetery, and subsequently, by ordinance, prohibited farther burials in the graveyard. The reversionary interest of the Cooper heirs having been purchased, the ground was laid out in building lots and sold, realizing a handsome sum for the churches and the city. The remains of the dead were carefully disinterred, and decently buried in Woodland Cemetery and potter's field.

In 1840, a movement was made to establish a rural cemetery, where every possible safeguard should be thrown around the resting-place of the dead. Mr. John W. Van Cleve made the suggestion, and was most active in promoting the object. At his death in 1858, the trustees expressed their sense of obligation to him in the following memorial, which is recorded in the minutes of the association:

"The death of John W. Van Cleve demands, on the part of the trustees of the Woodland Cemetery Association, a grateful and heartfelt acknowledgement of his worth as a man and of his invaluable services as an officer of the association. To him more than to any other person is the association indebted for its inception and continued prosperity to the present time. From the beginning he has served as its president, and given an amount of labor and watchful supervision to its affairs which money could not have purchased. To his skillful management the association is indebted for its prosperous financial condition, and its beautiful records, kept by his own hand, attest his abiding interest in it until the time of his death.

"Mr. Van Cleve was no ordinary man. Endowed with a vigorous intellect he had improved it by diligent study. Few men have cultivated so wide a field of knowledge, and yet few were so thorough in each department. A geologist, botanist, engineer, musician, painter, and engraver of no mean skill, he yet found time for the widest reading, and possessed of a most retentive memory, there were few subjects with which he was not familiar.

"A striking trait of his character was his unbending integrity. His scrupulous honesty was so well known and appreciated that he was frequently selected for the discharge of the most responsible trusts. Born in Dayton, June 27, 1801, he grew up with the town, and was identified with all its interests. No one was more thoroughly versed in its history, or felt a livelier interest in its prosperity.

"Attacked with consumption, he bore his lingering and painful illness with the greatest fortitude and patience. He died September 6, 1858. Aged fifty-eight years."

Articles of Association were drawn by Mr. Van Cleve and fifty-two subscribers obtained. Each subscriber agreed to pay into the treasury one hundred dollars, to be repaid to him without interest, either in burial lots or in money, when the affairs of the association justified. In a short time the claims of the subscribers were liquidated the majority of them, taking lots in payment. In 1842, a charter was obtained from the legislature. By the provisions of the articles of association and the charter, Woodland Cemetery Association is a close corporation. The title of all property, real and personal, is vested in the trustees, who are elected tri-annually by the original subscribers or their successors. The charter provides that "each subscriber may transfer his right and share by assignment or devise thereof; and in case no such assignment or devise shall have been made at the death of such subscriber, the said right shall vest in his oldest heir at law." The only privilege, however, enjoyed by members of the association, not common to all lot-owners, is the right to vote for or serve as trustees. All the proceeds from the sale of lots or other sources are sacredly set apart and devoted to the care and improvement of the grounds. The trustees have served from the beginning without compensation.

A meeting of the subscribers was called at the office of the Firemens Insurance Company, on Thursday evening, February 17, 1841. James Steele was appointed chairman and David C. Baker secretary. At this meeting the Woodland Cemetery Association was organized by the election of the following officers: Trustees, Job Haines, James Perrine, Edward W. Davies, J. D. Phillips, and John W. Van Cleve; secretary, Robert C.

Schenek; treasurer, David Z. Peirce. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, John W. Van Cleve was elected president of the association.

It is an interesting fact that Woodland Cemetery is in order of time the third rural cemetery of any magnitude established in the United States, preceding Spring Grove, at Cincinnati, three years.

On the 29th of April, 1841, a deed was received from Augustus George for forty acres of ground at forty dollars per acre. This tract of land was covered with a dense growth of forest trees, many of them of the largest size. By the judicious removal and sale of the surplus timber a handsome sum of money was realized.

As a matter of interest, the sylva of the cemetery grounds, in 1843, as recorded by Mr. Van Cleve, is given; the largest part of the trees indigenous to this region are found in this list:

<i>Acer saccharinum</i> , - - -	Sugar Tree.	<i>Morus rubra</i> , - - -	Mulberry.
<i>Acer rubrum</i> , - - -	R. Flower'g Maple.	<i>Nyssa multiflora</i> , - - -	Gum. Sour Gum.
<i>Caspius Americana</i> , - - -	Hornb'm. B. Beech.	<i>Ostrya Virginica</i> , - - -	Iron Wood.
<i>Carya amara</i> , - - -	Bit. nut. S. Hick'ry	<i>Populus Canadensis</i> , - -	Cotton Wood.
<i>Carya squamosa</i> , - - -	Shell-bark Hick'y.	<i>Populus grandidentata</i> , -	Am. Large Aspen.
<i>Carya tomentosa</i> , - - -	Common Hickory.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> , -	Sycamore.
<i>Celtis crapifolia</i> - - -	Hack'ry. H. Ash.	<i>Prunus Americana</i> , - -	Wild Plum.
<i>Cerasus serotina</i> , - - -	Wild Cherry.	<i>Pyrus coronaria</i> , - - -	Crab Apple.
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i> , - - -	R. Bud. Ind. Tree.	<i>Quercus alba</i> , - - -	White Oak.
<i>Cornus florida</i> , - - -	Dogwood.	<i>Quercus coccinea</i> , - - -	Scarlet Oak.
<i>Cornus paniculata</i> , - - -	Bush Dogwood.	<i>Quercus tinctoria</i> , - - -	Red Oak.
<i>Crataegus pyrifolia</i> , - -	Hawthorn.	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> , - -	Black Oak.
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> , - - -	Red Haw.	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i> , - -	Jack Oak.
<i>Fraxinus acuminata</i> , - -	White Ash.	<i>Rhus glabra</i> , - - -	Smooth Sumach.
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> , -	Blue Ash.	<i>Salix nigra</i> , - - -	Black Willow.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> , - -	Honey Locust.	<i>Tilia Americana</i> , - - -	Linden. Bass W'd.
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i> , -	Coffee-nut Tree.	<i>Ulmus Americana</i> , - -	Elm. White Elm.
<i>Juglans nigra</i> , - - -	Black Walnut.	<i>Ulmus fulva</i> , - - -	Slip. Elm. R. Elm.
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , - -	Red Cedar.	<i>Uvaria triloba</i> , - - -	Pawpaw.
<i>Laurus sassafras</i> , - - -	Sassafras.	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , -	Black Haw.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , -	Poplar. Tulip Tree.		

The trustees proceeded at once to enclose the ground, to lay out suitable carriage ways, and to sub-divide the whole into burial lots, seventeen by twenty-two feet each. The surveying and platting was done by Mr. Van Cleve without charge.

This method of division into square lots of equal size, which was perhaps the best which could be devised at the time, has not been followed by the trustees in platting new ground. Regard is now had to the direction of the roads and the lay of the ground, and a much better effect produced.

On the 7th day of June, 1843, the cemetery was opened, and the lots offered at public sale. On the 21st of the same month, the grounds

were dedicated with the following order of exercises: Prayer by Rev. James C. Barnes; hymn, "Old Hundred;" address by Rev. John W. Hall; hymn, Pleyel's German hymn; dedication and prayer by Rev. Ethan Allen; hymn, "Dundee;" benediction.

The first interment was made July 11, 1843, when Allen Cullum was buried near the center of the cemetery. Up to April, 1889, there have been fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-six interments.

It has been the aim of the trustees to increase the size of the cemetery grounds by the purchase of adjacent land when opportunity offered. Contiguity to the city, while an advantage in some respects, has rendered large additions of ground impossible. The cemetery now comprises over one hundred acres, nearly three times the amount of the original purchase. It is estimated that forty acres of available ground remain unsold. As much the largest part of the expense that will be required for permanent improvements, consisting of roads, sewerage, water works, and buildings of the most permanent character, including the handsome new office and chapel at the entrance, has been paid out of the sale of lots, leaving a surplus of over ten thousand dollars at interest, it is manifest that the ground remaining unsold will produce a permanent fund, the interest of which will keep the cemetery in perfect order in all time to come.

Desiring to avail themselves of the best advice, the trustees consulted with Mr. A. Stunch, the late superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. By his system of landscape gardening applied to the cemetery, it is relieved of the repulsive features associated with the ordinary burial ground, and while nothing is admitted inconsistent with the sacredness of the place, it presents to the eye the sober beauty of the park. The trustees have sought to introduce this system at Woodland Cemetery. Unfortunately, it was too late to thoroughly remedy the errors, which had been committed in laying out and improving the older portion of the ground, but the superior effect of the new method is apparent to every eye in those parts where it has been adopted. Inclosure of private lots and the erection of head stones, more than two feet in height at graves, are now prohibited. It is hoped that at no distant day the few fences that still deface portions of the cemetery will be removed.

The prevalence of fine forest trees very appropriately gave the name of Woodland to the cemetery. Before the opening of the grounds in 1843, such trees as were thought unsuitable had been removed. Up to 1870 nothing further had been done, and owing to the growth and decay of trees, it was thought best in that year to remove a large number. As

tree after tree fell before the axe; many persons thought that the chief glory of the cemetery was being destroyed, and the trustees were subjected to much criticism. All are now satisfied that the removal of the trees was necessary, and that the appearance of the ground is greatly improved. The same year the trustees planted in suitable places a large number of the choicest evergreen and deciduous trees.

For natural beauty and adaptation to the purpose, the grounds of Woodland Cemetery can hardly be surpassed. Every effort has been made to improve them in the best and most tasteful manner. The roads are kept in perfect order, and by a system of underground drainage, the water is carried off rapidly and gutters are dispensed with. Water works have been constructed, and water is conveyed by pipes to every part of the grounds. The buildings of all kinds are substantial and tasteful, and the new office and chapel, of contrasted gray limestone and red sand stone, at the entrance, are strikingly beautiful structures. No doubt each year will add to the beauty and attractiveness of this quiet resting place of the dead.

The following are the names of the original stockholders: Richard Ames, Henry L. Brown, Thomas Brown, R. N. Comly, William F. Comly, John Compton, Archibald Crawford, Ziba Crawford, Isaac Demarest, Edward W. Davies, William Eaker, David K. Este, Samuel D. Edgar, Frederick Gebhart, Richard Green, Andrew Gump, Joseph Gilmore, Alexander Grimes, Job Haines, Henry Van Tuyl, Nathaniel Wilson, Henry Frantz, George W. Smith, Isaac N. Partridge, David C. Baker, John W. Harries, Henry Herriman, Christian Koerner, Peter Odlin, David Z. Peirce, James Perrine, Johnson V. Perrine, J. D. Phillips, Horatio G. Phillips, William Roth, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Shoup, James Steele, William B. Stone, Simon Snyder, David Stout, Charles G. Swain, E. W. Towner, John W. Van Cleve, Peter Voorhees, Edward Edmundson, Henry Stoddard, Sr., John Steele, Samuel Forrer, and George Newcom.

Only five of the original stockholders are living (April, 1889), namely, Thomas Brown, Richard N. Comly, William F. Comly, John F. Edgar, and Robert C. Schenck.

The stockholders in 1889 are: Thomas Brown, William F. Comly, J. Fred Boyer, Ziba Crawford, Samuel W. Davies, John F. Edgar, William H. Frantz, Charles G. Grimes, Josiah Gebhart, Charles Harries, John G. Lowe, John S. Lytle, James McDaniel, Daniel E. Mead, Frank Mulford, H. E. Parrott, James J. Russell, Robert C. Schenck, Elias Stout, Robert W. Steele, William H. Simms, Henry K. Steele, Jonathan H. Winters, Alexander Gebhart, J. H. Peirce, B. F. Gump, J. Fay Dover,

J. K. McIntire, Horace Phillips, J. Elliott Peirce, Wood Odlin, Torrence Huffman, John W. Stoddard, William Huffman, J. H. Perrine, Mrs. George W. Shaw, Mrs. H. Seeger, Mrs. L. G. Evans.

Following are the officers from 1841 to 1889:

Presidents—John W. Van Cleve, elected February 18, 1841; deceased September 6, 1858. Robert W. Steele, elected September 14, 1858.

Secretaries—Robert C. Schenck, elected February 18, 1841; term expired February 18, 1853. Robert W. Steele, elected February 18, 1853; elected president September 14, 1858. Edwin Smith, elected September 14, 1858; term expired September 11, 1865. Ziba Crawford, elected September 11, 1865.

Treasurers—D. Z. Peirce, elected February 18, 1841; deceased August 15, 1853; V. Winters, elected 1853.

Superintendents of Grounds—George Lane, appointed —; deceased September 5, 1860. William W. Lane, appointed September 5, 1860; resigned June 14, 1869. J. C. Cline, appointed June 14, 1869.

Trustees—John W. Van Cleve, elected February 18, 1841; deceased September 6, 1858. Job Haines, elected February 18, 1841; deceased July 16, 1860. James Perrine, elected February 18, 1841; deceased January 22, 1864. J. D. Phillips, elected February 18, 1841; deceased February 13, 1871. Edward W. Davies, elected February 18, 1841; deceased December 11, 1873. Robert W. Steele, elected September 14, 1858. Thomas Brown, elected March 4, 1861; term expired September 11, 1865. J. G. Lowe, elected April 16, 1864. Andrew Gump, elected September 11, 1865. John H. Winters, elected March 13, 1871. Thomas Brown, reelected January 12, 1874. Samuel W. Davies, elected February 18, 1875.

The first burying ground of the Catholics of Dayton bore the name of St. Henry's Cemetery. In September, 1844, one half of outlot Number 27 was purchased by Archbishop Purcell of Thomas Morrison for three hundred and five dollars. March 2, 1853, the south half of the same lot was purchased of E. W. Davies for eight hundred dollars. These two pieces of ground constitute St. Henry's Cemetery. This was the only burying place for Catholics for many years, and by 1872 had become so crowded as to lead to the establishment of Calvary Cemetery. Interments are not now permitted in this cemetery.

On the 9th of July, 1872, Calvary Cemetery Association was organized by the election of the following board of trustees: Revs. J. F. Halme, William M. Carey, F. J. Goetz, and H. Stuckenborg, for the term of three years; William Helfrich, N. Olmer, John Stephans, and Henry Hilgert, for two years; and Robert Chambers, Severin Wiegert, Theodore Barlow,

and Henry Schlaman, for one year; Jacob Stephans, secretary. Ninety acres of ground were purchased two and one-half miles south of the city on a commanding bluff. No finer view of hill, valley, and river can be found anywhere than may be obtained from Calvary Cemetery. Because of this wide outlook, it was a point selected by the mound builders, and one of their curious earth works is included in the cemetery grounds. In the improvements of the grounds the best modern system of landscape gardening has been adopted. The roads have been constructed in the most permanent manner, the native forest trees so far as suitable preserved, and large numbers of the finest deciduous and evergreen ornamental trees planted. In time it will become one of the finest cemeteries in the country. The total number of interments to date is 4,140, 1,400 of which are removals from St. Henry's Cemetery.

The present officers of the association are as follows: Trustees: Emmanuel congregation, Rev. Charles J. Hahne, Michael Walter, and Augustus Meyer; St. Joseph's congregation, Rev. Patrick Cusack, James H. Hall, and James Hartnett; St. Mary's congregation, Rev. H. Stuckenborg, J. Christian Luehrs, and Joseph Burwinkle; Holy Trinity, Rev. F. J. Goetz, Sebastian Demphle, and George Deis; Sacred Heart congregation, Rev. R. A. Finnerty, Nicholas Ohmer, and Michael J. Gibbons; Holy Rosary congregation, Rev. J. B. Frohmiller, Anthony Hasenstab, and Frank Lukaszewitz. President, Rev. Patrick Cusack; vice-president, Nicholas Ohmer; secretary, John H. Finke; treasurer, Sebastian Demphle; superintendent, William Irwin. Mr. Nicholas Ohmer has been vice-president of the association from the beginning, and the success of the association is largely due to his enterprise and good taste.

The Hebrew congregation purchased July 15, 1851, of Jacob Dietrich one acre of ground on South Brown Street, near the corporation line, for a cemetery, to which they gave the name, *Kilah Kodesh Bway Jeshurun*. This cemetery is still in use, but interments will soon be discontinued in it, six acres of ground south of the city having been purchased of A. C. Brown. The new cemetery is located on elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the city and the surrounding country, and when improved as contemplated, will be very beautiful.

CHAPTER XXV.

Transportation Interests—The Miami and Erie Canal—The Railroads—The Street Railroads.

IN a chapter on the transportation interests of the city, the canal naturally takes first place, even if it is not of the first importance. The history of its construction has been recited in earlier pages of this work, and it is necessary to mention in this connection only some facts with reference to the amount of transportation which annually is carried on by means of this avenue of communication between the Ohio river and the great lakes. And a comparison between the shipments of produce in the earlier days and those for the last few years will serve to show the importance of the canal as well as, or perhaps better than, a full history and statistical account of the work done by the canal for each consecutive year since its construction. For the first three years of the canal's existence the shipments were as follows: Flour, 1829, 27,121 barrels; 1830, 56,864 barrels; 1831, 59,550 barrels. Barrels of whisky, 1829, 7,378; 1830, 7,142; 1831, 5,602. Barrels of pork, 1829, 3,429; 1830, 2,497; 1831, 4,244. Barrels of oil, 1829, 423; 1830, 281; 1831, 344. For the last four years, each year ending November 15th, the shipments have been as follows from Dayton: For 1885, barrels of ale and beer, 68,970; flour, 2,639; oil, 220, and of whisky, 10; bushels clover seed, 335; corn, 23,800; oats, 35,200; rye, 500; of coal, 58 tons. Of various kinds of merchandise, such as hides, iron, lard, rags, etc., there were shipped in the aggregate, 1,346,834 pounds; of lumber, 9,580 feet; of stone, 339 perches, and of bark, 35½ cords. Of merchandise received in Dayton by means of the canal, there were 10,000 barrels of beef, and a little flour, oil, and salt. There were 68,000 pounds of pig iron; 94,263 pounds of general merchandise; 272,062 pounds of paper; 141,200 pounds of rags; 352,000 pounds of sand, and 664,740 pounds of unclassified freight. Of lumber, there were received 409,477 feet, and of bark, 87,000 cords, besides considerable other freight.

In 1886, there was but little freight shipped in barrels, the largest item being 1,267 barrels of flour. Of corn, there were shipped 22,100 bushels, and 22,900 of oats, and a few bushels each of clover seed, coal, and wheat. The total number of pounds of various kinds of merchandise was 925,618. Of lumber, there were shipped 51,255 feet, and but

little other freight. Of freight in barrels, there was received but little except 1,175 barrels of linseed oil. Of various miscellaneous kinds, there were received 865,670 pounds; of hoop poles, 41,000; of slate, 9,550, and of staves and heading, 40,500. There was little else received besides, except 445,580 feet of lumber.

For 1887, the shipments and receipts were as follows: Barrels, ale and beer, 1,057; flour, 167; and linseed oil, 1,018. Bushels, barley, 51; oats, 85; rye, 7,250; and coal, 22,260. The number of pounds of freight of various kinds of merchandise was 4,008,798, the number of hoop poles 18,000, and the number of feet of lumber 193,848. The receipts were: Of linseed oil, 3,000 barrels, and a few barrels of several other articles, as rosin, acid, vinegar, pork, lime, and salt. There were received 5,795 bushels of barley, 100 bushels of oats, and 121 bushels of rye. The number of pounds of various articles received was 1,863,464. There were received 59,200 hoop poles, 54,300 staves and headings, and a few empty barrels and posts. Of lumber there were received 713,525 feet, and 1,246 cords of wood.

For the year ending November 15, 1888, the shipments were as follows: Barrels, ale and beer, 1,241; linseed oil, 237, and a few barrels of other articles. Of corn there were shipped 18,200 bushels, of oats 30,700 bushels, and a few bushels of other grain. The number of pounds of various kinds of goods shipped was 6,605,014, and there were shipped 101,682 feet of lumber. The receipts were as follows: Barrels, acid, 795; flour, 207; linseed oil, 2,905; vinegar, 876; rosin, 282, and a few barrels of other goods. There were received 1,800 bushels of corn and 425 bushels of oats, and the number of pounds of miscellaneous goods received was 1,681,432. There were received 42,200 hoop poles, and 11,000 staves and headings, 567,500 feet of lumber, and 1,474 cords of wood.

The cash receipts from the canal from November 15, 1879, to November 15, 1885, were \$571,200.04; for the year ending November 1, 1886, they were \$76,043.57; for 1887, \$87,200.36; and for 1888, \$75,955.13. The expenditures for the years from November 15, 1879, to November 15, 1885, were \$577,339.22, an excess over receipts of \$6,139.18. The expenditures for 1886 were \$88,935.64; for 1887, \$71,431.06; and for 1888, \$98,838.04.

The period of greatest prosperity of the canal was from 1831 to 1861, and the largest amount received in any one year since the canal has been in use was \$351,897.72, in 1851. The largest amount expended in any one was \$270,471.18, in 1852. From 1829 to 1888, inclusive of both years, the total receipts of the Miami & Erie Canal were \$5,969,432.56, and the

total expenditures \$4,352,454.79. On all the canals of the State, for the period from 1827 to 1888, inclusive of both years, the total receipts were \$16,158,411.83, and the total expenditures \$16,180,871.87.

Following is a brief outline of the construction of the railroads which terminate in or pass through Dayton: On January 5, 1832, the legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company. This railroad was to run from Dayton, *via* Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, to or near Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, and Lower Sandusky, to Sandusky, Huron County. The legislature subsequently passed other acts furthering the interests of this corporation—on March 14, 1836; December 19, 1836; March 16, 1839; February 19, 1845; February 6, 1847, and February 8, 1848. The act of February 6, 1847, authorized the town of Springfield to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to the company's stock, the amount to be applied on the construction of the road between that town and Dayton. The contract for the construction of this division was let in the winter of 1848-1849, and the road was completed between the two places January 25, 1851. On the 27th an excursion passed over the road from Springfield to Dayton, and on the 28th trains began running on regular time. The company constructed its road from Tiffin to Sandusky, *via* Bellevue.

The Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company, which was chartered February 28, 1851, built a road from Tiffin to Sandusky, *via* Clyde, and as this route was deemed more favorable than that *via* Bellevue, the Sandusky City & Indiana Company leased the road to the Mad River & Lake Erie Company for ninety-nine years, renewable perpetually, and has operated the road *via* Clyde, abandoning the other route.

On the 1st of June, 1854, the company leased the Springfield & Columbus Railway, and on February 23, 1858, the same was changed by decree of the common pleas court of Erie County, to the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The road went into the hands of a receiver October 13, 1865, and on July 2, 1866, a certificate of reorganization was filed with the secretary of State, under the name of the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The name of the company was changed again on the 11th of January, 1868, to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, and on June 28, 1870, this company leased the road of the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company. A perpetual lease of that portion of the road leading from Dayton to Springfield was made to the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company, by whom it was transferred to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company.

The Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad Company was chartered March

2, 1846. Its name was changed, by an act passed February 8, 1847, to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and the Dayton end of the road was placed under contract in August, 1850. The first excursion train ran over the road from Cincinnati to Hamilton September 13, 1851, and trains began running regularly between Cincinnati and Dayton on September 22, 1851. The Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company was incorporated March 5, 1851, the road to extend from Dayton to Toledo, and the former company was empowered to lend the new corporation money or to otherwise aid it in the construction of the road. Contracts for building this line were let in December, 1851, and an excursion ran over the road from Troy, Ohio, March 28, 1863. On the 1st of May, 1863, the road was leased in perpetuity to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and on February 18, 1869, the latter company leased the road of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago, and the lease of the latter of the Richmond & Miami Railway, extending to Richmond, Indiana. On the 26th of November, 1872, this company purchased the line of the Junction Railway Company, from Hamilton to Indianapolis, the purchasers soon afterward organizing the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad Company. This company still continues to operate the road.

The Dayton & Western Railroad Company was chartered February 14, 1846. Its purpose was to construct a road from Dayton to a point on the State line between Ohio and Indiana, the point to be selected by the directors. It is believed the survey was commenced in July, 1848, and the contract let on the 21st of April, 1849. Track-laying began August 6, 1852, from the junction west, the road being consolidated with the Indiana Central on the 1st of August. It is thirty-eight miles from Dayton to the State line, and the road was opened in Indiana, in February, 1853. Trains passed over this road to Indianapolis the same year, and the entire road was open October 11, 1853. On the 14th of January, 1863, the track from Dayton to Dodson was leased to the Dayton & Union Railroad Company. On the 4th of February, 1865, this company leased from the Richmond & Miami Railway Company, for ninety-nine years, from January 1, 1866, the entire control of its road, from its western terminus on the line between Ohio and Indiana, to the junction where it diverges and runs to Eaton and Hamilton, and also the use of its western terminus in the city of Richmond, Indiana. On the same day as that upon which the above lease was made, the company agreed to lease to the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia Railroad companies for ninety-nine years from January 1, 1865, its road, property, and privileges, with certain exceptions, and also provided that a contract between the Dayton

& Western and the Columbus & Xenia companies of March 12, 1863, be surrendered. Several other leases and contracts were affected by this change, and the Dayton & Western Railroad Company agreed to procure the transfer to the lessees a majority of its capital stock, not less in the aggregate than one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. The Columbus & Xenia Company assigned its interest in the foregoing lease of the Little Miami Railroad Company to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, to take effect December 1, 1868, and it was transferred December 1, 1869. This arrangement is still in existence.

The Greenville & Miami Railroad Company was chartered February 26, 1846, with authority to build a railroad from Greenville to some point on the Dayton & Western line, or on the Miami Extension Canal. Authority was given the company March 23, 1850, to extend its road from Greenville west to the Indiana State line. Contracts were let, and the road was built from Dayton, *via* Greenville, to Union City in 1849, and the road was formally opened to Greenville June 10th, and to Union City, December 22, 1852. On January 5, 1863, the road was sold to trustees, and on the 8th of the same month the company was re-organized as the Dayton & Union Railroad Company. A certificate of this re-organization was filed with the secretary of State January 19, 1863. During this latter year the Dayton & Union Railroad Company took up the track from Dayton to the junction, and sold the iron for about ninety thousand dollars, with which the debt was in part liquidated. Afterward this company made a contract with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company for the use of their track between Dayton and the junction, together with the privilege of crossing the bridge into Dayton for the sum of ten thousand dollars per year, and this arrangement is still in force.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was formed in 1865 by the consolidation of several New York and Pennsylvania companies. The broad gauge track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was leased to the Atlantic & Great Western, and afterward with the rest of the line reduced to the standard gauge. On June 25, 1874, the stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company ratified a lease made May 1st previous to the Erie Railway Company, of its own road and leased lines, not including the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road. After being for some time in the hands of a receiver, the road and all other property of the company was sold January 6, 1880, to purchasing trustees on behalf of an association of mortgage bondholders. On the 15th of the following March the trustees conveyed their purchase to five corporations, who organized an Ohio

corporation, known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and this company was incorporated March 17, 1880. A similar corporation was organized at the same time in Pennsylvania, and the two were consolidated March 24, 1880, forming the present New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad Company was incorporated September 9, 1870, for the purpose of building a railroad from Springfield to Cincinnati. The road was intended to form, in connection with other roads already in existence, a trunk line from Cincinnati to Eastern cities. There was no new road built, except nearly forty-nine miles from Dayton to Ludlow Grove, the Dayton & Western Railroad being used through the city of Dayton and the track of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland from Dayton to Springfield, which was leased to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company. This road is the "Short Line" from Dayton to Cincinnati.

The Dayton & Southeastern Railroad Company was incorporated December 16, 1871, with a capital stock of one million dollars, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Dayton to Gallipolis, length one hundred and forty-four miles and gauge thirty-six inches. By July 1, 1877, it was finished to Washington Court House, and by June 30, 1880, one hundred and fourteen miles were finished and in operation. In March, 1881, the company was consolidated with the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad Company, the latter having been organized May 23, 1879, by the consolidation of four other companies incorporated at different times, from March 14, 1872, to October 17, 1877. The new company completed the projected line from Dayton to Delphos, and after the consolidation with the Dayton & Southeastern Company, the Toledo & Grand Rapids road was purchased, and on the 15th of April, 1881, a certificate was filed for the construction of a branch line from Dayton to Lebanon. On May 19, 1881, a certificate was filed for the construction of a branch from Wellston to Ironton. The lines, known as the Dayton & Southeastern, the Dayton, Cleveland & Toledo, and the Dayton, Lebanon & Cleveland, were afterward owned and operated by the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. In August, 1883, this road passed into the hands of a receiver, E. E. Dwight, who operated it until December of that year, when A. C. Craig was appointed to succeed him. In July, 1884, that part of the road, previously known as the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad, was sold by order of the United States circuit court, and was re-organized as the Dayton & Ironton Railroad. This extended from Dayton to within twelve miles of Ironton. That part of the road extending to Delphos, and previously known as the Dayton &

Toledo Railroad, was sold and re-organized as the Dayton & Chicago Railroad. In April, 1887, these two roads were consolidated into one road, the Dayton & Southeastern part made standard guage, and the whole called the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. In March, 1887, this company became embarrassed and was placed in the hands of a receiver, R. D. Marshall, who has operated it ever since.

The Dayton Street Railroad Company was chartered in 1869. The capital stock of the company at first was seventy-five thousand dollars. The route was named Route Number 1, and extended from the west end to the east end of Third Street. The first officers were: William P. Huffman, president; H. S. Williams, vice-president; George W. Rogers, treasurer; secretary, J. P. Whitmore, and superintendent, John U. Kreidler. John W. Stoddard became president in 1882, and was succeeded in 1887 by C. J. Ferneding. H. S. Williams is vice-president of the company. George W. Rogers was treasurer until 1882, when the Dayton National Bank became treasurer, and was succeeded by the Third National Bank in 1883. The Fourth National Bank became treasurer in 1887. John U. Kreidler was superintendent of the company until 1883, when he was succeeded by A. W. Anderson, the present superintendent. John W. Stoddard became secretary of the company in 1878, and was succeeded by Charles B. Clegg in 1880, and he by C. A. Craighead in 1886. The present directors are E. J. Barney, H. S. Williams, George W. Rogers, W. H. Simms, S. Craighead, C. J. Ferneding, and Charles B. Clegg. The capital stock of the Company was increased to three hundred thousand dollars in 1884.

The Dayton View Street Railroad Company was organized in 1871, with a capital of thirty-five thousand dollars. The directors were J. A. Jordan, J. W. Stoddard, William M. Mills, J. O. Arnold, George W. Lane, J. B. Cottom, W. A. Barnett; and the officers, J. W. Stoddard, president, and W. A. Barnett, secretary and treasurer. The route of the railroad was from the Union Depot along Main and Water streets, thence along Bridge and Salem streets to the corporation line in Dayton View.

This line was leased to the Oakwood Street Railway Company, which was chartered in February, 1875, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, and the following officers: Samuel B. Smith, president; Edward E. Barney, secretary; G. B. Harman, treasurer, and John M. Oswald, superintendent. The route of this road, named Route Number 3, extended from Oakwood to the corner of Third and Main streets, and thence over the Dayton View railroad to the corporation line in Dayton View. Charles B. Clegg became president of this company in 1876 and still retains the office. E. Morgan Wood was secretary from 1878 to

1880, Henry V. Perrine until 1882, Marion P. Moore until 1887, and since then A. L. Stout has been secretary. Charles B. Clegg has been treasurer since 1876. W. S. Westerman became superintendent in 1878, and was succeeded in that position in 1880 by Jerome J. Norris, and James Lewis in 1883. William Davis was superintendent one year, as was M. L. Welsh, and since 1876 Charles B. Clegg has been general manager, and since 1887 William Jones has been assistant superintendent. The capital stock of this company was increased to three hundred thousand dollars in 1884.

The Wayne and Fifth Street Railroad Company was chartered September 27, 1871, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Samuel D. Edgar was the first president of the company, and he was succeeded, in 1873, by George W. Shaw, who has been the president ever since. M. Olmer was vice-president from near the organization of the company until 1885. Since then Ezra Bimm has occupied the position. Eugene Wuichet has been secretary since October, 1872, and also treasurer since 1873, S. N. Brown having been treasurer a short time at first, and then George W. Shaw until 1873. The original directors were S. N. Brown, J. J. Bradford, Joseph Kratochwill, George Lehman, George W. Shaw, S. D. Edgar, and Thomas Schaeffer. The present directors are George W. Shaw, Eugene Wuichet, H. H. Bimm, Ezra Bimm, and John Harris. The route of this road extends from Alaska Street, in North Dayton, to the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, a distance of four and a half miles.

The Fifth Street Railroad Company was incorporated in June, 1880, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, which was increased to three hundred thousand dollars in 1886. The first officers were: A. A. Thomas, president; D. B. Corwin, secretary; R. I. Cummin, treasurer; J. M. B. Lewis, superintendent. The present officers are: D. B. Corwin, president; J. C. Peirce, secretary and treasurer; and Charles Shellaburger, superintendent. The directors are A. A. Thomas, D. B. Corwin, R. I. Cummin, J. C. Peirce, L. A. Harris, P. E. Roach, N. L. O'Brien, and J. D. Ellison. The route of this road, which is named Route Number 5, extends the entire length of Fifth Street.

The White Line Street Railroad Company was organized May 25, 1887, by the election of the following directors: J. A. McMahon, M. A. Nipgen, J. E. Lowes, C. D. Iddings, and W. B. Iddings. The Board of Directors organized by the election of J. A. McMahon, President; J. E. Lowes, Vice-President; C. D. Iddings, Secretary, and M. A. Nipgen, Treasurer. The capital stock of the company was \$200,000, all of which was subscribed by May 25th. The company selected the Van Doepole

system of electric motors for their line; and the right of way having been secured, proceeded with the work of constructing the line as rapidly as possible. The route selected was as follows: Beginning at the north end of Main Street at the corporation line; thence along Main Street south to Third Street, along Third to Ludlow; thence along Ludlow to Washington; thence to Germantown Street, along Germantown Street to Eaton Avenue; thence on Eaton Avenue to King Street, and thence north on King Street to Roseyard Avenue. The officers of this company are the same as those first elected.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Insurance--Early History of Insurance--First Company Organized in Dayton--Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company--Dayton Insurance Company--Large Number of Companies Organized--Central Insurance Company--Miami Valley Insurance Company--Farmers' and Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance Company--Ohio Insurance Company--Other Companies--General Remarks.

FIRE and life insurance are of comparatively modern origin. The first companies organized to conduct insurance against fire losses were in England, and assumed practical shape only after the great fire in London in 1666. It is interesting to know that one company is still in existence in London and transacting the business of fire insurance, known as "The Hand in Hand," and is the oldest company in the world, having been organized in 1696.

Capital was at an early date in the history of Dayton attracted toward investment in insurance stocks, and has continued not only a favorite character of investment, but has as well proved one of great profit.

The first company organized for the transaction of the business of fire insurance was The Firemen's Insurance Company. The charter was obtained from the Legislature of Ohio in 1835, with a duration of twenty years. Early in June, 1835, the stockholders elected the following directors: S. T. Harker, A. Grimes, John Rench, Thomas Barrett, David Stevenson, D. Z. Peirce, James Perrine, Valentine Winters, Ziba Crawford, Peter Baer, David Davis, and R. P. Brown. At a subsequent meeting, held June 5, 1835, the Board of Directors organized by the selection of Peter Baer, president *pro tem*, and D. Z. Peirce, secretary *pro tem*, and upon June 11th thereafter David Stone was elected president and Henry A. Pierson, secretary. The company continued in business during its then corporate existence, and enjoyed an excellent reputation. Special effort seems not to have been exercised for business, but the affairs were satisfactory to its stockholders.

On the 12th day of April, 1856, the company was reorganized, and became incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with a capital of \$100,000; and April 15th, at a meeting of the stockholders, the following gentlemen were elected directors: Henry Herrman, Andrew Gump, John F. Edgar, William L. Darrow, Valentine Winters, Samuel Marshall, Samuel Craighhead, Youngs V. Wood, and Daniel Kiefer. The Board of Directors organ-

ized on the 21st day of April, 1856, electing Samuel Craighead president; Jonathan Harshman treasurer, and D. W. Iddings, secretary. On the 2d day of February, 1857, the board passed a resolution to increase the capital stock to \$200,000, and upon the 2d day of March following the stock was all subscribed. Semi-annual dividends were declared until 1865, when the first dividend was passed.

The laws of Ohio regulating the organization of fire insurance companies were very favorable, and the chances of fire loss were readily undertaken. The shares provided by law were twenty dollars each, and only four dollars was necessary to be paid in cash; the balance of sixteen dollars was secured by the notes of the stockholders properly guaranteed by names and personal surety.

June 1st, 1868, the capital stock of the Firemen's Insurance Company was reduced from \$200,000 to \$100,000. The payment of dividends inaugurated at an earlier date in cash instead of being gradually applied to the stock notes, compelled this measure. September 3, 1869, the balance due upon stock notes was required by the directors to be paid in cash, which was promptly done. The success attending this action in the business of the company induced the directors to again change its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$250,000, which was fully consummated July 1, 1872. From that date to the present the capital stock of the company has not been changed, but its earnings have been placed to surplus, and its standing among the insurance companies of the United States has been a source of pride to parties interested in such subjects. Its earnings have been over two millions of dollars, its losses over a million and a half, and nearly twice its capital stock has been paid in dividends to its stockholders. Of its organization, in 1856, Mr. Samuel Craighead and Mr. Valentine Winters yet remain to direct its affairs, and enjoy its success and prosperity. The wisdom of the selection of its president in 1856, has been demonstrated in the large and successful business transacted.

Mutual fire insurance seems never to have been prosecuted to a very great extent in Dayton. The principle of being dependent upon each other and assessing for losses as they might occur, attracted but one company.

The Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized January 17, 1840, with William J. McKinney, president, and E. J. Forsyth, secretary, and has continued in the business to this time (1889) with varied and not unsuccessful fortunes. Its capital depends upon the amount of the notes of the assured, and has varied. At this writing it amounts to about three hundred thousand dollars. Daniel Kiefer has been its president for many years, with D. W. Iddings its

secretary, succeeded by his son, William B. Iddings, now holding the position. This company has been very conservative and careful in its management, and has enjoyed the confidence and patronage of Dayton and Montgomery County—the entire field of its operations—with very few losses and with benefits to all its patrons.

One of the oldest joint stock companies in the State of Ohio is the Dayton Insurance Company, organized February 2, 1851, under a special charter granted by the legislature of Ohio, March 5, 1851. The incorporators of this company were Daniel Beckel, Joseph Clegg, William Dickey, Richard Green, William S. Westerman, Robert Chambers, and John Harries. The first officers were Daniel Beckel, president, and J. R. Dodds, secretary. In 1854, James R. Young was made secretary *pro tem*, and in 1855 he was made permanent secretary, Daniel A. Haynes succeeding Daniel Beckel as president. Mr. Young continued to act as secretary for twenty-five years, and will be remembered by our old citizens for his genial temperament and successful management. He was succeeded by Captain J. Harrison Hall, who continued with the company with Hon. D. A. Haynes in the presidency until 1885, when Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel became its president with Lewis J. Judson, secretary, the present popular and efficient officers. The capital of this company of \$200,000 has never been changed, and its fortunate stockholders have garnered many choice dividends of one dollar per share semi-annually. The special charter, enjoyed by this company, gave it an early date prestige and it long continued a special attraction to capitalists.

The decade of Dayton's financial history from 1860 to 1870 witnessed the organization of more fire insurance companies than any other city of the United States. The favorable law, under which organizations were effected, made it easy to associate gentlemen, who would readily embark their \$20,000 and start a fire insurance company with a capital of \$100,000. Many of them are to-day enjoying success and prosperity, yet the larger number of them succumbed to the inevitable. The passage of a law, and creating a State insurance department, to which all were obliged to make annual reports, required so much cash capital and prevented the old easy mode of making dividends out of the earnings and making no provision for the future or re-insurance, influenced many to re-insure their risks or business and pass out of existence. Our companies in those halcyon days of easy creation seem to have progressed as well as the large companies of the present time with their increased salaries, expenses, and difficulty of safely investing the large sums of money composing their capital. The field of operations was thus confined principally to this portion of the State, and if the success of the companies

is any criterion for judgment as to the best plans to be pursued in the conduct of a fire insurance business, then our present modes have not much bettered the class of companies, as Dayton has always enjoyed the utmost confidence of insurers in her companies. No scandal or failure ever attached to them, and they invariably made good their contracts, which is the sum, we take it, of successful fire insurance and the practical test of their value to the community.

The companies of those days were not strong in cash assets, but the notes which were held in nearly every case could have as readily been converted into cash as can securities of cash companies now, with as much safety to the insured, as in the present cash investments of loans and bank stocks. Annual reports made to the State insurance department are too often the handiwork of skillful accountants, but the companies whose organizations we are about to describe reflected credit upon the city, did honor to the science of underwriting, and made money for their stockholders.

The Central Insurance Company was organized in 1859 with a capital of \$100,000, divided into cash \$20,000, and the secured notes of stockholders of 80,000. Its directors were Henry Herrman, Robert Chambers, Andrew Gump, George W. Shaw, Henry S. Fowler, Alfred Pruden, J. B. Olwin, D. W. Iddings, A. R. H. Falkerth. Henry Herrman was the president and D. W. Iddings, secretary. The company transacted business a few years, Anthony Stephens and James A. Marlay succeeding D. W. Iddings as secretary, and abandoned the business, leaving a record behind of just dealing, careful business, and contracts fulfilled.

In April, 1863, the Miami Valley Insurance Company was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and directory as follows: Jonathan Harshman, John K. McIntire, Joseph R. Gebhart, David K. Boyer, D. C. Rench, W. R. S. Ayres, George Lehman, F. C. Trebein, and Jacob Bunstine. Its officers were Jonathan Harshman, president, and W. R. S. Ayres, secretary. Upon the passage of the law requiring the payment of stock notes, this company fully complied, and has continued in the business for twenty-six years with nearly the same management, except that in 1874 Alexander Gebhart became its president. Dividends have been regularly declared, the stock has been a source of profit to its stockholders, and the fullest confidence has been bestowed by the people. The company presents its card to-day to the public with a clean record of successful management, and a full title to the business it justly enjoys.

February 1, 1864, the Farmers and Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance Company was organized with a capital of \$100,000. The

directors were Alfred Pruden, Jacob B. Olwin, Emanuel Shultz, R. D. Harshman, J. H. Winters, H. H. Weakley, Augustus Kalms, N. B. Darst, and Ziba Crawford. Its president was R. D. Harshman, and its secretary, H. H. Weakley. The success of this company was from the start assured, and for five years of its existence \$10,000 per annum was paid to the stockholders in cash dividends. Its business was after a year or two largely confined to the safer class of risks. For eight years Mr. H. H. Weakley was its secretary, resigning his office in 1872. In all of Dayton's insurance companies the management depends principally upon the secretary, and the success depends largely upon this officer. In 1873, the Farmers and Merchants' Company found itself without a secretary, and its directors reinsured its risks. No company during its history enjoyed a better reputation for good management than the Farmers and Merchants' Company.

The year 1865 brought with it to the list of fire insurance companies, four in number. The Union Insurance Company, with Youngs V. Wood as president and George M. Young, secretary, with a capital of \$100,000, was at this time started and continued in business until 1870, when it was purchased and absorbed by the Dayton Insurance Company. The German Insurance Company was organized at about the same period, with John Bettelon, president, and William Gunckel, secretary, and in January, 1872, was reinsured by the Teutonia Insurance Company and ceased business. The Teutonia Insurance Company was organized in February, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000, and commenced business in March following. The first officers were John Hanitch, president, and John Stoppleman, secretary, the latter being succeeded by Jacob Linxweiler, Jr., in 1867. Jacob Decker was elected president in 1875. This company complied with the insurance law of the State and paid its capital up in cash. At this writing the company occupies one of the finest offices in the city, and has the name and honor of being one of the most successful companies organized in Dayton. All are good, but it is no disparagement to say this one is the strongest in cash surplus assets. Its stock commands the highest premium among the investors and holders of insurance stocks.

March, 1865, the Ohio Insurance Company, of Dayton, commenced business with an authorized capital of \$150,000, of which amount only \$100,000 was permitted to be subscribed. Afterward, at the earnest solicitation of its friends, the amount of subscribed capital was increased to \$107,500. The directory of this company in 1865 was William Dickey, G. A. Grove, P. T. Dickey, H. M. Turner, Joseph M. Turner, John Wiggim, Jonathan Kenney, Abraham Cahill, and C. L. Vallandigham.

William Dickey was its president, and William H. Gillespie, secretary. January, 1880, William Dickey resigned the office of president, and J. A. Walters became his successor, and W. H. Gillespie was succeeded in 1884 by John N. Bell, its present secretary. May 3, 1880, its capital stock was increased to \$200,000, and June 23, 1885, it was reduced to \$150,000, its present capital. This company has taken high rank, and has assisted in giving Dayton its excellent insurance reputation.

February would seem to be the lucky month of the year for Dayton to organize and invest its capital in fire insurance. The Cooper Insurance Company was incorporated and commenced its business career, in February, 1867. The first officers were Daniel E. Mead, president, and D. W. Iddings, secretary. Its capital has continued at one \$100,000, and its success has been very remarkable. Mr. D. W. Iddings, long identified with the office of secretary of various insurance companies, abandoned the business with the "Cooper." He had been identified to a greater extent with the organization of insurance companies than any other gentleman who has been associated with them. He was the secretary of four different companies during his insurance career, two of which he organized. Mr. Iddings was succeeded by Oliver I. Gunckel, who found the Cooper but little known, and left it, in 1882, with a record that none of our companies has excelled. The Cooper Insurance Company has ever enjoyed high and meritorious standing, indeed no company stands higher.

Mr. O. I. Gunckel, after his resignation of the office of secretary of the Cooper Insurance Company, organized in January, 1882, the Columbia Insurance Company, with a cash capital of \$150,000, and a cash surplus of \$50,000, assuring to its stockholders a re-insurance fund and regular dividends. Mr. E. M. Thresher became its president and O. I. Gunckel secretary, with a directory consisting of E. M. Thresher, George W. Kneisley, James Linden, R. C. Scheuck, Jr., Eugene J. Barney, Albert Thresher, Samuel W. Davies, D. L. Rike, and Charles F. Gunckel.

The encomiums that attach to the insurance companies of Dayton, justly earned from good management and the smoke, soot, and ashes to which so much of the earnings have in the by-gone years been reduced, belong to this company. Among the companies doing the business of fire insurance it is nowhere excelled from the time of the oldest, "Hand in Hand," of London, to the close and hotly contested days of the present.

The insurance companies of Dayton have reflected credit upon the financiers of the city, and, except Hartford, Connecticut, no city of the United States has had more companies with unblemished, untarnished

records than Dayton. It was left to the Firemen's Insurance Company to erect for itself a monument to assist and decorate the city, and an investment that has enhanced as the years have passed. We refer to the handsome building erected by "The Firemen's" upon the corner of Main and Second streets, at a cost of about eighty thousand dollars. The foundation was laid in 1880 and its occupancy was had in 1881, and it stands a monument of success, an object of pride in the city not excelled in the beauty of its modern architecture, and an example worthy of imitation by some of our other prosperous companies.

The insurance interests of Dayton are among its crowning efforts, and the investment of the capital has added much to the general credit and honor of the city. The earnings of its companies have maintained a large clerical force, have accumulated large sums of money, which have, in turn, been loaned to the business public, offering proper surety, thus extending aid in building the other industries of the city. Litigation is comparatively unknown, and for the amount assumed none offer greater safety to the assured, and to the stockholder ample and generous returns have been extended, by which the rich have enriched themselves. We venture the opinion that few branches of business can make a better showing. The combined capital of the joint stock fire insurance companies of the city, as given by the reports made to the insurance department of the State, January 1, 1889, was \$950,000, and the surplus earnings since their organizations now in hand and invested with the capital was in excess, being \$981,818, making the total cash assets of these institutions \$1,931,818.

From the same reports appears the sum of \$8,539,808 paid as premiums or consideration for the contracts made since the organization of those reporting, from which \$2,447,138 was paid in losses and damage by fire, and the very handsome sum given the stockholders of \$1,396,294. This amount has been added to the capital of the city by these faithful toilers against "the elements," making evident the fact that no mistake was made by early investors in these securities. Indeed, the sum thus shown is far short of the real sum earned, for the companies have not all reported, and many had passed out of existence before such reports were required.

The city in these interests does not covet the title of being "the Hartford of the West," but aims higher, for no city excels, the amount of capital employed being considered, and none have had more organizations of this kind, enjoying higher credit and confidence, and she stands to-day fairly, justly, and faithfully in the midst of all, "The Gem."

CHAPTER XXVII.

Public Institutions—St. Elizabeth Hospital—Dayton Asylum for the Insane—Widows' Home—Childrens' Home.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL was started in a small way, in 1878, by two of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. These Sisters were Emilie and Columba, who, on the 2d of July of that year, rented a small two-story brick building on Franklin Street, near Ludlow Street, and there commenced to prepare for hospital work. The first patient was a man who had had his arm crushed in a railroad accident. Upon solicitation sufficient aid to furnish the house for the purpose to which it was to be devoted were soon forthcoming. A staff of physicians, who devoted their time and labor gratuitously to the work, was soon obtained. Applicants for admission soon became quite numerous, and it was evident that St. Elizabeth Hospital had not been established any too soon. At once an additional two-story frame building was erected on the premises, and then there was accommodation for forty-one patients. Sister Emilie was the superintendent for about one and a half years. She was succeeded by Sister Columba, who remained in charge until 1886, when she was succeeded by Sister Lamberte, the present superioress.

It was not long before more room was needed, and the sisters selected six acres of land in Browntown, and began the erection of a much larger building, the corner stone of which was laid September 17, 1881, by Rev. Father John F. Hahne. This building is constructed of brick, the main building being five stories high and 50x46 feet in size. There are wings on either side of the main building, each 40x35 feet in size. There are also two rear wings, each 25x26 feet. In the rear of the hospital is a building 43x45 feet in size, which is utilized for kitchen, laundry, and boiler-house purposes. Store rooms and other rooms are in the basement. This building cost sixty-five thousand dollars. The following-named physicians have constituted the staff of the hospital since its establishment: President, J. C. Reeve, M. D.; consulting physicians and surgeons, John Davis, M. D., T. L. Neal, M. D., E. Pilate, M. D., from 1879 to 1883, when J. M. Weaver, M. D., took the place of John Davis. This class of physicians remained the same until 1886, when the number was increased to six, and has consisted since that time of J. C. Reeve, M. D., J. M. Weaver, M. D., E. Pilate, M. D., A. H. Iddings, M. D., J. S. Beck,

M. D., and P. N. Adams, M. D. The visiting physicians and surgeons from the establishment of the hospital up to January 1, 1883, were as follows: Drs. H. S. Jewett, J. D. Daugherty, and W. J. Conklin. From that time to 1886 the visiting physicians were Drs. J. S. Beck, P. N. Adams, A. H. Iddings; for the next two years, Drs. C. H. Humphreys, Calvin Pollock, and G. B. Evans, and for 1888, Drs. G. C. Evans, J. C. Reeve, Jr., and D. C. Liehliter. From January 1, 1883, to 1888 the visiting surgeons were Drs. W. J. Conklin, J. D. Daugherty, and H. S. Jewett; and for 1888 they were Drs. W. J. Conklin, H. S. Jewett, and C. H. Humphreys. D. W. Greene, M. D., has been oculist at the hospital since 1885.

Previous to 1852 there was but one asylum for the insane in the State of Ohio. On the 30th of April, 1852, the legislature of the State passed an act entitled, "An act to provide for the erection of two additional lunatic asylums." The board under this act was composed of Professor H. A. Ackley, E. B. Fee, D. B. Woods, Charles Cist, and Edwin Smith. An appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars was made for the building of the two asylums, and the board visited various eastern asylums for the purposes of familiarizing themselves with asylum architecture, and of thus being better qualified to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings, whenever a selection of a location should be made. On the 7th of July the board met at Cincinnati, and on the 8th at Dayton, and resolved that a donation of fifty acres must be made before any place or city could be considered a candidate for the location of either of the two asylums. On the 10th of July, after several votes had been taken and other places defeated in their bids for the Southern Ohio Asylum, Dayton was selected as its site. The selection of the ground was made September following, the land selected being the northeast corner of Section 32, in Van Buren Township. On the 6th of the month the county commissioners appropriated \$590 toward paying for the land, the balance of the purchase money being donated by citizens.

The original contract for building the asylum at Dayton was let to Daniel Richmond & Company, for \$67,350.50. On June 22, 1854, Joseph Clements, M. D., was appointed by the board, superintendent of the asylum, and during the same year Dr. C. M. Godfrey, of Ottawa, was appointed a member of the board. During the first year the number of patients was fifty-nine, and the current expenses were \$4,900.52. In April, 1856, the board was re-organized, and on the 23d of the month, Dr. J. J. McIlhenny was elected superintendent. The number of patients was 133, and the current expenses \$13,233.11. In 1857, the number of

patients was 161, and the current expenses \$28,781.65. For 1858, the number of patients was the same, and the expenses \$26,300.70. In 1859, a workshop two stories high was erected and a lake made, 156 patients were received, and the current expenses of the institution were \$25,180.13. The next year there were 157 patients, and the expenses were \$28,142.75. In 1861, there were 159 patients, and the current expenses were \$32,630.59. April 15, 1862, Dr. Richard Gundry was appointed superintendent, the number of patients for the year was 161, and the current expenses \$24,043.13. In 1863, the number of patients was 163, and the current expenses \$31,254.06. In 1864, the number of patients was 162, and the current expenses \$41,584.93. In 1865, the number of patients was 171, and the current expenses \$48,623.17. In 1866, the number of patients was 170, and the current expenses \$46,362.55. In 1867, the number of patients was 172, and the current expenses \$45,452.88. In 1868, the number of patients was 174, and the current expenses \$46,130.25. In 1869, the two new wings to the building which had been authorized to be erected in 1866, and which up to that time had cost \$290,000, were occupied for the first time. The number of patients for this year was 255, and the current expenses \$61,471.99. In 1870, the number of patients was 481, and the current expenses \$99,285.73. In 1871, the number of patients was 531, and the current expenses \$103,273.82. The number of patients in 1872 was 609, and the current expenses \$98,310.58.

In this year Dr. Gundry was selected to complete the Athens Asylum, and was succeeded as superintendent at the Dayton Asylum by Dr. S. I. F. Miller. In 1873, the number of patients was 569, and the current expenses \$87,000. Dr. Miller resigned as superintendent, and Dr. Rutter acted as superintendent until a successor was appointed. In 1874, the number of patients was 526, and the current expenses \$90,367.36. Dr. Clark succeeded Dr. Rutter as superintendent, and served about two years, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. L. R. Landfear, who was appointed in 1875. This year the number of patients was 578, and the current expenses \$86,213.29. In 1876, the number of patients was 596, and the current expenses \$91,173.85. In 1877, the number of patients was 571, and the current expenses \$88,000. In 1878, Dr. D. A. Morse was elected superintendent, the number of patients was 492, and the current expenses \$87,255.01. In 1879, the number of patients was 578, and the current expenses \$82,167.55. Dr. H. A. Tobey was elected superintendent in May, 1880, the number of patients was 594, and the current expenses \$101,035.33. During 1881, telephones were put in the building, new gas works built, and an adequate water system completed, at a cost of somewhat over \$15,000.

In 1883, the trustees of the asylum were: S. A. Baxter, M. D., president; C. M. Godfrey, M. D., J. M. Milliken, and J. D. Kemp, M. D. H. A. Tobey, M. D., was the physician, and Mrs. H. A. Tobey, matron. For 1884 the trustees were: John D. Kemp, M. D., president; C. M. Godfrey, M. D., J. M. Milliken; H. A. Tobey, M. D., physician, and Mrs. H. A. Tobey, matron. For 1885 the trustees were: Joseph Clegg, president; C. M. Godfrey, M. D., S. A. Baxter, M. D., Hon. Peter Murphy, Jacob Linxweiler, Jr.; C. W. King, M. D., physician, and Mrs. H. A. Tobey, matron. For 1886 the trustees were: C. M. Godfrey, M. D., president; S. A. Baxter, M. D., Hon. Peter Murphy, Joseph Clegg, Jacob Linxweiler, Jr.; C. W. King, M. D., physician, and Ruth A. Bacon, matron. For 1887 the trustees were: Hon. Peter Murphy, president; S. A. Baxter, M. D., C. M. Godfrey, M. D., Joseph Clegg, Jacob Linxweiler, Jr.; C. W. King, M. D., physician, and Mrs. C. W. King, matron. For 1888 the trustees were: S. A. Baxter, M. D., president; C. M. Godfrey, M. D., Joseph Clegg, Jacob Linxweiler, Jr.; C. W. King, M. D., physician, and Mrs. C. W. King, matron. For 1889 the trustees were: Jacob Linxweiler, Jr., president; C. M. Godfrey, M. D., Joseph Clegg, Hon. H. L. Morey, Calvin D. Wright; Calvin Pollock, M. D., physician, and Mrs. Laura J. Pollock, matron.

In 1881, the average number in the asylum was 591; for 1882, 582; for 1883, 591; for 1884, 589; for 1885, 608; for 1886, 607; for 1887, 600; and for 1888, 559.

According to the report of the superintendent of the asylum, made November 15, 1888, there had been received since the opening of the institution, September 1, 1855, 3,307 male patients and 3,156 female patients, a total of 6,463. There had been discharged as recovered, 1,483 males and 1,302 females, a total of 2,785. There had been discharged as improved, 330 males and 373 females, a total of 703. There had been discharged as unimproved, 399 males and 397 females, a total of 796, and as not insane, 2 males and 1 female, a total of 3. Adding to these, the transfers to other asylums and the deaths, there had been discharged from the asylum 3,041 males and 2,869 females, a total of 5,910, leaving in the asylum on November 15, 1888, 266 males and 287 females, a total of 553.

The Women's Christian Association for the Support of Widows and Destitute Women was organized November 26, 1870. The following were the first officers of the association: Mrs. J. H. Winters, president; Mesdames J. B. King, W. Herr, and H. N. Stephens, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. H. Thomas, corresponding secretary; Miss Maggie Cox, recording secretary; Mrs. H. D. Carnell, treasurer. The fiscal trustees of the association were John H. Winters, R. W. Steele, and C. H. Crawford.

The association became an incorporate body under the name of the "Women's Christian Association of Dayton, Ohio, for the Support of Widows and Destitute Women." They were thus enabled to receive the property of the old Dayton Female Orphan Asylum, which they did in 1872. The home, after being put in complete repair, was opened for the reception of inmates February 8, 1875. Mrs. A. L. Connelly was the first matron. She was succeeded, in September, 1875, by Mrs. Addie Broadrup. Any widow of good moral character over sixty years of age, belonging to Dayton, may be admitted to this home upon the payment of one hundred dollars to the endowment fund, and furnishing her own room and clothing, and paying funeral expenses; but women destitute of home, friends, or funds are admitted temporarily. Every inmate is required to pay for her board, either in money or work, and those who have employment outside of the home may enjoy its benefits by paying two dollars per week.

The association has a committee which regularly visits the county jail, infirmary, workhouse, and city prison; an employment committee, which finds work for those willing to perform it; a band of women to look after fallen and tempted women; a visiting committee of volunteers in every ward, to answer calls of distress; and a committee which holds regular services in the wards of the hospital at the Soldiers' Home. The entire work of the association is voluntary, and the institution is supported by private donations. In 1881, \$10,733 was raised by subscription for the erection of a new and larger Widow's Home, and W. P. Huffman gave two acres of ground for a site. The work of construction was immediately begun, and the new home was ready for occupancy very soon thereafter. The committee having the home in charge in 1883 was as follows: Mesdames John H. Winters, James R. Young, C. E. Corp, Abia Zeller, and D. E. McSherry. In 1884, the committee was the same, except that Mrs. W. D. Bickham took the place of Mrs. C. E. Corp. In 1885, the committee was enlarged by the addition of Mesdames H. Wyatt and C. E. Corp. In 1886 and 1887, the committee remained the same, as likewise in 1888. The committee for 1889 was as follows: Mesdames John H. Winters, J. R. Young, W. D. Bickham, Abia Zeller, J. M. Phelps, H. Wyatt, and C. E. Corp. Miss Carrie Brown is treasurer, and Sallie E. Guion matron.

The Dayton Female Association, for the benefit of orphans, was incorporated in February, 1844. By the charter the association was empowered as a body corporate with perpetual succession, and to provide with all things necessary for the comfort, maintenance, and proper education of destitute orphans and other destitute children. The association

was authorized to purchase, receive, hold, and convey such personal and real estate and property as was necessary in carrying on the institution, to any amount not to exceed \$20,000. The citizens of the county contributed means to buy the land and erect a small brick building for an asylum, on Magnolia Street, in Dayton, which was used for an orphan's home until the erection of the new one across the Miami River.

For several years the Dayton Orphan Asylum was compelled to direct its energies to the securing of a sufficient sum of money to procure a home adapted to its needs. That being accomplished, the next thing was to extend aid to orphans so far as practicable. Up to May, 1863, there had been received into the institution in all about sixty different orphans, some of whom remained six or seven years and others for a shorter period. The highest number present at any one time had been fourteen, and the lowest number, four. Individual subscriptions, though solicited, had not yielded a very large income, and for this reason the number of children admitted had been limited to four, and this number was supported mainly from the income from the regular fund. The progress of the institution not having been satisfactory, it was determined to secure the united efforts of as many of the churches in the city as possible. To this end representation in thirteen churches was secured. Following are the names of the officers elected at that time with the churches to which they belonged: President, Mrs. Richard Bates, of the United Presbyterian Church; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eliza Herr and Frances Parrott, of Wesley Chapel; secretary, Miss Mary Brown, Congregational Church; treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Crawford, First Regular Baptist Church; managers, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Episcopal Church; John Gebhart, Lutheran Church; E. E. Barney, First Baptist Church; William Bomberger, Wayne Street Baptist Church; H. E. Peiree, Third Street Presbyterian Church; Isabella Ramsey, St. Clair Street Church; Dr. Craighead, Miss Boyd, and Miss Fenner, First Presbyterian Church; Miss Laura Staley, German Reformed Church; Mrs. Lucretia Edwards, United Brethren Church, and Mrs. E. Heathman, Raper Chapel.

Under an act passed by the legislature March 20, 1866, authorizing the establishment of children's homes, the commissioners of Montgomery County determined to take charge of the children in the Dayton Orphan Asylum. On February 23, 1867, C. Herchelrode, Robert W. Steele, and Dr. C. McDermont were invited to take the supervision of the institution, pending the amendment of the law under which the asylum was being conducted. This amendatory act was passed April 10, 1867, and on the 16th of that month the commissioners appointed the same gentlemen trustees, Robert W. Steele for three years, C. Herchelrode for two years,

and Dr. C. McDermont for one year. Mr. Steele was elected president and Mr. Herchelrode secretary. In June, 1867, Mrs. Laura A. Hersey was appointed matron of the asylum to succeed Mrs. Snodgrass, and Dr. H. K. Steele became attending physician. On the 13th of April, 1867, five acres of land were purchased in Harrison Township, upon which to erect a children's home, and on June 15th the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Daniel Waymire & Co., for thirty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In July, 1867, four lots adjoining the home were purchased, and the children's home was finished and opened the same year. In September, 1868, Mrs. M. A. Broadbent succeeded Mrs. Hersey as matron of the home, and in April, 1869, Perry Marker became secretary. On June 7, 1869, Joseph R. Wagoner was appointed a member of the board in place of Perry Marker, deceased. William R. Tomlinson was appointed secretary and book-keeper, and was annually reelected until he resigned June 3, 1886. On June 12, 1869, Mrs. Sarah K. Snodgrass was appointed matron in place of Mrs. Broadbent, resigned. January 7, 1870, Dr. J. C. Reeve was appointed attending physician, and on April 2, 1870, Mrs. Lavine Baker was appointed matron in place of Mrs. Snodgrass, resigned. June 1, 1871, Mrs. Anna Grady was appointed matron in place of Mrs. Baker, resigned. On the 5th of June, 1876, Hiram Lewis was appointed secretary in place of Mr. Tomlinson. On March 1, 1877, Dr. W. J. Conklin was appointed attending physician. May 6, 1878, Mrs. Mary E. Mants was appointed matron in place of Mrs. Grady, and on March 22, 1879, Dr. J. C. Reeve succeeded Dr. Conklin as attending physician. In April, 1880, C. J. Knecht became secretary of the board, and in March Mr. Knecht was appointed superintendent and clerk. In 1882, Mr. George Caswell became superintendent of the home and Mrs. Caswell matron, both of whom retain their positions at the present time. The trustees are H. H. Laubach, T. A. Legler, and James Turner. The physician at the present time is J. C. Reeve, M. D. The number of children taken care of at the home averages about one hundred.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Societies—Masonic Lodges—St. John's Lodge—Unity Chapter, Number 16—Reese Council, Number 9—Reed Commandery, Number 6—Other Masonic Lodges—Odd Fellow Lodges—Montgomery Lodge, Number 5—Dayton Encampment, Number 2—Other Odd Fellow Lodges and Associations—Knights of Pythias—Miami Lodge, Number 32—Humboldt Lodge, Number 58—Iola Lodge, Number 83—Other Knights of Pythias Lodges—Druids—Franklin Grove, Number —Victoria Circle, Number 3—United Workmen—Miami Lodge, Number 16—Teutonia Lodge, Number 21—Other Lodges—Earnshaw Rifles—Howard Council, Number 161, Royal Arcanum—United American Mechanics—Fulton Council, Number 15—Other Councils—Grand Army Posts—The Dayton Club.

DAYTON is well supplied with secret societies, all the various branches of benevolence, beneficiary, and other work being represented. The Masonic order, as was natural to expect, was the first to have a society or lodge in the place or in the vicinity. Harmony Lodge, Number 9, was the first lodge organized in this vicinity, and all the members of the order residing in Dayton, Springfield, and Urbana, belonged to this lodge. Meetings were held in each of these places once each month. Afterward this lodge was divided, and St. John's Lodge formed of Masons living in the vicinity of Dayton and Troy. This new lodge met semi-monthly in each of the two places. Both Harmony and St. John's lodges operated under special dispensations granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and the latter continued to hold its sessions alternately at Dayton and Troy, until it was permanently established at Dayton. On January 10, 1812, St. John's Lodge, Number 12, was chartered with the following members: Samuel Shoup, George Grove, Aaron Gosard, Jerome Holt, Hugh McCullom, George F. Tenery, Henry Marquart, Alexander Ewing, William McCullom Calhoun, William Smith, John Cox, and David Steele. The lodge now numbers 202 members, and has the following officers: George M. Smart, W. M.; W. S. Kemp, S. W.; George Caswell, J. W.; Joseph Light, treasurer; W. G. Whitehurst, secretary; James A. Smith, S. D.; Charles H. Billings, J. D.; Henry Guckes, tyler; E. E. Baker, chaplain; Henry Dornbusch, marshal; George J. Roberts, P. L. Snyder, and H. A. Billings, trustees, and George J. Decker and George A. Harrington, stewards.

Unity Chapter, Number 16, was organized January 7, 1820, with the following members: William Fielding, F. Gooney, John C. Underwood, R. J. Skinner, Henry A. Imlag, Orris Stearns, Burnett Lewis, Robert

Hurd, Charles Connelly, G. A. Schenck, Elisha Broham, William and Martin Smith. The first officers were William Fielding, H. P.; Robert Hurd, king, and William Smith, scribe. The membership at present is 254, and the officers are as follows: George Caswell, H. P.; W. S. Kemp, king; George M. Smart, scribe; Charles H. Billings, C. H.; Allen Jeffers, P. S.; O. W. Kneisly, R. A. C.; Phillip Haas, treasurer; W. G. Whitehurst, secretary; H. L. Shinkle, G. M. 3d V.; E. A. Leonard, G. M. 2d V.; C. K. Baker, G. M. 1st V.; Thomas Wyatt, guard, and Peter McFarlane, chaplain.

Reese Council, Number 9, received its charter October 14, 1843. The charter members were A. Death, John Sayre, H. Vinal, M. Simpson, and others, whose names are not ascertainable. The present membership is 182, and the officers are George M. Smart, T. I. M.; Stephen J. Rigler, D. M.; George Caswell, P. C. W.; Phillip Haas, treasurer; Lewis J. Bowman, recorder; J. H. Satecamp, C. of G.; George F. Kuhns, C. of C.; A. N. Bonner, steward, and Allen Jeffers, sentinel.

Reed Commandery, Number 6, was organized June 1, 1846, under a dispensation granted by Right Eminent Sir Bela Latham, grand master of Ohio. The first officers were as follows: Isaac L. Davis, E. C.; George Keifer, G.; and Samuel Reed, C. G. The first conclave was held in the Sayre Building, on the southeast corner of First and St. Clair streets. The charter was received and permanent officers elected October 27, 1846. These officers were: Rev. William H. Raper, E. C.; Thomas C. Mitchell, G.; John Mills, C. G.; John Sayre, P.; John H. Achey, S. W.; John Willson, J. W.; D. Eichelberger, treasurer; Peter Baer, recorder; James Bolens, S. B.; William Davidson, sword bearer; M. S. Blossom, W.; S. C. Mitchell, J. W. Kills, and N. Benjamin, guards; and L. H. Brown, S. The present membership is 285, and the officers are W. I. Anderson, E. C.; Valentine Schaeffer, G.; W. H. Bussard, C. G.; A. R. Harlacher, P.; Charles H. Leaman, S. W.; G. F. Kuhns, J. W.; G. B. Harman, treasurer; John H. Scheffel, recorder; M. Olt, Jr., St. B.; N. D. Bates, Sw. B.; W. A. Reiter, W.; Allen Jeffers, S.; John P. Charch, 3d G.; Ed. T. Hart, 2d G.; James C. Turner, 1st G.; S. B. Harlbut, Jr., O.; and E. Fasold, C. E. Underwood, and George M. Smart, trustees.

Dayton Lodge, Number 147, was organized August 21, 1847. It was chartered October 25th, and instituted with seventeen members. The first officers were: John Sayre, M.; J. Collins, J. W.; J. L. Howard, S. W. There are at the present time 195 members, and the officers are: W. Bellville, W. M.; A. N. Bonner, S. W.; J. H. Satecamp, J. W.; P. JoHantgen, treasurer; W. B. Sullivan, secretary; Joseph Klopfer, S. D.; Charles Shannon, J. D.; Allen Jeffers, tyler; S. H. Vinson, L. W. Van

Loan, and B. N. Davis, trustees; C. C. Spaulding and W. E. Donson, stewards; Louis Groneweg, chaplain, and John Hanitch, marshal.

Mystic Lodge, Number 405, was organized January 11, 1868, with thirty-one members. The first officers were as follows: Christian Enrick, M.; W. B. Wonderly, S. W.; and Ziba Crawford, J. W. The present membership is 132, and the present officers: Lewis J. Bowman, W. M.; J. Russell Johnston, S. W.; Robert S. Wilson, J. W.; George W. Heathman, treasurer; John H. Scheffel, secretary; W. C. Whittaker, S. D.; Louis F. Tappan, J. D.; Robert M. Nevin, tyler; Eli Fasold, Ira Crawford, and N. D. Bates, trustees; W. M. Hunter and Charles W. Dale, stewards, and Peter McFarlane, chaplain.

Gabriel Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. A., Scottish Rite, was instituted March 8, 1880, and was organized under a charter granted September 22d, with sixty-five members. The present officers are: Erville B. Bishop, T. P. G. M.; John N. Bell, II. of T. G. D. M.; H. A. Billings, V. S. G. W.; George F. Kuhus, V. J. G. W.; E. E. Baker, G. O.; G. B. Harman, treasurer; L. J. Bowman, G. S. K. of S. and A.; George M. Smart, G. M. of C.; James A. Smith, C. G.; L. F. Walker, G. H. B., and Phillip Haas, G. T.

Miami Grand Council Princes of Jerusalem, A. A., Scottish Rite, was instituted March 8, 1880, and was organized with sixty-five members. The present officers are: John N. Bell, M. E. S. P. G. M.; David B. Wilcox, G. H. P. D. G. M.; George M. Smart, M. E. S. G. W.; John W. Snively, M. E. J. G. W.; G. B. Harman, V. G. T.; L. J. Bowman, V. G. S. K. of S. and A.; J. W. Swick, V. G. M. of C.; Harrison A. Kepner, V. G. A.; John P. Charch, V. G. M. of En.; Phillip Haas, G. T., and S. B. Hurlbut, Jr., G. O.

Dayton Grand Chapter of Rose-Croix, A. A., Scottish Rite, was instituted March 8, 1880. It had sixty-five charter members. The present officers are: W. L. Bates, M. W. and P. M.; H. A. Billings, M. E. and P. K. S. W.; C. H. Leaman, M. E. and P. K. J. W.; J. W. Swick, M. E. and P. K. G. Or.; G. B. Harman, R. and P. K. T.; L. J. Bowman, R. and P. K. S.; Charles Coulter, R. V. P. K. H.; W. S. Kemp, R. and P. K. M. of C.; John P. Charch, R. and P. K. C. of G.; S. B. Hurlbut, Jr., R. and P. K. G. O.

The Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, and Master Masons' Aid Association was organized July 15, 1879. The present officers are Eli Fasold, president; George J. Roberts, vice-president; T. B. Hannah, secretary; J. B. Thomas, M. D., medical director; Third and Fourth National Banks, designated depositaries; Jost Durst, O. M. Gottschall, and W. E. Crume, executive committee; Jost Durst, George J. Roberts,

T. B. Hannah, Colonel J. B. Thomas, O. M. Gottschall, W. E. Crume, and Eli Pasold, trustees. The object of this association is to enable Masons to provide for their widows and orphans.

Freemasons' Mutual Benefit Association was organized April 17, 1871, with sixty members and the following officers: C. C. Keifer, president; O. M. Gottschall, secretary; and C. C. Kiefer, Allen Jeffers, D. K. Boyer, James M. Matthews, J. H. Waymire, P. L. Snyder, and O. M. Gottschall, directors. The object of this association is purely beneficiary, viz.: to raise a fund for the benefit of the widows and children of the deceased members. No qualification with reference to age or health is necessary. Any Master Mason of St. John's, Dayton, or Mystic lodge may become a member. There are at the present time one hundred and fifty members in the association, and the officers are as follows: H. A. Billings, president; Ezra Jefferys, vice-president; Eli Pasold, treasurer; and Allen Jeffers, secretary.

Montgomery Lodge, Number 5, Independent Order Odd Fellows, was instituted May 3, 1833, under a charter dated April 19, 1833. The first members were R. N. Comly, Richard Green, Martin Conklin, John Tottill, and John Sidle. The first officers were Richard Green, N. G.; Richard Disney, V. G.; R. N. Comly secretary; and Martin Conklin, treasurer. For some time the meetings were held in a room over Schoenher's clothing store. The present officers of this lodge are as follows: Eugene E. Carter, N. G.; Albert Mendenhall, V. G.; F. C. Garrett, P. S.; J. S. Williams, R. S.; John V. Dix, treasurer.

Dayton Encampment, Number 2, was chartered August 2, 1839. The charter members were William F. Comly, James Cook, Henry L. Brown, Elias Favorite, John Sayre, William B. Dicks, and James Vanostran. The present officers are John L. Riley, C. P.; C. S. Bussy, S. W.; John States, J. W.; L. S. LaRose, scribe; and F. C. Garrett, treasurer. L. S. LaRose has been scribe of this encampment continuously since June 17, 1852.

Wayne Lodge, Number 10, was chartered April, 1840, and instituted July 7 following, with the following members: William F. Comly, R. N. Comly, John Sayre, H. Wyatt, L. Wollaston, Joseph A. DuSang, J. Bartlow, D. M. Houk, George F. Meyer, Elias Favorite, and Lewis Lindsley. The present officers are C. S. Bussy, N. G.; W. D. Freeman, V. G.; C. Rench, P. S.; Charles Holt, R. S.; Charles A. Starr, treasurer. The present membership is about 150.

Buckeye Lodge, Number 47, was organized under a charter granted August 16, 1845, and instituted August 30th, with 20 members. At the present time it has about 100 members, and the officers are as follows: J. E. Reeder, N. G.; Peter Larson, V. G.; Charles Leichtle, R. C.; W. D.

Gifford, P. S.; D. V. Pottle, treasurer; Charles H. Leaman, W. J. Abbey, and W. H. Ainsworth, trustees.

Odd Fellows' Aid Association of Montgomery County was organized June 23, 1869, with the following officers: M. Worman, president; W. W. Lane, secretary, and John Bettelon, treasurer. The object of the association is to aid families of deceased members by a system of mutual insurance. Each member pays an assessment of one dollar and ten cents at each death, and the family of the deceased member receives five hundred dollars, and one dollar of each assessment paid by the insured during his membership. The association now has five hundred and seventy members, and the officers are as follows: D. J. Smith, president; James Corcoran, vice-president; L. S. LaRose, secretary, and John Bettelon, treasurer.

Gem City Encampment, Number 116, was instituted May 21, 1869, by James Turner, G. P. The charter members were: J. M. C. Matthews, C. P.; George B. Hicks, H. P.; Adam Weber, S. W.; John P. Lutz, J. W.; J. Malloway, scribe; George W. Kemp, treasurer; Henry Dornbush, Ezra Clark, J. R. Mitchell, and William P. Patton, trustees. At the present time the encampment has ninety-one members, and the officers are James A. McCandless, C. P.; Lawrence Kirschner, J. W.; W. C. Slifer, scribe, and Charles Schaeffer, treasurer.

Wilkey Lodge, Number 24, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted January 7, 1870, with thirty-three members, and the first officers were: Adam Weber, N. G.; L. Mueller, V. G.; H. Riehl, R. S.; Frederick Tschudy, P. S.; and H. Dornbush, treasurer. The present membership is one hundred, and the present officers are: Mrs. Paulina Brueshaber, N. G.; Mrs. Louisa Riehl, V. G.; Adam Weber, secretary; Sophia Sauer, treasurer; and Adam Weber, John Olt, and John Rojken, trustees.

Steuken Lodge, Number 507, was organized June 10, 1872, with twenty-four members, and instituted May 24, 1872, by James Turner, P. G. M. The present officers are: Richard Otto, N. G.; Michael Weirauch, V. G.; A. Auerhammer, R. S.; Adam Weber, P. S.; George Fischer, treasurer; G. H. Schulte, and Julius G. Miller, trustees.

Fraternal Lodge, Number 510, was organized June 10, 1872, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were as follows: B. F. Hoar, N. G.; Henry Webbert, V. G.; Hiram Lewis, R. S.; D. G. Fitch, P. S.; Lewis De Lawter, treasurer; trustees, B. E. Homer, Hiram Lewis, and W. W. Buchwalter. The present officers are: C. C. Davidson, N. G.; Frank P. Thompson, V. G.; Samuel P. Greene, R. S.; A. R. Bowman, P. S.; Louis Groneweg, treasurer, and Frank P. Thompson, Webster Fry, and C. B. Wysong, trustees.

Oregon Lodge, Number 351, Knights of Pythias, was instituted May 8, 1889. It had thirty-three charter members, and its first officers were as follows: Dr. J. A. Romsper, P. C.; J. A. Aulabaugh, C. C.; C. M. Van Pelt, V. C.; John W. Devise, P.; H. V. Brown, M. at A.; W. R. Knaub, M. of R. and S.; E. L. Gloyd, M. of F.; W. O. McCabe, M. E.; F. G. Miller, I. G.; A. P. Groby, O. G.; W. F. Marquardt, E. E.; J. A. Romsper, R. and D. D. G. O. At the present time (July 1st) the lodge has thirty-eight members. It meets in Dover Block, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Wayne streets, every Wednesday night.

The Odd Fellows' National Beneficial Association was incorporated February 2, 1881. The object of the members of this association is to provide for the support of their families in case of their own death. The amount of insurance is \$3,600 and the assessment of members varies according to their grade, from \$1.10 up to \$2.50. The officers of the association at this time are as follows: Hon. Henderson Elliott, president; Rev. William A. Hale, vice-president; James Anderton, secretary and general manager; James C. Reber, treasurer; Ellis Jennings, M. D., medical director. The above and Hon. W. D. McKemy are the trustees.

Dayton Lodge, Number 273, was instituted April 20, 1855, with the following charter members: George M. Young, William Stover, A. B. Underwood, W. W. Wolf, Joseph Baird, Thomas J. Green, I. N. F. Beaver, John M. Hartle, Ziba Crawford, and John Graves. The first officers were: George M. Young, N. G.; John Graves, V. G.; Ziba Crawford, R. S.; Joseph Baird, P. S.; I. N. F. Beaver, treasurer. Its present officers are as follows: A. J. Fisher, N. G.; Frank N. Trissell, V. G.; W. C. Slifer, R. S.; W. H. Hughes, P. S., and J. A. Aulabaugh, treasurer.

Miami Lodge, Number 32, Knights of Pythias, was organized February 15, 1871, and was instituted March 31st, with the following members: George T. Mulford, James W. Swope, Benjamin F. Boyer, Louis Keller, George M. Smart, J. S. Miles, George W. Snyder, Daniel K. Hasler, F. Riebold, Charles Anderton, James Clingman, J. Lacy Marquiss, C. Stinson, George W. Stieg, Joseph Light, B. B. Crosley, H. C. Snodgrass, H. Webbert, W. H. Ware, and a few others. At a regular meeting of this lodge, held July 11, 1889, the following officers were installed: L. C. Packham, P. C.; F. E. Rose, C. C.; William Hall, V. C.; Adam Groby, P.; A. F. Smart, M. of F.; George M. Smart, M. of E.; B. F. Boyer, K. of R. and S.; S. J. Smith, M. at A.; Jesse Foley, I. G.; and J. P. Marquardt, O. G.

Humboldt Lodge, Number 58, Knights of Pythias, was founded by Peter Reinhardt, assisted by Peter Weidner and Robert George. On August

26, 1873, a meeting was held, at which twenty-five names were secured for the organization of a lodge. The lodge was instituted September 9, 1873, by James W. Swope, instituting officer, who was assisted by members of Miami Lodge, Number 32. The first quarters occupied were in a building which stood on the present site of the Callahan building. The lodge then moved to the Clegg building, on Jefferson Street, and next to Castle Hall, on Fifth Street. They then moved to Gorman Hall, on Jefferson Street, and at last to the present Pythian Castle, which was dedicated January 10, 1889, and which is said to be the finest and most complete castle in the world. From an original membership of twenty-five the number of members has increased to 205. There are at present but ten German lodges in the grand jurisdiction, Humboldt ranking first as to numbers and second as to financial strength among the number. The total number of deaths of members of the lodge has been seventeen. Following are the names of the officers of this lodge, installed July 2, 1889: William Kramer, P. C.; Fred Trieboldt, C. C.; Charles W. Schenk, V. C.; R. Henry Meyers, P.; D. D. Mentel, M. of F.; Emil Reichert, K. of R. and S.; Fred Berk, M. of E.; William Koch, M. at A.; John Boehner, I. G.; Henry Sauer, O. G.; C. H. Frank, Louis Hass, and Fred Kramer, trustees.

Iola Lodge, Number 83, was instituted March 24, 1875, by Grand Chancellor James W. Swope, his grand deputies, and other prominent members of the order. There were twenty-one charter members, and the first officers were as follows: Charles O. Iddings, P. C.; E. L. Rowe, C. C.; Charles E. Clark, V. C.; J. C. Young, P.; A. H. Whyte, K. of R. and S.; D. T. Mills, M. of F.; William Wolf, M. of E.; Thomas S. Tilton, M. at A.; John W. Marshall, I. G.; Henry Hass, O. G.; Charles O. Iddings, representative. This lodge and Humboldt Lodge have always occupied the same hall, and are still together, participating in the dedication of the new hall in the Barney Block, January 10, 1889. The membership of this lodge has increased from the original 21 to 303, its present membership. The active membership at present, however, is but 241. Fourteen of the charter members are still active in the work of the lodge. The officers elected at the last election are as follows: James W. Rench, P. C.; Herman F. Cellarius, C. C.; O. E. Davidson, V. C.; Uranius Hord, M. at A.; David C. Hale, K. of R. S.; Edward A. Silzel, M. of E.; A. H. Romsper, M. of E.; Harry G. Dodgson, O. G. I.; R. Griffith, I. G.; trustees, John W. Hanitch, G. Russell Wells, H. W. Lewis.

The new Pythian castle, in the Barney Block, was dedicated on Thursday night, January 10, 1889. This castle consists of ten rooms, and has all the modern conveniences, and furnishes the most complete lodge-room arrangements in the city. The suite of rooms thus dedicated

consists of lodge, drill, banquet, kitchen, ladies' toilet, and other rooms necessary for suitable quarters for the knights. In the afternoon, commencing at two o'clock, there was a reception to the ladies of the members of Iola, Humboldt, Miami, and Hope lodges, of the Knights of Pythias of Dayton. At three o'clock the handsome painting, "Pythias at the Block," by Mrs. John W. Marshall, was presented to Iola Lodge, by Miss Pearl Marshall. The Hon. W. B. Richie, of Lima, supreme representative of Ohio, officiated.

Humboldt Division, Number 12, U. R., K. P., was instituted March 21, 1882, with thirty-six charter members. The first officers were Peter Weidner, captain; Frederick Weis, first lieutenant; Charles Guenther, herald. The present membership is seventy-five, and the present officers are Louis Haas, captain; Christian Neeb, first lieutenant, and John C. Spengler, herald.

Iola Division, Number 26, U. R. K. P., was organized with thirty members, and the first officers were John A. Miller, captain; J. W. Marshall, lieutenant; H. H. Hall, herald; W. S. Brown, recorder; G. R. Wells, treasurer; H. W. Lewis, guard; F. G. Wonder, sentinel. The present officers are H. W. Lewis, captain; C. A. Decker, lieutenant; Charles S. Durst, herald; R. D. Wells, recorder; W. H. Johnson, treasurer; W. S. Heathman, guard; Charles Bischweiler, sentinel. The present membership is fifty-eight, and the division meets every Monday night in Pythian Castle.

Dayton Division, Number 5, U. R. K. P., was instituted November 13, 1878, and organized with the following officers: Charles D. Iddings, commander; P. Weidner, lieutenant commander; J. P. Marquardt, Jr., herald; L. H. Reist, recorder; J. L. Marquis, treasurer; Robert George, guard; W. S. Star, sentinel. The division has a membership of forty-five, and the following officers: J. P. Marquardt, Jr., S. K. C.; William Yahraus, S. K. L.; Louis C. Waltamathe, S. K. H.; W. M. Carpenter, S. K. R., and Dr. G. H. Geiger, S. K. T.

Royal Temple, Number 2, Pythian Sisters, was organized March 2, 1889. This is, as its name indicates, the second temple organized in the State of Ohio. It is auxiliary to Hope Lodge, and was organized by J. A. Hill, of Greencastle, Indiana. The original membership was somewhat more than fifty, and the first officers were as follows: Mrs. Mary Ainsworth, P. E. C.; Mrs. Hattie Robinson, M. E. C.; Mrs. Mary E. Fry, S. C.; Mrs. M. J. Kelly, J. C.; Mrs. Maggie Worley, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. J. S. Corbet, M. of F.; Mrs. B. F. Shingler, M. of T.; Mrs. Rebecca Wysong, P. of T.; Mrs. J. C. Ferneding, P. of O. T. The same officers were reelected June 22, 1889.

Thunselda Temple, Number 3, Pythian Sisters, was organized March 6, 1889, with forty-seven members. Following are the names of the first officers: Mrs. Peter Weidner, M. E. C.; Mrs. L. Shank, E. S.; Mrs. V. Bieser, E. Jr.; Mrs. T. M. Kern, M. O. T.; Mrs. Kate Polmeier, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. M. Gesler, M. of F.; Mrs. M. Lehman, I. G., and Mrs. Jennie Hesler, O. G. The present officers are: Mrs. Phillippina Olt, M. E. C.; Mrs. V. Bieser, E. Jr.; Mrs. T. M. Kern, M. O. T.; Mrs. Mary Williams, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. M. Gesler, M. of F.; Mrs. M. Lehman, I. G., and Mrs. Jennie Hesler, O. G.

Franklin Grove, Number 8, U. A. O. D., was organized July 10, 1849. The present officers are: Fred Stehle, N. A.; John Grieser, V. A.; Charles Nagel, secretary; George Sauer, treasurer; John Nickel, I. G. The trustees are John H. Trangenstein, Daniel Schroer, and John Olt.

Victoria Circle, Number 3, U. A. O. D., was instituted January 31, 1884. The present officers are: Mrs. Louisa Richl, A. D.; Mrs. H. Bargh, F. B.; Mrs. F. Stehle, S. B.; Mrs. P. Christ, C.; Mrs. L. Ruehl, I. G.; Daniel Schroer, secretary, and Sophia Sauer, treasurer. Adam Weber is the grand secretary of the Grand Grove of the U. A. O. D., and has held the office for the past nineteen years.

Miami Lodge, Number 16, Ancient Order United Workmen, was organized February 9, 1874, with twenty-three members, and the following officers: Meyer Lebensberger, P. M. W.; M. J. Swadener, M. W.; A. Whitecomb, F.; W. H. Barbour, O.; W. D. McKemy, R.; Daniel Leonhard, F.; Joseph Lebersberger, R.; and Philip Kerr, W. Meetings were held for some time in Gorman's building, East Third Street. They are now held in Huston Hall.

Teutonia Lodge, Number 21, was organized April 15, 1874, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers were Philip Kern, P. M. W.; Louis Haas, M. W.; George Happel, F.; Christ Kronenthal, O.; Samuel Wagner, G.; George Hueber, R.; Henry Kueler, F.; George Herbig, treasurer; Andrew Metz, W. The first meetings were held in the Gorman Block. They are now held in Huston Hall.

Concordia Lodge, Number 46, was instituted March 27, 1875, with twenty-four members. The first officers were John Schoen, P. M. W.; Peter Lenz, M. W.; Jacob Gruenewald, F.; William Nauerth, O.; Charles Wenzel, G.; Adolph Abicht, R.; Louis Stern, treasurer.

Dayton Lodge, Number 48, was organized June 9, 1875, with forty members, and the following officers: C. P. Rousch, P. M. W.; Charles E. Swadener, M. W.; W. F. Trebein, F.; Albert Cozine, O.; W. W. Lane, R.; John D. McKee, F.; Charles E. Clark, R.; F. W. Wood, G.; Jacob

Kinsel, I. W.; E. F. Wellemeyer, O. W.; William Seeley, Fred Weis, and J. D. Arras, trustees.

The Earnshaw Rifles, at a meeting held January 2, 1889, elected the following officers: Captain, A. J. McCannon; first lieutenant, John O. Bennett; second lieutenant, Charles E. Fishers; first sergeant, W. S. Cook; second sergeant, Omar Randall; third sergeant, Edward Wetz; fourth sergeant, Edward Williamson; fifth sergeant, B. S. Caryer; first corporal, M. H. Bennett; second corporal, Harry Frantz; third corporal, Elmer Ernest; fourth corporal, B. W. Butler; fifth corporal, J. D. W. Butler; sixth corporal, Clarence Switzer; seventh corporal, Louis Sortman; eighth corporal, H. S. Sayer.

At the annual election of officers of Dayton Ruling, Number 2, F. M. C., the following was the result for the ensuing year: Worthy ruler, John W. Garst; worthy vice-ruler, M. H. Huesman; past worthy ruler, Joseph Hahne; worthy recorder, John E. Trone; worthy collector, William O. Tiffany; worthy treasurer, Frederick Miller; worthy chaplain, Louis Napoleon Mehlberth; worthy marshal, Horace Blakesley; worthy warden, J. O. Layton; worthy guard, Charles C. Sortman; worthy sentry, Henry Winner; worthy medical examiner, Dr. James A. Ambrose; worthy trustees, S. D. Trone, John H. Dorfmeier, and W. W. McKinney. The installation of these officers occurred on Thursday night, January 3, 1889.

The Dayton Turngemeinde held its annual election of officers on Sunday, December, 30, 1888, with the following result: President, Edward Neder; vice-president, Bernhardt Froelich; recording secretary, Bernard Roemboldt; financial secretary, Herman Uhlig; first instructor, William Herzog; second instructor, Victor Roehm; master of apparatus, Elmer Linxweiler; librarian, Theodore Schubert; flag beare., Reinhard Roehm; trustees, Bernard Froelich, Luther Peters, Jacob Linxweiler, Jr., Frederick Brueshaber, and William Herzog.

Howard Council, Number 161, Royal Arcanum, was organized in September, 1878, with nineteen charter members. The first officers were as follows: S. Johnson, P. R.; O. M. Gottschall, R.; H. E. W. Campbell, V. R.; F. M. Osier, O.; T. B. Holmes, secretary; G. R. Wells, C.; S. L. LaRose, treasurer; James W. Anderton, G.; W. F. Snyder, S. At a regular meeting of this council, held January 1, 1889, the following officers were installed: Samuel L. LaRose, R.; A. O. Schenck, V. R.; J. S. Crilly, P. R.; William Watkins, O.; S. B. Hall, secretary; H. W. Surface, C.; John E. Viot, G.; C. L. Bader, treasurer; J. S. Osborn, C., and A. L. Shearer, S.

Dayton Council, Number 15, Order Chosen Friends, at a meeting

held January 2, 1889, the following officers were elected and installed: J. O. Heindle, P. C. C.; W. H. Moore, C. C.; T. W. Adelott, V. C.; W. A. Marietta, secretary; R. M. Allen, treasurer; L. W. Strahler, P.; D. F. Fischbach, M.; David Heister, W.; C. W. Wilnking, G.; Henry Harlan, S.; T. W. Davy, Allen Selby, and H. J. Bradford, trustees.

Gen City Castle, Number 2, Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain, was instituted February 27, 1889, by J. L. B. Wiswell, of Columbus, Ohio, assisted by T. J. Scanlan and J. F. Wheeler, also of Columbus. The number of members of the Castle at the time of institution was sixty-five, and the following were the first officers, elected and installed on the same day on which the Castle was instituted: J. M. Bartch, S. K. P. C.; Charles Alther, S. K. C.; Samuel Shine, S. K. V. C.; George Williams, F. L.; John Caylor, treasurer; A. B. Miller, chaplain; E. L. Horner, R. S.; H. Heiney, A. R. S.; Valentine Ketteinan, C. of S.; J. Stuck, A. C. of S.; George Bartch, I. G.; C. S. Perry, O. G.; Charles Fry, Jacob Zimmerman, and S. H. Heiney, trustees.

Fulton Council, Number 15, Order United American Mechanics, was organized June 17, 1872, with thirty-three members. The first officers were as follows: George S. Ball, C.; M. V. Wirich, V. C.; Richard Witcomb, R. S.; W. A. Bosler, F. S.; W. H. Rouzer, treasurer.

Mayflower Council, Number 35, was organized September 27, 1875, with about thirty members. The first officers were: J. W. Knaub, C.; George A. Smith, V. C.; William L. Winchell, R. S.; C. H. Decker, F. S.; W. C. Sliffer, treasurer.

Miami Council, Number 7, Junior Order, was organized October 18, 1872, with eleven charter members. The first officers were: D. P. Clark, C.; H. W. Lewis, V. C.; G. R. Wells, R. S.; H. J. Buvinger, A. R. S.; C. W. Bridenbaugh, F. S.; B. T. Guion, treasurer. At a meeting of this council held on January 4, 1889, the following officers were installed: E. G. Fauver, Jr., P. C.; T. Rench, C. E.; J. E. Waterman, V. C.; John P. Brannin, R. S.; C. C. Cotterill, A. R. S.; C. D. Kidd, Jr., F. S.; D. J. Smith, Jr., treasurer; W. R. Bosson, C.; H. J. Crutchfield, W.; Alexander Waterman, I. S.; Edward Long, O. S.; W. G. Smith, F. D. Wark, and L. A. Rowe, trustees; John P. Brannin and E. T. Rench, representatives.

Friendship Council, Number 15, Junior Order, was organized with eleven charter members, December 17, 1877. It was a re-organization of a lodge which had been in existence four years previously, and which was known as Surprise Lodge. The first officers of Friendship Lodge were: J. B. Kuhns, C.; Arthur Deiter, V. C.; Charles Weikel, R. S.; Edward Deiter, A. R. S.; J. W. Eby, treasurer; H. A. Siler, F. S.

Honor Council, Number 24, Junior Order' of United American Mechanics was instituted January 29, 1889, by D. S. C., Charles D. Kidd, Jr., who acted as councillor during the initiation. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: George W. Stevens, Jr., P. C.; David Fetters, C.; William Beecher, V. C.; George R. Wallace, R. S.; Henry House, A. R. S.; G. H. Fetters, F. S.; George F. Sawyer, treasurer; Frank Wilson, C.; R. M. Huston, W.; Charles Wilson, I. S.; David Price, O. S.; M. Beecher, George W. Stevens, and David Fetters, trustees.

In October, 1866, King Encampment, Post Number 29, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Dayton. It had three hundred and eight members. In February, 1867, Allen Encampment Post, Number 152, was organized, and in a short time afterward Diester Encampment was organized. E. A. King Post was organized September 22, 1879, the first officers of record being as follows: Samuel B. Smith, P. C.; A. A. Simonds, S. V. C.; George W. Hatfield, J. V. C.; Charles Anderton, Adj.; Adam Knecht, Q. M.; Frederick Schaeffer, O. D., and Jacob Schaeffer, O. G. The present officers of this post, the name of which was changed from E. A. King Post to the Old Guard Post, Number 23, March 19, 1885, are as follows: N. Deren Bates, P. C.; John N. Bell, S. V. C.; Parker Rusby, J. V. C.; Ambrose Hodge, Adj.; Thomas L. Steward, Q. M.; James A. Ambrose, surgeon; Amos S. Jones, chaplain; Elwood Middleton, O. D.; Samuel B. Rohrer, O. G.; John T. Harper, S. M.; James O. Davis, Q. M. S.; John L. H. Frank, chairman; Henry S. Rokey, secretary, and the latter two with John Mull, James C. Turner, and John R. More, trustees. The post now numbers three hundred and eighty-five members.

Diester Post, Number 446, G. A. R., was chartered May 17, 1884, with the following members: John E. Brockman, P. C.; Julius George S. P. C.; James Dunn, J. V. C.; Bernhard Roehm, Q. M.; Robert Burkner, adjutant; ——— Wilson, chaplain; John Bauer, O. D.; Joseph Neibert, O. G.; Lawrence Darst, Charles Dreihorst, William Britton, Joseph Diester, and William L. May, M. P. Nolan, William Silzel, and Frederick Gunckel. The present officers are: J. K. P. MacDorgh, P. C.; H. B. Zehring, S. V. C.; Frank Brooks, J. V. C.; George W. Sherer, adjutant; Philip W. Jordan, Q. M.; Charles W. Shiebley, chaplain; R. F. Switzer, O. D., and W. Parsons, O. G.

Hiram Strong Post, Number 79, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in October, 1884, and was instituted October 10th following. It derived its name from the colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Its first officers were E. P. Robinson, C.; I. N. Thorne,

S. V. C.; J. G. Feight, J. V. C.; W. I. Rose, S.; R. W. Parks, C.; Charles Graf, O. D.; W. H. Puterbaugh, O. G.; T. J. Barry, A.; W. A. Lincoln, Q. M.; G. A. Russler, S. M.; H. R. Wheeler, Q. M. S. The post had sixty charter members, of whom forty-six were mustered in at the institution of the post. The present officers are J. W. Armitage, C.; J. R. Thompson, S. V. C.; M. Beecher, J. V. C.; J. B. Walton, C.; A. M. Williamson, S.; B. F. Arnold, O. D.; W. H. Ainsworth, O. G.; Charles Bishop, A.; Charles Graf, Q. M.; J. E. Sullivan, S. M.; J. S. Corbett, Q. M. S. This post has at the present time 108 members in good standing, and is in a very prosperous condition. It is the only post on the west side of the river.

Martin R. Delaney Post, Number 615, is composed of about thirty colored members.

William Birch Post, Number 601, was organized July 22, 1886. It was named in honor of Major William Birch, of the Ninety-third Ohio Regiment. The first officers were: J. A. Smith, P. C.; William M. Simpson, S. V. C.; William Thompson, J. V. C.; Thomas Miller, A.; O. A. Phillipps, O. M.; I. M. Smith, O. D.; F. Long, O. G.; O. J. Rollings, S.; N. Robbins, C.; ——— Gebhart, S. M., and L. M. Shank, Q. M. S. The present officers are: P. P. Ellis, P. C.; J. A. Smith, S. V. C.; I. M. Smith, J. V. C.; John C. Miller, A.; Z. E. Hersh, Q. M.; Charles Metz, O. D.; H. A. Whitney, O. G.; J. C. Good, S.; L. Griswold, C.; O. Kenney, S. M.; J. J. Holmes, Q. M. S. This post meets regularly on the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month, in Hilgefort's building, North Main Street.

The Dayton Club was organized in the early spring of 1889. The main purpose of this club was to maintain a place for the social entertainment of members of the club and their families, and friends and visitors from abroad. An association of prominent and wealthy citizens was easily formed, and is now composed of somewhat more than one hundred members. The directors of the club are as follows: John A. McMahon, W. P. Callahan, A. C. Marshall, H. C. Lowe, Charles E. Pease, William Huffman, E. Morgan Wood, Charles A. Phillips, and Charles Craighead. The president is E. Morgan Wood, and the secretary, Thomas K. Negus. The Peter P. Lowe homestead was rented for the accommodation of the club, and the rooms of this house were opened in the evening of May 28, 1889, with a reception to members and their families. Music was furnished by the Metropolitan Band. The reception committee was composed of E. Morgan Wood, John A. McMahon, A. C. Marshall, Charles E. Pease, T. K. Negus, Charles B. Clegg, T. P. Gaddis, and Charles E. Mead, assisted by Mrs. R. R. Dickey, Mrs.

T. J. Wood, Mrs. E. M. Wood, Mrs. H. E. Mead, and Mrs. R. I. Cummin. The club rooms were regularly opened for business on Wednesday, May 29, 1889.

Dayton Lodge, Number 23, Knights of Honor, was instituted July 13, 1814. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, having about one hundred and seventy-five members, and holding regular meetings at Knights of Honor Hall, Number 110½ East Third Street, every Monday evening. The present officers of this lodge are as follows: George H. Aiger, D.; William R. Grason, V. D.; Frank Burrows, A. D.; W. A. Marietta, R.; C. E. Campbell, F. R.; S. Bussey, C.; J. Weis, G.; S. U. Daugherty, G.; August Wollenhaupt, S.

There are numerous other societies and lodges of various kinds in this city, which have received no mention, on account of the difficulty of securing satisfactory data, and because of the great pressure of matter on the columns of this work. It is and must be a source of gratification to all right-thinking people that societies of this kind are so numerous in every city of the land. They supply means of social life, in which the restraints inseparable from religious meetings are not felt, and which are free from the unpleasantnesses and dangers which are too often associated with the public ball and promiscuous gatherings. Many of these societies and associations, too, are beneficiary in their nature, furnishing insurance easily carried, and extremely acceptable to the beneficiary in case of misfortune or death of the principal. They are one of the many concomitants of an advancing civilization, the evidence of which it is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Biographical Sketches—Eliam E. Barney—Eugene J. Barney—Thomas Brown—John R. Brownell—William Dickey—Robert R. Dickey—William P. Huffman—George P. Huffman—Stephen J. Patterson—Thomas A. Phillips—George Lewis Phillips—Louis H. Pooch—John Rouzer—E. Fowler Stoddard—Edmond S. Young.

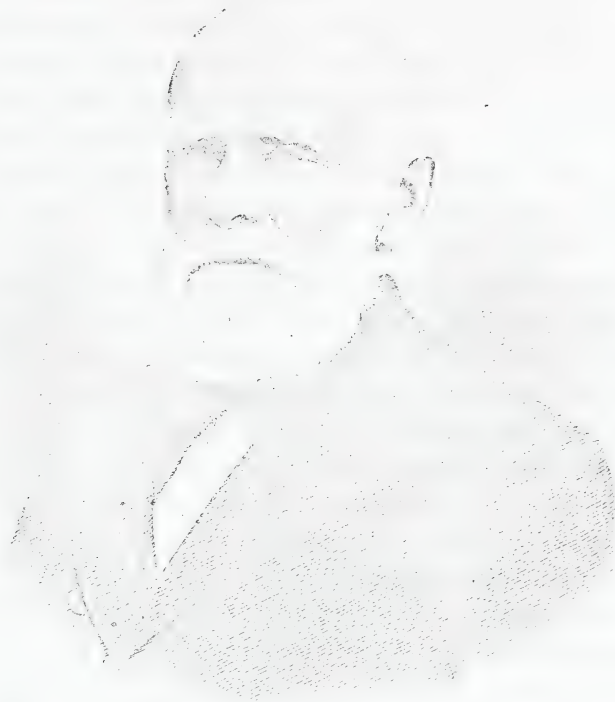
ELIAM E. BARNEY was the son of Benjamin Barney, a native of Guilford, Vermont, and Nancy Potter, of Massachusetts. Benjamin Barney was an active friend to education and one of the principal movers in founding Union Academy, at Belleville, Jefferson County, New York. Both Benjamin Barney and his wife were earnest and active members of the Baptist Church during their entire lives. Eliam E. Barney, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest of eleven children, and was born at Henderson, New York, October 17, 1807. Young Eliam's father was exceedingly solicitous that he should receive an education that should fit him for any station in life which he might be called upon to fill. He was partly educated at Lowville, Lewis County, and afterward became one of the first pupils in Union Academy, at Belleville, in the same State. He made such rapid advancement that he was able when eighteen years old to help himself by teaching school in the winter season, and in this way he continued his studies until fitted to enter the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, which was then under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Eliphalet Nott. From this college he graduated in 1831, and after teaching a short time at Sand Lake, New York, he became Principal of Lowville Academy, remaining in that position two years and meeting with great success. In the fall of 1833 he came to Ohio, and taught six months in Granville (now Dennison) University, in the place of Professor Drury, who had been elected, but had not arrived. In the spring of 1834 he came to Dayton and found employment as Principal of the Dayton Academy, which stood on the ground now occupied by the High School, and remained at the head of that academy until 1838. On account of failing health he then retired from the teacher's profession and engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on successfully until 1845, when he again entered his early employment, and became Principal of Cooper Academy, and continued in that position until 1851. He established, with Ebenezer Thresher, the Dayton Car Works, a history of which may be found in the chapter devoted to the manufacturing

interests of the city. Besides the car works, Mr. Barney was interested in several other business enterprises. He was a director and Vice-president of the Second National Bank of this city, a director of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and was President of the Cooper Hydraulic Company.

Some years previous to his death he became greatly interested in the cultivation of the catalpa tree for timber. By means of correspondence, communications to the newspapers, and pamphlets, he awakened a widespread interest in the subject, the result of which has been that large numbers of these trees are now being cultivated. He was for many years prominently connected with the First Baptist Church of Dayton, and for some twenty years a member of the board of trustees of Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio. This university, in consideration of his life-long patronage of learning, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He contributed fifty thousand dollars to endow two memorial professorships in this institution.

Mr. Barney was married October 10, 1834, to Julia Smith, daughter of Dudley Smith, of Galway, Saratoga County, New York. They were the parents of six children. Mr. Barney's death occurred December 17, 1880, and he was buried in Woodland Cemetery.

EUGENE J. BARNEY, President of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company, was born in Dayton, Ohio, February 12, 1839. His education was limited to that received at the common and high schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the class of 1858 of Rochester University, but left college during the last term of the sophomore year, having, after persistent effort, induced his father to grant him permission to enter business. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of Rufus Dutton, a manufacturer of agricultural implements. At the age of twenty he took the general agency of a new cotton press for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, and for three years was successfully engaged in introducing it throughout the South. Coming North, in 1860, he entered the Ohio Valley Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as a clerk. During his connection with this large banking house, he was sent on important business to different parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee. At the end of two years he entered a banking house in Chicago. In February, 1862, he was married to Miss Belle Huffman, eldest daughter of W. P. Huffman, Esq., of Dayton. He was in business in Cincinnati for several years after his marriage, and removed to Dayton in 1866. Having saved several thousand dollars from the various enterprises in which he had been engaged, he purchased the interest of S. F. Woodsum in the firm of Barney, Smith & Company, now incorporated as the Barney & Smith Manufactur-



John Brown

ing Company. In a year or two he was appointed superintendent of the works, and upon Mr. Smith's retiring, on account of ill-health, he was made vice-president and superintendent. In 1880, after the death of his father, he was made president of the company, and has held the position ever since. Mr. Barney was a member of the First Regular Baptist Church of Dayton for some twenty years, and since then of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church. He is now president of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company, of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, and of the Cooper Hydraulic Company, and is a director of the Fourth National Bank, of the Union Safe Deposit Company, and of the Columbia Insurance Company, the Dayton Street Railroad Company, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and the Piqua and Troy Railroad Company. It will thus be seen that Mr. Barney is one of the most active, as he is one of the most successful, of Dayton's younger class of business men.

THOMAS BROWN was born in the village of Mannahawkin, Monmouth County (now Ocean County), New Jersey, April 10, 1800. His father, Clayton Brown, was the son of Captain Samuel Brown, son of John, son of Abraham, son of Zebulon. The latter never left England, Abraham being the first of the family who emigrated. Tradition says he went first to New England, but of this there is no certain knowledge. In 1709, he was settled in Burlington County, New Jersey, with his family of four children and three Indian servants. Of the descendants of this Abraham, some remained about the home of their ancestor in Burlington County, and some are there to this day. The grandson, Samuel, from whom descended Thomas, removed to the eastern shore of New Jersey; first to Forked River, and later, in 1792, to Mannahawkin, where he built a home, which at this date (1889) is still standing in good condition, and is owned and occupied by one branch of the Brown family. It was at this home that Thomas spent some of his childhood days. His parents had moved to Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1802, but at Mannahawkin lived, not only his paternal, but his maternal grandparents. His father, Clayton Brown, had married Thirza Haywood, daughter of William and Sarah (Randolph) Haywood. At the tender age of four years, Thomas was left with his kindred at Mannahawkin to attend the village school, but anxious as the child was to learn, he could not very long endure separation from his mother, and became so homesick that he was obliged to be taken home. He entered at once the school at Lumberton, a village near his parents' home, and must have had a very good teacher, or have been a remarkable boy; for, at the age of twelve, he had mastered arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and mensuration. A blank book, long in possession of his children, but recently lost by accident, contained

the demonstration of problems neatly written out, with figures accurately drawn, and on its pages the name, "Thomas Brown, 1811," probably the time he began the study of geometry. He was not only ahead of all the boys of his age in mathematics, but was always at the head of his class in spelling, and was usually placed upon a stool because he was so much smaller than all the others in his class. After his twelfth year, all the education he received was at night schools and through his own efforts at self-improvement. At the age of twelve he was sent to a cousin in Philadelphia, and there apprenticed to a builder. He at once arranged to attend a night school, and took with him the first night his algebra and geometry, telling the teacher he would like to *review* his mathematics. The teacher looked at him, evidently thinking the boy did not know what he was talking about, and said, "Mathematics! What do you know about mathematics?" Thomas told him what he had studied, but the teacher was still incredulous, and gave him a "sum" in the "rule of three," telling him to give him the answer. The boy quickly gave him the correct answer, and was then given an example in "square root." This was also soon solved, as was also one in "cube root." Then the teacher thought he would certainly puzzle the youngster by giving him a problem in geometry, and gave him the two sides of a right angled triangle to find the hypotenuse. To the astonishment of the dominie, Thomas speedily gave the correct demonstration of the problem, and was told that he knew already as much of mathematics as he could learn at that school. He, therefore, took up other branches.

As he was quick at his books, so he was quick to learn all the details of the trade he set out to learn, and before the term of his apprenticeship expired he purchased his time, and was free to go into business for himself. He relates with interest many incidents of his life in Philadelphia. Among other things, he tells of the part he took in throwing up defenses west of the Schuylkill, at the time the British had taken Washington, were marching to Baltimore, and threatening Philadelphia.

In 1820, Thomas Brown, with a friend near his own age, started west to join his two brothers, who were in Lebanon, Ohio. They expected to find some conveyance, but failed to do so, and walked on to Pittsburg, thinking there to obtain transportation on some boat going down the Ohio; but the river was low, and no boats were going down, so on the young men tramped, and reached Lebanon, Ohio, after two weeks, having walked all the way from Philadelphia. In Lebanon he pursued his business of builder.

In 1825, the subject of this sketch moved to Xenia, having a number of contracts there for the building of dwellings, business houses, and a

church. In 1828, Mr. Brown made another move, this time to Dayton, which has since been his home, with the exception of a couple of years spent in Indiana.

Mr. Brown was a member of the first school board organized under the free-school law; he was a member of the general assembly for two terms; was a director of the State prison from 1848 to 1851; and was one of the lessees of the public works, under the law of 1861. Prior to 1851 he was a contractor and builder, and erected many buildings, both public and private, in Montgomery County and elsewhere in the State. From 1851 to 1866 he was engaged in various enterprises, and in the latter year purchased an interest in the firm of S. N. Brown & Company, of which his son, S. N. Brown, is the leading member. Shortly afterward the firm became a corporation, and Thomas Brown was chosen president, a position which he retains to the present time. In politics, Mr. Brown was first a Federalist, then a National Republican, then a Whig, and last a Republican. He cast his sixteenth vote for President of the United States for James G. Blaine, and his seventeenth for Benjamin Harrison. He has always been known for his unselfish life, for the sterling worth of his character, and for his Christian integrity. He has also always been a man of public spirit, fully up with the times, and at the front in all public enterprises. In manner, he appears a gentleman of the old school, and in conversation, always entertaining, accurate, and dignified.

In 1824, Mr. Brown married Sarah Groome Brown, widow of his brother James. Sarah Groome was the daughter of John Groome and Susanna Brant, the former of London, England, afterward of Chatham, New Jersey. She was born in 1790 in Chatham, New Jersey, and came West with her parents in 1794, to Columbia, Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1816, she married James Brown, in Lebanon, Ohio, who died in 1820, leaving her with two children. After the death of his brother James, Thomas Brown devoted himself to the care and comfort of his sister-in-law and her children, and formed an attachment for her that resulted in a married life full of happiness. In 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Brown celebrated in a delightful manner their golden wedding. Mrs. Brown lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years and one month, dying August 24, 1884. She retained her physical strength and mental faculties to a most remarkable degree. Of artistic tastes and untiring industry her own home and those of her friends were beautified by the works of her hands, dainty and deft after four score years of activity. Of bright and gentle ways, she was a social favorite with young and old. She was an unswerving Christian, a devoted Methodist from childhood, and until near her death a regular attendant upon the church services.

The children of Thomas and Sarah Groome Brown are Ellen, Samuel Nixon, Charles Randolph, and Caroline. Samuel Nixon Brown married, in 1850, Eleanor Dana Holden, and had the following children: Charles Haywood, Miles Randolph, Harvey Blanchard, Persis Louise, Marlay, Whitney, Sarah Belle, Paul, and Eleanor Nixon. Of these, Miles Randolph, Harvey Blanchard, Persis Louise, and Marlay died in childhood. Charles Haywood married, in December, 1875, Ada Lillie Bennett, and had children as follows: Maria, Haywood, Charlotte, Thirza Cutler, Persis Estabrook, and Lucretia Embly. Of these, Persis E. died in infancy. Sarah Belle, daughter of Samuel, married, in October, 1888, Frank Fowler. Charles Randolph, son of Thomas and Sarah Brown, married, in 1868, Garaphilia Thorndyke Lemon, and had children as follows: Samuel Herbert and Roy. All the descendants of Thomas Brown live in Dayton, excepting Charles R. and family.

JOHN R. BROWNELL was born in Fulton County, New York, July 7, 1839. His father was Frederick Brownell, and his mother Mrs. Ann (Dolly) Brownell, both natives of Fulton County, New York. Frederick Brownell was a tanner and currier by trade, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor with General Brown; and six uncles of Mrs. Brownell also served their country in that war. Mr. Brownell moved with his family to Lower Sandusky, near Fremont, Ohio, in 1842, and there worked at his trade until his death, August 7, 1851. Mrs. Brownell died in 1882. They were the parents of eleven children, the eldest of whom died in infancy, and seven of whom are living. The sons living are Charles P., Elijah H., Frederick, and John R. Brownell, and the daughters living are Mrs. Phebe Ann Vannatter, Mrs. Jane Phelps, and Mrs. Samantha M. Smith, all of Fulton County, New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Zimmerman died in 1886, and Mrs. Berintha C. Tracy died in 1865. James H. Brownell died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the family. After his father removed to Fremont he attended schools in the winter time for several years, and the first year after his father's death worked at Green Springs one winter for his board, at the same time attending school. Further educational advantages were denied him, and from that time on he was thrown upon his own resources for his own livelihood and success in life. During the year 1853 he served as a clerk in the store of W. T. and A. K. West, at Sandusky City. The next two years he spent on the steamer Northern Indiana on Lake Erie, and in the fall of 1856 he came to Dayton and went to work for his brother, Elijah H. Brownell, at boiler making, remaining at this work until the fall of 1857. He then went to California, and worked at his trade in San Francisco for some time, and then went

to work in the mines. He returned to Dayton in January, 1861, and worked at his trade until August of that year, when he enlisted in the Twenty second Ohio Volunteer Regiment as a private soldier, serving as such until 1863, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, commanding the company most of the time, and was mustered out as second lieutenant at the close of the war. He then returned to Dayton and went to work at the boiler making, machine and foundry business as a member of the firm of Brownell & Company, a history of which firm and its various changes may be found in the chapter devoted to the manufacturing interests of the city. Mr. Brownell has continued in the manufacture of boilers ever since, and has met with more than ordinary success. In 1871, he was elected a county commissioner of Montgomery and served three years. During the years 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the city council of Dayton, and in 1882 he was elected State senator and served one session. He has always been a Republican in politics, and is a member of Old Guard Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Brownell has been twice married, first in June, 1866, to Melvira J. Humphreys, daughter of Thomas Humphreys, of Urbana, Ohio. By his first wife he had one daughter, Anna, who at the age of six years, died in 1872, and Mrs. Brownell died during the same year. Mr. Brownell was married in the fall of 1875 to Miss Harriet Alice Smith, daughter of Abraham Smith, of Maryland. By this marriage he has four children, three daughters and one son. The daughters names are Carrie J., Alice J., and Mary L., and the son is named John R. Brownell, Jr.

WILLIAM DICKEY was born August 10, 1805, near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio. He was the seventh in a family of eleven children, of whom only one, R. R. Dickey, whose sketch appears elsewhere, survives. Like the rest of the family, his facilities for the acquisition of a literary or scientific education were extremely meager; but also like them, he was early brought into contact with the world and inured to a life of labor, which taught him self-reliance, and gave him that practical knowledge, without which few men can make a success of life. Upon arriving at his majority, he took a contract for work on the Miami Canal, and he was subsequently engaged for several years in a similar capacity on the Ohio Canal. On April 19, 1832, he married Miss Sarah Van Cleve, daughter of Benjamin Van Cleve, of Butler County, and for some years was employed in farming, having a short time previous, in connection with his brother, purchased the homestead of his father. In April, 1839, he removed to Dayton, and became engaged successively in the man-

ufacture of brick, in contracts on the Miami Canal, and in quarrying limestone in the vicinity of the city. For a number of years he conducted a line of packet canal boats on the canal, between Cincinnati and Toledo, and between Toledo and Terre Haute, Indiana. During these years of business industry and activity, he amassed considerable capital, and in 1850, in company with Joseph Clegg and Daniel Beckel, he became a private banker. Subsequently he was one of the organizers of the Miami Valley Bank. He was one of the incorporators of the Dayton Gaslight and Coke Company, and was for about twenty years its president. He was also one of the organizers of the Ohio Insurance Company, in 1865, and was its president until his death. Mr. Dickey was a man of sound judgment, and was characterized by great kindness of heart, modest manners, and a quiet benevolence that never obtrudes itself upon the notice of the world. He was also distinguished by a sterling integrity, great caution and prudence, which combined with untiring industry, rendered his business career a gratifying success, and which also during his whole life made the transaction of business with him a pleasure to all. His death occurred July 15, 1880, leaving a wife, a son and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Henry C. Graves, of Dayton, and Mrs. Charles B. Oglesby, of Middletown, Ohio. The son, Samuel A. Dickey, was born in Dayton, March 16, 1840. He was one of Dayton's successful young business men, being for about seventeen years engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business. He was married October 12, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Hayner, daughter of Lewis Hayner, of Troy, and died August 9, 1880.

ROBERT R. DICKEY was born near Middletown, Ohio, October 26, 1816. He is the son of Adam and Mary (McKee) Dickey. Adam Dickey was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1768, and came to the United States about 1784 and lived in or near McConnellstown, Pennsylvania, until 1799. Miss Mary McKee, who became Mrs. Adam Dickey, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a second cousin to General George Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey removed from McConnellstown, Pennsylvania, to Cincinnati, then Fort Washington, Ohio, in 1799, with an uncle whose name was Doyle, in two flat boats built by Mr. Dickey, on which he brought down the Ohio River two four-horse teams and two wagons. He lived in Cincinnati four years, and while there was engaged in making brick, making the brick for the first brick house erected in that place. In 1803, he removed to Butler County, Ohio, and settled near Middletown, where he was engaged in farming, milling, and distilling, building his own flat boats and shipping his produce to New Orleans. He continued in this business until his death, which occurred

in 1828. Mrs. Dickey died in 1844. Adam and Mary Dickey were the parents of eleven children—Sarah, Samuel, James, Elizabeth, John, Mary, William, Joseph, Adam, Alexander, and Robert R.

Robert R. Dickey was the youngest of these eleven children. At the age of eleven years, through the death of his father, he was thrown on his own resources. At this age he became employed in a brick yard, working fourteen hours a day, at four dollars and eighty-seven cents per month. Afterward he worked upon a farm at five dollars per month. Under these circumstances his educational advantages were somewhat limited, but from contact with the world he acquired an accurate knowledge of men and the world in general which is invaluable in business, and which no amount of contact with books, literature, and science, can give. He began work upon the public works of Ohio and Indiana in 1830 with his brothers, and at the age of seventeen was made superintendent of a large gang of men. In 1842, he became a resident of Dayton, and in connection with his brothers, John and William, was engaged in quarrying stone until 1853. In 1847, he was connected with the firm of Dickey, Doyle & Dickey, in placing a line of packet boats on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and under the firm name of Doyle & Dickey built the reservoir lock at St. Mary's and the locks at Delphos. In 1845, he was one of the organizers of the Dayton Bank, and was for several years one of its directors. In 1852, he became a partner in the Exchange Bank with Messrs. Jonathan Harshman, Valentine Winters, and J. R. Young. In 1853, he became one of the largest stockholders in the Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company, and has been a director in the company ever since. He served as president of the company from 1855 to 1858, retiring on account of ill-health, but at the election of 1880 was again elected president and holds the position at the present time. He was president of the Dayton & Western Railroad Company from 1854 to 1856, both years inclusive. He was one of the organizers of the Dayton National Bank in 1855, and since 1868 has been one of its directors.

Mr. Dickey was married June 27, 1850, to Miss Martha J. Winters, daughter of Valentine Winters, of Dayton. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey are the parents of three children, all sons. The two older ones were for several years engaged in the cattle business in Colorado. William W. Dickey, the elder son, died July 15, 1886, and since that time the second son, Valentine B. Dickey, has been largely engaged in the cattle business near Fort Worth, Texas, where he owns a large ranch, himself residing, however, in Chicago. Robert R. Dickey, Jr., the youngest son, is at the present time residing at home with his parents, having but recently graduated from Yale College, as a member of the class of 1888.

WILLIAM P. HUFFMAN was a native of Dayton, having been born here October 18, 1813. His grandfather, William, was of German descent, and his grandmother of English descent. They came to the United States from Holland, somewhere between 1730 and 1740, and settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, where William Huffman, their son, was born, May 24, 1769. William Huffman was married June 14, 1801, to Miss Lydia Knott, who was also a native of Monmouth County, New Jersey, having been born there January 19, 1779. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman had five children, one son and four daughters, the son being William P. Huffman, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Huffman died March 24, 1865, and Mr. Huffman January 23, 1866. They had settled in Dayton several years before the birth of their son, William P. Huffman, to whom they gave a good English education. After completing this English course of study, Mr. Huffman read law with Warren Munger, Sr., not, however, with the view of adopting the law as a profession, but as a means of being more thoroughly equipped for a successful business career. Early in 1837 he left the city and spent ten years in farming. At the close of this period, in the spring of 1848, he left the farm and was for the remainder of his life engaged in the banking, real estate business, and in extensive building operations. Among the local enterprises with which he was prominently connected were the Third Street Railway, Dayton and Springfield Turnpike, Cooper Hydraulic, and the Second National Bank. Of this bank he was one of the organizers and was afterward its president, as appears in the chapter on banking. Politically, Mr. Huffman was a War Democrat, but was not a strict partisan, principles being of more concern to him than any party. He was connected with the First Baptist Church until 1878, when he became a constituent member of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church. He was a trustee of Dennison University from 1867 until his death, which occurred July 2, 1888.

Mr. Huffman was of clear and sound judgment, careful and reliable in business transactions. He was of sterling integrity and of moral worth. His influence was widely recognized in molding the Christian sentiment of the community and in forming a correct public opinion as to the value of morality and honesty in all dealings with our fellow man.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffman were the parents of ten children, as follows: William Huffman, extensive stone dealer, of Dayton; Martha Belle, wife of E. J. Barney, of Dayton; Lydia H., wife of James R. Hedges, of New York City; Charles T., who died at the age of thirty-four; Lizzie H., wife of Charles E. Drury, cashier of the Third National Bank; Samuel, who died in infancy; Torrence, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank

and president of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company; Frank T., county treasurer; George P., a sketch of whom is added hereto; and Anna M., unmarried and living at home.

GEORGE P. HUFFMAN, son of William P. Huffman, was born September 6, 1862, at Dayton. His English and classical education was obtained at the Cooper Academy, in which he spent eleven years. He then studied law in the office of Gunckel & Rowe from the same motive with which his father had pursued the same course, a more certainly successful business career, and with the same object in view engaged in banking for six months. For some five years subsequently he was engaged in the real estate business, and in 1887 he purchased the Kratochwill Flouring Mills, and almost immediately afterward procured the incorporation of the Kratochwill Milling Company, and became its president. This position he still retains, and is also president of the National Improvement Company, recently organized; of the Monitor Publishing Company, and of the Miami Valley Elevator Company; vice-president of the Crume & Sefton Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Cooper Hydraulic Company, director in the Third National Bank, in the Homestead Aid Association, in the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company of Cincinnati, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a deacon in the Linden Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Huffman was married October 30, 1884, to Miss Maude C. McKee. They have two children, Horace and George P., Jr.

STEPHEN J. PATTERSON was born at the old Rubicon farm, just south of Dayton, December 20, 1842. The first ancestor on his father's side, of whom there is any record, came from Ireland, but his Christian name has not been preserved. From his family name, however, it is evident that he was originally of Scotch ancestry. The son of this Irish emigrant was Colonel Robert Patterson, a celebrated pioneer and Indian fighter, who was born near Cove Mountain, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1753. In 1774, he served six months with the Rangers against the Indians on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. In October, 1775, in company with John McLelland and family and six other young men, he left Pennsylvania for Kentucky, the party taking their moveable property in canoes and driving their cattle on land. At the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, he, with three of the young men, left the Ohio River, intending to meet the rest of the party at Leestown. This they finally did, and afterward went to Royal Spring, now Georgetown, and made that their home until April, 1776. The young men of the party then built two cabins, where Lexington now stands, and thus became the original proprietors of the town site. Colonel Patterson also owned one third of Cincinnati when it was first laid out. In 1778, he was with General George Rogers Clarke in his

Illinois expedition, and in 1779 he was with Bowman's expedition against Chillicothe. In 1780, he was captain under General Clarke against the Shawnees on the Little Miami and Mad rivers. He was second in command at the battle of Lower Blue Licks, under Colonel Boone, August 19, 1782. On the second expedition of General Clarke into the Miami country, he held the office of colonel, and had the same office in 1786 under Colonel Logan in his expedition against the Shawnees. He served in the Kentucky senate, and was appointed by the governor of that State a judge of the court of quarter sessions in 1800.

During this latter year he purchased a farm of D. C. Cooper at Dayton, which farm received the name of the Rubicon Farm from the creek of that name which was so named by Colonel Patterson. He died August 5, 1827.

He was married March 29, 1781, to Elizabeth Lindsay, who was born at Fallen Springs, Pennsylvania, in September, 1769, and who died October 22, 1833. They were the parents of nine children, the youngest of whom was Jefferson Patterson, born May 27, 1801, at Lexington, Kentucky. He lived an unostentatious, useful and honored life, dying March 23, 1863, while serving as a member of the Ohio legislature. He was married February 26, 1833, to Miss Julia Johnston, daughter of Colonel John Johnston. Miss Johnston was born August 16, 1811. Colonel Johnston was born in Ireland March 25, 1775; came to the United States in 1786; to Cincinnati in February, 1793, and died February 18, 1861. He was married to Rachel Robinson in 1801. Miss Robinson was a daughter of Abraham Robinson, of Philadelphia; was born in 1786 and died August 14, 1840. Colonel and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of fifteen children, of whom Julia (Juliana Hamilton, as she was christened) was the fifth. Early in the century Colonel Johnston went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, as assistant surgeon and factor, remaining there until 1811, when he removed to Piqua, Ohio, and served there as Indian agent until 1833. The Indian tribes, of which he acted as agent, were the Shawnees, Wyandots, Senecas, Miamis, and Delawares, and during his residence among them at Piqua they were removed tribe by tribe to the westward of the Mississippi. From 1833 to the end of his life he devoted his attention to his own business affairs, and in 1861 went to Washington to secure a claim against the government, but the War of the Rebellion broke out almost immediately, and his claim was never secured.

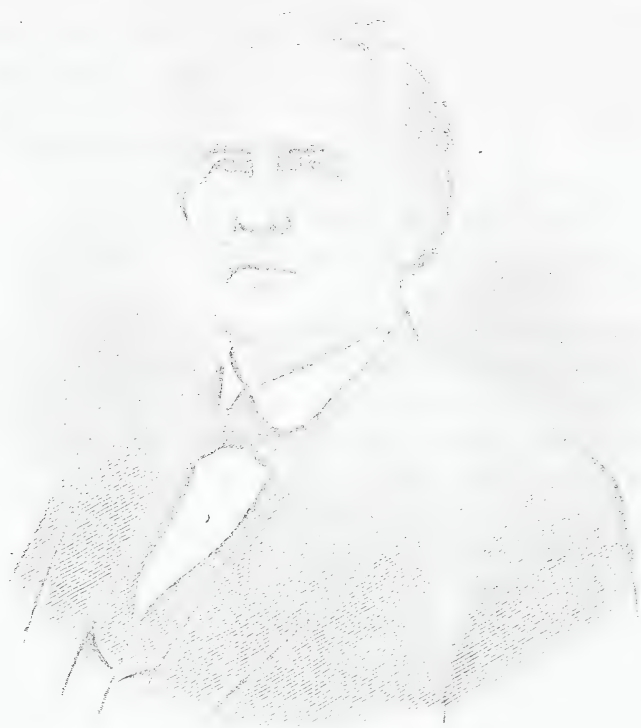
Stephen J. Patterson remained on the farm until he was nineteen years old, attending school during the winters and working the rest of the year. He then went to the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, remaining one year. In 1862, he joined the Eighty-sixth Ohio Regi-

ment, remaining in that until the regiment was mustered out in October, 1862. He then returned to the farm, remaining there until 1868, when he came to the city and engaged in the coal business with his brother, John H. Patterson, under the firm name of S. J. Patterson & Company. This company lasted until 1873, when it was dissolved, since which time Mr. Patterson has been engaged in the coal business on his own account. When S. J. Patterson went into the business their trade was very small, the firm owning neither horse nor cart. At first they handled soft coal mostly, but in 1871 they commenced handling the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's coal, and since then the trade of the firm, and of Mr. Patterson since he has been alone, has grown to very large proportions. He is now the sole agent for that company's coal in Ohio, a large part of Michigan, Southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. His trade, as may be inferred from this fact, has become very extensive. Mr. Patterson has the controlling interest in two large mines in Jackson County, Ohio, one of which, the Tom Corwin Coal Company's mine, is one of the best equipped mines in the State. The business is carried at the old established office, Number 235 South Ludlow Street. Mr. Patterson has been for many years prominently identified with the coal trade of this section of the country, has always stood high in commercial circles, and has done much to build up the material interests of the city of Dayton. He was married June 12, 1879, to Miss Lucy A. Dun, a daughter of R. G. Dun, and a niece of Hon. Allen G. Thurman. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have three children, Robert Dun, born January 21, 1881; Julia J., born June 21, 1883; and Annie L., born July 21, 1886.

One of the most remarkable and thrilling incidents of Colonel Patterson's early life is related at length in Howe's "Ohio Historical Collections." A synopsis of his own account, which was first published in the *Ohio National Journal*, is inserted here. In the fall of 1776, he was on his way to Pittsburg from McClellan's Station, now Georgetown, Kentucky, in company with Joseph McNutt, David Perry, James Wernock, James Templeton, Edward Mitchell, and Isaac Greer. At that time the presence of Indians throughout the country made traveling extremely dangerous, and the party agreed that if any disaster befell them they would all stand by each other as long as assistance could be of any avail. On the night of October 12th, having eaten their supper and made their last flour into a loaf of bread and put it into a brass kettle to bake, in order to be ready to start on their journey at daybreak next morning, they lay down to sleep. Colonel Patterson and James Templeton lay on the west side of the fire and the rest of the party on the east side. While thus lying asleep they were fired upon by a party

of Indians. Colonel Patterson felt a ball pass through him; but the wound made was not at first painful, nor could he locate it. He sprang to take up his gun, but his right shoulder came to the ground. While making a second effort, and while bent in getting up, an Indian sprang past the fire and struck him with a tomahawk, which passed between two of his ribs, just below the kidney, into the cavity of the body. The Indian then turned upon Templeton, and seized his gun, but although he made a desperate struggle was unable to wrest it from him. In the meantime, Colonel Patterson made an effort to retire from the light cast by the fire into the darkness, and at length succeeded. He then made an attempt to float down the Ohio in a canoe, but found the canoe in possession of an Indian. He therefore sought the fire to learn what was the fate of the rest of his party, and found Templeton alive, but wounded very nearly as he was himself; Wernock dangerously wounded, two balls having passed through his body; Joseph McNutt dead, and scalped; David Perry, slightly wounded, and Isaac Greer missing. Wernock finally died, and after several days of exposure and suffering in the woods, David Perry, who had gone for assistance, returned with Captain John Walls, his officers, and most of his men. After burying the remains of McNutt and Wernock, they conducted the survivors to Captain Walls' station at Grave creek.

THOMAS ALEXANDER PHILLIPS was born September 29, 1810, in Cecil County, Maryland. His father, James Phillips, was a carpenter by trade, and moved to Delaware, settling on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, in 1814 or 1815. Here, while working on a building, he fell and broke his arm, from which accident he died in 1817, doctors of medicine not being so skillful then as now. Thomas A. Phillips was the eldest of a family of six children—two sons and four daughters. He spent his youth and early manhood on the Brandywine, entering a cotton factory when eight years old. He continued thus occupied until 1835, when he came to Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio to Covington, Kentucky. At this place he was made superintendent of the old cotton mill at the Covington end of the suspension bridge. In 1840, during the Harrison campaign for the presidency, Mr. Phillips came to Dayton, in connection with a political demonstration in Harrison's favor, and he was so well pleased with the place that he then determined to settle here as soon as practicable. Accordingly, on May 1, 1844, he came to this city, and made it his home for the rest of his life. He immediately took charge of the cotton mill, located where the Merchants' Tobacco Company's factory now stands, then owned by Buchanan & Phillips. He was soon made a director of the Dayton branch of the State Bank, at present the Dayton



L. A. Phillips

National Bank, and was one of the organizers of the Cooper Hydraulic Company, and was a member of the board of directors of that company until his death. He was president of the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company for many years, and was a stockholder and director in the Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company for about twenty-five years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years, and when the present magnificent church edifice was erected, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars, he contributed one tenth of its cost. Mr. Phillips was a Knight Templar, and in politics was a Republican from the time of the organization of the party.

Mr. Phillips married Miss Margaret Jane George, daughter of Augustus George, of Dayton, Ohio, in November, 1844. The children were George L., John Edgar, a son who died in infancy, Charles A., and William Thomas, five sons.

Mr. Phillips died of heart disease November 27, 1877. He had been a prominent, successful, and highly respected citizen of Dayton for thirty-three years. His life was filled with the active cares of business, but he was, nevertheless, always ready to exercise the feelings of benevolence, and always took an active interest in the general welfare of the community. He was preëminently a self-made man, and was unselfish, frank, generous, and just in all the walks of life. In business he was always acute and sagacious, and in charitable works he was always liberal. Though surrounded by all that could make life desirable, he was not affected by any fear of death or of reluctance to die. He looked upon that inevitable change with a philosophical composure. For three years prior to his death he was affected with the disease which finally terminated his life.

GEORGE LEV S PHILLIPS was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 22, 1845. He was a son of Thomas A. Phillips, a former leading business man of Dayton, whose biography is published elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the University of Michigan, being a member of the class of 1867, and himself and his brother, Charles A. Phillips, who was a member of a subsequent class, were members of the local chapter of the Sigma Phi fraternity. George L. Phillips left the university before the completion of his course of study to enter the volunteer army of the Union, joining the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel John G. Lowe, of Dayton. After leaving the army, he returned to Dayton, assuming a position in his father's mill, and remaining in the city for several years. During this time he organized the American District Telegraph Company of Dayton, and in 1876, he organized the American District Telegraph Company of Cincinnati. He

was principal owner of this latter company, and its president up to the time of his death.

Mr. Phillips organized the first telephone exchange in Dayton, became president of the company, and managed its business until it was merged into the Central Union Company. While his residence was in Dayton, he was a director of the Dayton National Bank, the Cooper Insurance Company, the Cooper Hydraulic Company, and the Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company. He served several terms in the school board with such success, that at one election there was no opposing candidate, and he was chosen by a unanimous vote. He took the liveliest interest in the Dayton public schools, and devoted a great deal of time to his official duties.

Mr. Phillips' management of the Dayton Telephone Exchange had been so vigorous that he received an offer of a position from the American Bell Telephone Company. He went to Boston, and took charge of the Boston Exchange, and of the interests of that company in the vicinity of Boston. In 1881, he resigned his position, returned to Dayton, and made this city his home for several years. In the same year, however, he was appointed assistant general manager of the American Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters in Chicago; but he resigned this position, and, with his family, went abroad, and for a year and a half resided in Geneva, Switzerland. Leaving his family abroad, he returned to the United States in 1886, and went to Chicago to take charge of the Central Union Telephone Company, which had been organized in 1883. Of this company he was elected president April 12, 1886, and about the 1st of February, 1888, he was elected president of the Chicago Telephone Company.

It was during his presidency of this company that he had an opportunity of displaying his great executive ability and capability for business management. The Chicago council was disposed to interfere with the operation of the company's business in that city, and it was determined to reduce telephone rentals. There was no ordinance authorizing the company to transact business in Chicago, and the council refused to grant a franchise without provisions materially reducing subscribers' rentals. This was a critical period of the company's existence, and upon Mr. Phillips, as president, devolved the responsibility of directing the policy of the company to a successful termination of the issue. His work, however, was well accomplished, the result being a substantial victory for the company.

With reference to this contest with the city council of Chicago, the *Western Electrician* of February 9, 1889, published at Chicago, had the following remarks:



Geo. L. Hickey

"By the death of George L. Phillips, the Chicago Telephone Company loses a president of marked ability as an executive officer. He was recognized as one of the most judicious and efficient telephone managers in the country. He was at the head of the corporation but a little over a year, but during that period arose the vexatious controversy between the company and the city officials. There was an extremely bitter feeling in the city council toward the company. It was hampered in its business by threats of litigation, and prevented from extending its circuits by the refusal of the aldermen to grant a franchise. Repeated efforts were made to force on the company ordinances which would have reduced very seriously its income. The responsibility of adjusting these difficulties fell upon Mr. Phillips. The task was one which required in its execution all his skillful management. He solved the vexatious problem, and secured a franchise without conceding any of the points for which the company had been contesting. This victory gained for Mr. Phillips the hearty congratulations of telephone managers throughout the country, and added materially to his reputation as a vigorous executive officer."

Mr. Phillips married Miss Mary Adele Bronson, daughter of Charles Bronson, of Chicago, in Dubuque, Iowa, May 15, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were the parents of five children, four of whom are living. Their names are Margaret J., Isabel B., Jeannette T., and Mary Adele. The second daughter, Mary Golden Phillips, died in New York in January, 1889. Early in that month, Mr. Phillips accompanied her to New York, where she was attending school, and on his way home to Chicago he was taken ill with malignant typhoid fever. In the meantime news came that his daughter was seriously ill in New York of the same disease, and Mrs. Phillips left Edgewater immediately for the metropolis. Within a week the daughter died and was taken to Dayton for burial, where Mr. Phillips' brother had just lost two of his children by sudden death. Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Phillips' brother hurried to Edgewater, reaching there January 25th, and found Mr. Phillips in such a precarious condition that they thought it best not to inform him of his daughter's death. He grew rapidly weaker and on the 29th of the month passed away. Mr. Phillips had inherited a strong constitution, and was a man of magnificent physique. His great love of home and family, perfect unselfishness, and benevolence were his marked characteristics. On setting out for his eastern trip, he was, to all appearances, in perfect health, and his death was a great surprise and shock to his family and friends. He was a member of the Union League, of the Chicago Club, of the Dayton Lodge, F. A. M., and of the Cincinnati Consistory Scottish

Rite. He was also a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Dayton, whose pastor, Rev. Prentiss de Veuve, preached the funeral sermon, paying an eloquent and deserved tribute to the character and virtues of the deceased. The body was buried in Woodland Cemetery, and at the entrance thereto the funeral procession was met by a hearse bearing the body of Mr. Phillips' daughter, whose death had occurred but shortly before in New York.

Louis H. Pooch was born March 19, 1839, at Wahsendahl, Arnt Hameln, Hanover, Germany. His father, Frederick Ludwig Pooch, was a carpenter and inspector of buildings of his county (Arnts-Zimmermeister, as this office is called in Germany). His mother's maiden name was Fredericka Katz.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of eight children, five of whom are still living, one in Germany, and the others in this country.

The father died in 1842, when Louis H. was but three years old. In 1854, the widow and three sons came to the United States, two sons and one daughter having come previously. She came directly to Dayton and remained here until the time of her death, which occurred in March, 1873.

Louis H. received his education at the schools in Germany, and after reaching Dayton, in 1854, worked for some time at anything he could find to do. He entered the factory of Blanchard & Brown as an apprentice, when, in the winter of 1857, he met with a serious accident, sawing his left hand in such a manner that he was unfitted for any manual labor. This changed his course of life. While suffering from his wound he again resumed his studies, attending the public schools and then the high schools of Dayton, in order to acquire a better knowledge of the English language.

On leaving school he took a course in Grier's Commercial College; then served for a short time as a substitute deputy in the office of the county auditor, and subsequently became book-keeper in the office of the Dayton *Empire*.

In September, 1862, he was appointed teacher of German in the Twelfth District school, which position he held seven years. He then accepted the position of German instructor in the Sixth District school, where he remained until he resigned in December, 1874. While engaged in teaching, he also organized a night school, teaching a number of young men who assembled at his house in winter evenings, and afterward taught in the public night school in the Pacific Engine House, which served at that time as a school room belonging to the Fifth District.

In April, 1875, he was elected a member of the board of education,

reelected in April, 1878, and chosen vice-president of that body in 1879. He had meanwhile gone into business with one of his brothers, who then owned the Stone mills, as they were called, now the Banner mills. In this relation he remained one year; then became deputy county treasurer, serving in that position five years under Treasurer H. H. Laubach, and four years under Stephen J. Allen. In the fall of 1883, he was himself elected county treasurer, and was reelected in 1885, thus serving two terms his last term expiring in September, 1888.

In January, 1868, he was elected secretary of the Dayton Building Association, Number 1, the first association of the kind established in this city. He held this secretaryship until August, 1873, when the society wound up and settled its affairs. In January, 1869, Mr. Pooek was elected secretary of the Concordia Building and Loan Association, which position he held until said corporation liquidated and wound up its affairs in April, 1875.

In April, 1873, he, with others, started the Germania Building Association on the permanent Philadelphia plan. Mr. Pooek has been its secretary ever since it was established, and also its treasurer since January, 1888.

In February, 1883, he became connected with the Dayton Savings Bank as stockholder and director, and on January 7, 1885, he was elected president of the bank, retaining the office until its affairs were wound up in the spring of 1889, when he, with others, established the Teutonia National Bank, and was elected its cashier March 29, 1889.

Mr. Pooek is a member of several beneficiary associations, as well as of social, military, and musical societies. He is also a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Society, of which he was secretary, and then treasurer, for a number of years.

Louis H. Pooek was married March 26, 1863, to Miss Minnie Lucking, daughter of Frederick Lucking, of Dayton. Mr. and Mrs. Pooek are the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are still living. The oldest son, Albert H. Pooek, was well known in connection with the Dayton Savings Bank, of which he was assistant cashier; with the New Franklin Building Association, of which he was secretary; and also with the Germania Building Association. He was a member of the Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias, of the Dayton Gymnastic Club, of the German Lutheran St. Paul's Beneficiary Society, and of several musical clubs. He died January 13, 1889. The children still living are: Ida D., Bertha C., Oscar M., Minnie M., Ella A., and Anna F. Pooek.

JOHN ROTZER, one of Dayton's foremost contractors and builders, was born in Clark County, Ohio, June 29, 1822. His father was of German

descent, but was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and lived to the great age of eighty-four years. His mother was of Scotch ancestry, but was a native of Virginia, and died at the age of eighty-five. Both were of strong constitution and of simple and industrious habits. They raised a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom they lived to see well settled in life.

The subject of this sketch came to Dayton with his father's family in 1832. His educational advantages were quite meager, being such as a primitive village of those times could afford. The public school system, now the pride and shield of the commonwealth, had not then been devised; but though the public school system did nothing for Mr. Rouzer, he has done much for the public schools of Dayton, the city being indebted to him for some of the most convenient and handsome school houses of which the citizens feel justly proud. Previous to locating in business for himself, Mr. Rouzer was of a somewhat roving disposition, believing that to know what was going on in different parts of the business world would better prepare him for success when he should thus settle down. In 1844, he worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati, and afterward in other places. In 1846, he and his brother Daniel erected the first buildings ever put up at White Sulphur Springs, on the Scioto River. From that time on for several years he was engaged in fitting up distilleries in the Miami Valley, his home being in Dayton. He was thus engaged until 1861, when he established himself in business as a practical contractor and builder in this city. Here he soon acquired for himself a reputation which has been of immense value to him during his entire career. His main object from the first has been to give satisfaction to his patrons by the excellence of his work. His business soon grew to such large proportions that it became necessary for him to supply himself with all modern improvements adapted to his peculiar line of work, and he has thus long been able to execute the largest contracts that can be given either by private or public parties. In Dayton he has erected a large number of the finest private residences, as well as some of the best school-houses. Outside of Dayton he erected the fine court-houses at Tiffin, Sidney, Springfield, and Columbus, Ohio, and he also erected the new board of trade building at the latter place. He has also recently been largely engaged in building various kind of structures in Indianapolis, and is and has been for years constantly engaged in shipping building material to different parts of Ohio, as well as to many of the other States of the Union.

In the early days Mr. Rouzer was a Whig, and since the re-organization of parties has been a consistent Republican, although not so rigidly

a party man as not to support Democratic candidates for office occasionally when in his judgment public policy would be better conserved by their success than by that of the candidates of his own party. He is a member of but one society, Dayton Lodge, Number 147, F. and A. M., and he has taken all the degrees in Masonry. He was married January 1, 1859, to Miss Martha J. Diehl, daughter of Henry Diehl, one of Dayton's early pioneer citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Rouzer have been the parents of seven children, five of whom died in infancy. The two now living are Mrs. Kate Humphrey, of the Arlington Hotel, Richmond, Indiana, and Mrs. Mattie Justice, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Rouzer, in point of mechanical ability, business enterprise, and personal integrity of character, may well be regarded as one of the most reliable and worthy of the representative contractors and citizens of Dayton.

E. FOWLER STODDARD, whose untimely death resulted from a most remarkable accident on the 1st of June, 1887, was one of the most prominent and meritorious of the younger class of representative business men of Dayton. He was a native of this city, born on the 16th of July, 1845, the youngest son of Hon. Henry Stoddard, for many years an able and eminent member of the original Dayton bar, who emigrated from Connecticut as early as 1817, and permanently located in Dayton. Henry Stoddard's second wife, Miss Susan C. Williams, daughter of John H. Williams and sister of Harbert S. Williams, was a woman of charming character and rare personal gifts. She bore him four children--Henry, now resident of Santa Barbara, California; John W., the president of the Stoddard Manufacturing Company; Eliza, wife of Samuel B. Smith, and Ebenezer Fowler, the subject of this sketch.

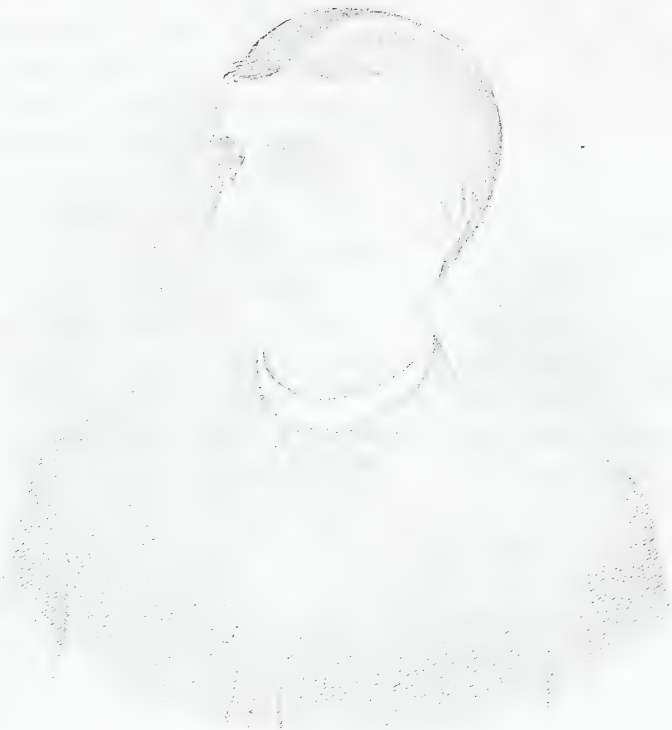
After a youth passed under the tutelage of a pious and gifted mother, and under the most refining family influences, he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in the year 1867 at the age of twenty-two, and upon his return home, having come into possession of quite an ample patrimony, he chose to enter at once upon an active business life. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Bessie W., daughter of Colonel John G. Lowe, who, with three children, survive him.

A somewhat varied business experience of several years finally located him in the manufacturing establishment of his brother, John W. Stoddard, among the most extensive and prosperous industries of the city, where his superior capabilities, mechanical aptitude and excellent principles soon became of inestimable value and promoted him to the position of vice-president and general manager of the concern.

He was an active participant in everything that tended to promote the general business interests of the community, and was a highly

esteemed and valuable member of the Dayton Board of Trade. He was in attendance at one of its regular meetings on the evening of Tuesday, May 31, 1887, and after the adjournment, at about nine o'clock, when passing down the east stairway from the City Building to Jefferson Street, paused for a few minutes, under the shelter, in conversation with a fellow-member of the board, before passing out upon the sidewalk, to await the cessation of a heavy shower. He had been standing but a few moments when a flash was suddenly reflected from the water on the pavement, accompanied by the report of a pistol. A young man at the same instant was seen running by in the rain, who in a few minutes afterwards hurried back to pick up the pistol, which had accidentally fallen from his pocket in his haste, and upon striking the stone pavement had exploded. The ball, thus driven from its chamber, unaimed by any human hand or eye, by one of those inscrutable mysteries, which sometimes connect the most tragic consequences in human life with the most trivial causes, and for which no rational solution seems possible, struck Mr. Stoddard, some twenty feet distant, immediately below and in the rear of the left ear, and ranging upwards lodged in the base of the brain. He was sufficiently conscious to realize the probably fatal character of the the injury. His first thought was that his wife should be spared the shock; his next, that his brother should be called to his side. His last coherent words were, that he had "tried to live square with the world." He was quickly removed to his home, where the blow fell heaviest of all places on earth. The most skillful surgical aid was at once in attendance, but could give scarcely the shadow of hope of his survival. He gradually became unconscious, and before morning breathed his last upon the same spot where forty-two years before he was ushered into existence.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the deep and heartfelt sorrow that pervaded the community upon this most tragic occurrence. The chance of the loss of a human life by an accident so extraordinary, by a concatenation of circumstances so remarkable, would seem to be almost infinitesimal; yet here its actual occurrence had cut short a life and business career, replete with every promise of earthly happiness, usefulness, and success. So bright in mind, so pure in spirit, so manly in form and presence, so genial in disposition, so exalted in principle, so earnest and efficient in every good work, so kind, and just, and generous to all with whom he was associated, he seemed to lack no quality to fill the rounded life of a useful, beloved, and respected citizen. But he was most blessed of all, in the domestic relations of husband, father, and brother in a loving family. He was always an active Christian, as enthusiastic in church work as he was in business, and in manly out-door field sports,



EDWARD GODDARD

E. F. Goddard

in which he had a national reputation for a judgment as impartial as it was excellent.

The most remarkable feature in the character of Fowler Stoddard was his versatility. One seldom meets with such superior capabilities, bringing a person in contact with so many different phases of human life. In church, in society, in business, and the world of field sports, his excellencies of character were alike displayed and their superior influence recognized. His mental faculties were well trained. He possessed a great power of concentration with a large degree of enthusiasm in whatever he undertook. He was remarkably quick in his perceptions, and rapid, though not unsafe, in arriving at his conclusions. His recreation from business took the form of an interest in field sports. In this, as in other lines, he especially excelled. He carried into it the same love of system and excellence which he displayed in his other occupations. He sought only the best methods. He became interested in improving the breed of hunting dogs, and soon acquired a reputation throughout the sporting world, unsurpassed by any, for correct and critical judgment. His personal efforts were highly appreciated by the very large number of amateur sportsmen in the United States, among whom he was regarded as an authority.

In business and in church work his efficiency and success were due to the same characteristics of thoroughness, concentration, clear and rapid perceptions. He was quick to execute. His genial disposition, thorough politeness and generosity in his intercourse with those he regarded as his friends attached them to him "with hooks of steel." In his intercourse with children, in which he had a long and pleasant experience, his influence was wonderful, and who can tell how far-reaching and beneficial?

Mr. Stoddard was but forty-two years old at the time of his decease. He had been exceptionally successful in his business relations—a success which was the achievement of merit, rather than the result of mere good fortune.

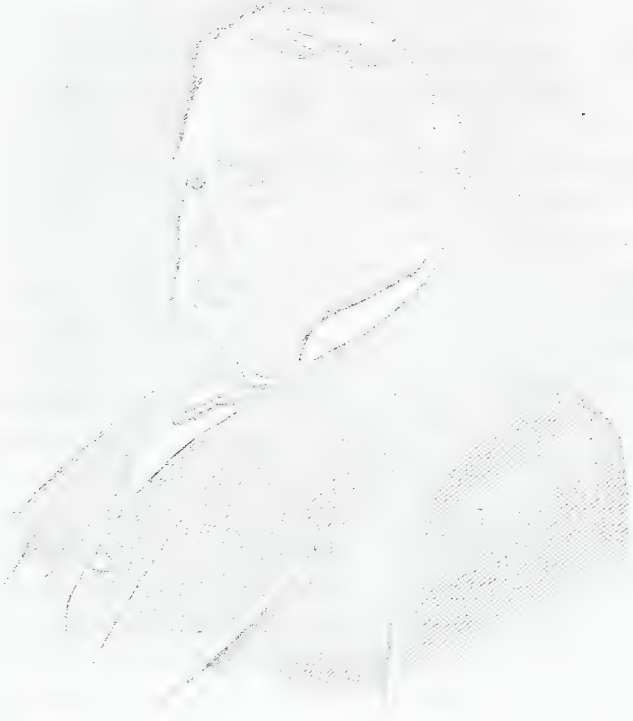
No large manufacturing establishment in the country was ever more fortunate in a general manager. His intelligence, promptness, and straightforward dealing with the men under management commanded their instant respect. With the innate instinct of a gentleman, his intercourse with the employees was uniformly such as to inspire each of them with a sentiment of personal esteem—in many instances, of affection. He was at once affable, kind, and firm, and scores of these men, who were assembled at the manufactory in the morning, when they first learned the sad intelligence of his death, gave free vent to their sorrow in tears.

No more touching tribute was ever paid to the memory of any man than was witnessed at his funeral, when several hundred of these plain unpretentious laboring men, whom he had daily greeted with friendly words, and who had long been performing their daily tasks under his supervision, following on foot his remains to the portals of their last resting place, stood with uncovered heads and tearful eyes "in the silent manliness of grief," to testify their appreciation of his worth and their affection for his memory.

It was in allusion to this that the Rev. Herbert J. Cook, the rector of the church of which Mr. Stoddard was so invaluable a member, most beautifully said in his memorial sermon: "The place of business and the presence of these men, who knew and loved him, tell what he was there. Where the law of love gets into a shop or factory, there can be no room for serious labor troubles. Mutual respect and regard on the part of employer and employee as in the present case, clearly show that the New Testament rule of gold is still the golden rule, and is able to heal all breaches. No, dear people, you cannot hide, or inclose, or monopolize a great and magnanimous life. It belongs to him mainly by the best of titles, for to it all true men are next of kin!"

When the dying Sir Philip Sidney passed the untasted cup of water from his own famishing lips to the wounded soldier near him, saying, "Drink, comrade; thou hast greater need than I," he but displayed that chivalrous spirit of the kinship of humanity, which is ever characteristic of the true and brave Christian gentleman. It can be shown as well in the ordinary walks of life as upon the stricken field of battle. Sir Philip Sidney himself was no truer Christian gentleman than was E. Fowler Stoddard. The name and memory of such a man deserves to be treasured in the community in which his whole life was passed, with affectionate regard. In the undue exaltation of political, professional, and military honors, we are apt to withhold deserved recognition of the sterling virtues and worth of private American citizenship. Upon the faithful practice of these virtues, the achievement of high individual, private character, thorough fidelity to all the duties of domestic and business life, is reared, after all, the superstructure of our prosperity, greatness, and felicity as a people.

Private American citizenship, characterized, as it is, by patriotism, intelligence, enterprise, diligence in business, fidelity to engagements, and adorned by those virtues which constitute the foundation of domestic happiness--it is this which rather deserves to be exalted and commended than the tinsel of official distinction too often attained by unworthy methods, or to gratify a vain and merely personal ambition.



A. S. Young

EDMOND S. YOUNG was among the ablest of the Dayton lawyers who came to the bar after 1840 and prior to 1860.

His sudden death occurred on the evening of February 14, 1888. Scarcely an hour before his decease, he was in attendance at a meeting of the Bar Association, in his usually apparent good health, and making one of his characteristic little talks, replete with humor and good sense. He walked home, in company with his two sons, and soon after entering the house, while seated and in usual conversation concerning the incidents of the evening, was stricken with insensibility, and in a few moments ceased to breathe.

Mr. Young was of New England birth and parentage. He was a native of Lyme, New Hampshire, born on the 28th of February, 1827. His father, George Murray Young, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, moved to Ohio with his family, prior to 1840, and settled in Newark, Licking County, where for many years he was a prominent and successful merchant. His mother, Sibel Green, was of a New Hampshire family.

E. S. Young attended college at Granville, and afterwards at Cincinnati, graduating at Farmers' College, now called Belmont, in 1845. About this time his father removed with his family to Dayton, where he lived a highly respected and honored citizen until his death, which occurred in the year 1878. After a brief term of service in the office of the clerk of the court of Montgomery County, Mr. Young commenced the study of law, and, after graduating at the Cincinnati law school, was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1856, he married Miss Sarah B. Dechert, daughter of Elijah Dechert, a prominent lawyer of Reading, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Judge Robert Porter, of that State. She still survives him, together with two sons, George R. and William H. Young, and a daughter Mary. His sons, both lawyers, and of high promise at the bar, have succeeded to his law practice. Among the obituary notices of the deceased members of the American Bar Association, of which Mr. Young was a member, for the year 1888, and published in its proceedings for that year, is one of Mr. Young, from which we feel at liberty to make the following extract, as it is so excellently and truthfully descriptive of him:

"Mr. Young was a man of striking physical appearance and of marked mental characteristics. He was born to be a lawyer. His breadth of intellect, his strong determined will, his sound impartial judgment, his remarkable reasoning process, his gift of nice and correct discrimination, made up a mental organization distinctively legal. While at the same time his large and well proportioned head, with its high expansive forehead, set firmly on his broad square shoulders, gave him a personal appearance in keeping with his mental characteristics."

Mr. Young came to the bar well equipped for the discharge of its duties and responsibilities. He was well grounded in elementary principles, had excellent business sense, good speaking talent, strong reasoning powers and unswerving integrity. He was besides painstaking, industrious, and faithful to his clients, and spared no labor in vigilant regard for their interests. He prepared his cases with great care, and tried them fairly and thoroughly. He was very systematic in his business methods. Incapable himself of any sort of trickery, he despised it in others, and whenever he thought the occasion justified, denounced it with unsparing vehemence. There was nothing cynical or bitter in his disposition. He was incapable of harboring resentment. No appeal was ever made in vain to his generosity or forgiveness. With such qualities as a lawyer and a man, it is not surprising that Mr. Young should have attained the large practice he enjoyed and the high consideration conceded to him as a citizen at the time of his decease. His brethren of the Dayton bar cheerfully and unanimously testified their high appreciation of his character and abilities by joining in a recommendation to the governor of the State for his appointment to the supreme bench of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Johnson.

Mr. Young was a firm supporter of Lincoln's administration during the war, was a member of the local military committee, and commissioner of the draft. Although affiliating generally with the Republican party, such was his repugnance to political methods that he uniformly refrained from allowing himself to be presented as a candidate for office. He was too faithful to his personal convictions, too independent and honest in their expression, to be adapted to a successful political career. He was nevertheless thoroughly patriotic and public-spirited, but his ambition was solely that of a lawyer. For his many companionable qualities, his fondness for social conversation, anecdote, and personal reminiscences, he was highly esteemed by his professional brethren and a large circle of general society. He heartily coöperated in whatever tended to advance the tone and usefulness of his profession. "He was preëminently a family man, and found in his own home circle his greatest source of pleasure and enjoyment. In his unselfish devotion to his wife and children, and his constant solicitude for their welfare, no one ever surpassed him."

Such in brief was Edmond Stafford Young. The obituary notice, to which allusion has been made, closes with the following paragraph, as beautiful as it is truthful:

"He was a strong and pure type of that class of American lawyers who, eschewing outside schemes for the promotion of wealth or personal aggrandizement, devote to their profession the full measure of their powers and seek happiness in the conscientious discharge of their professional, domestic, and civic duties."

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